THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY—DECEMBER, 1860.

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AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

M DCCC LX.

JULY TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.

BEING VOLUME IX. OF A NEW SERIES,

AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-NINTH SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL,

THE RESIDENCE OF CAVE, THE FOUNDER OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1731.

(IN ITS PRESENT STATE, JUNE, 1856.)

LONDON:

JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PARKER.

1860.

PRINTED BY MESSRS. PARKER, CORNMARKET, OXFORD.

PREFACE.

For the two hundred and ninth time it is the pleasant task of Sylvanus Urban to address a few brief remarks to his friends on the occasion of offering a new volume for their acceptance.

This volume he trusts will be found equal in interest to any of its predecessors. Matters of great moment have been discussed in it, and, as he flatters himself, treated by competent pens. The strange perversion of history in which a man of talent still continues to indulge, in a History of England, has called forth his reprobation, and he has shewn what dangerous consequences may ensue to historic truth if writers are to be allowed unquestioned to cite only such documents or parts of documents as suit their "view" and ignore all the rest. He has called attention to Early Irish History, as deserving study by those who would really understand our English annals; and he has given due consideration to the Church History of Scotland, having fortunately found the subject treated in a philosophical spirit by a minister of the Kirk.

But though these are all wide subjects, he has by no means confined himself to them. In describing the Lake-Dwellings of Switzerland and other countries, he has gone back to the earliest traces of European history; he has touched on better-known periods, in articles on the Inscribed and Sculptured Stones which testify the Roman occupation of Britain, and on the Works of the Romano-Gaulish Figurines; the Medieval Houses of Gloucestershire have been treated by an accomplished antiquary, and much new and curious matter elicited regarding them, which casts a strong light on history as well as architecture; and, with the end that he ever keeps steadily in view, of linking together the present and the past, he has treated on Ancient Armour and Weapons, and on French Invasions of the Isle of Wight—for he sees in the one the rude germ of many of the most formidable inventions of our own day, and in the other case he desires, without being an alarmist, that we should profit by the lessons of the past,

and as it appears to be a well-founded opinion that we may again have to do battle for our ancient supremacy, his hope is that the expenditure which all are now willing to make, may be wisely directed.

Turning to another subject, which customarily engrosses his attention, he has reported in ample detail the various meetings of Antiquarian, Archæological and Architectural Societies. He is already *en rapport* with the great majority of these associations, and he thinks that it is no presumption to suggest to others who have not as yet put themselves in communication with him, that they would advance their own interests by at once doing so.

A very important part of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE has ever been its Correspondence. In this volume, as in so many preceding ones, questions of much interest will be found discussed with the tone and temper suited to a periodical for the educated classes. That such will continue to be the case for many, many years to come, SYLVANUS URBAN can entertain no doubt, and he earnestly invites the communications of all who have taste and learning and candour to bring to the discussion of important points in History, Architecture, Genealogy, Heraldry, or any of their multifarious ramifications. The cordial response which long experience leads him to anticipate to this invitation will afford another justification for his time-honoured motto,

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS.

THE

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AND

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JULY, 1860.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE Annual Meeting of the Institute for the year 1860 will be held at Gloucester, commencing Tuesday, July 17. The cathedral presents a remarkable exemplification of the architectural styles of various periods; and the remains of certain minor conventual establishments, together with the parochial churches, offer other objects of attraction. The picturesque ruins of Llanthony Abbey are at a short distance from the city; the neighbouring district is replete with vestiges of the early British and Roman periods, camps, villas, mosaic pavements, &c.; as Cirencester, its Roman remains, and the museum recently established by the Earl Bathurst; the fine church, painted glass, &c.; Fairford church; the abbey church of Tewkesbury; the remarkable churches of Deerhurst, Bredon, &c.; the important examples of military and domestic architecture, the castles at Berkeley, Thornbury, Sudeley, Goodrich (to be visited by special invitation), and St. Briavels; the interesting vestiges of early iron-workings in the Forest of Dean, &c. Professor Willis has promised to give a discourse on the Architectural History of Gloucester Cathedral. The temporary Museum of Antiquities and Works of Art, to be formed, by sanction of the cathedral authorities, in the college school, will be one of more than ordinary interest. Any information which may be desired will be given, in Gloucester, by the Local Committee and the Worshipful the Mayor, their Chairman. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, the Rev. C. Y. Crawley.

The admission to the proceedings of the week will be by tickets only, as on former occasions. Tickets for gentlemen (not transferable) one guinea; for ladies (transferable) half-a-guinea.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE seventeenth Annual Meeting will be held at Shrewsbury, Aug. 6th to 11th inclusive, under the presidency of BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.

The proceedings will comprise visits to the Abbey Church and St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, &c.—Buildwas Abbey, Wenlock, and Priory, Acton Burnell—Shiffnal Church, Tong Church, White Ladies, Boscobel, Royal Oak, Lilleshall Abbey—the Roman Lead Mines at Shelve, and Roman Villa at Linley—Ludlow Castle, Church, &c., Stokesay Castle—Battlefield and Church, Haughmond Abbey and Hill, Camp on Ebury Hill, Wroxeter, the Excavations on the site of Uriconium, &c.—together with evening meetings for discussion.

The churches, buildings, &c., will be commented on by C. E. Davis, Esq., F.S.A.; George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Edward Roberts, Esq. Monumental Effigies by J. R. Planché, Esq. The earthworks, encampments, &c., by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, George Vere Irving, Esq., &c.

Tickets of admission, one guinea each, for the entire Congress, admitting a lady and gentleman (or ladies' ticket, at half-a-guinea), may be obtained of the Committee or of the Hon. Secretaries.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE third Annual Meeting will be held at Dover, Aug. 1 and 2, under the presidency of the MARQUESS CAMDEN. Members of the Société Français d'Archéologie have been invited to attend, and the Kent Society will in return be represented at the Congrès Archéologique at Dunkirk, on Aug. 16.

HERALDIC QUERY.

MR. URBAN,—In Eastham Church, Worcestershire, are preserved four medallions from the old Norman building. One contains a sagittary, (the badge of King Stephen); a second a leopard; a third two leopards couchant; and a fourth the Paschal Lamb of the Templars, with this inscription,—

TE
ORDINI ME PORM.

Will one of your readers expound the riddle?—Yours, &c.

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

Owing to the length at which we have found it necessary to report the proceedings of the Cambridge Architectural Congress, many Letters, Reviews, and Obituaries, already in type, have been unavoidably postponed.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

FROUDE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND—EDWARD VI. AND MARY[a].

We own to a considerable disappointment with regard to these volumes. We of course bore in mind the general character of the earlier part of the work, and therefore did not look for either true history, just appreciation of men, or generous sentiment; but we thought that we might at all events have vehement declamation, glowing "word-pictures," and touches of romance; some new idol, and a crowd of meaner men "crushed" to answer the "necessities" of his system of policy and morals. We find the matter altogether otherwise, and these two volumes are really very dull affairs. Of course they are not history; nobody could expect that; but they might be a prejudiced, glowing, showy romance, and as they treat of the same period, they might be formidable rivals to "The Tower of London." We have, it is true, quite enough about King Guildford Dudley, Renard the ambassador, and the Hot Gospeller, but Mr. Froude's pictures of these notabilities are certainly not to be preferred to Mr. Ainsworth's. Perhaps he at last gave up the contest in despair, and thus it is that he has not placed on his canvas Xit and the giant yeomen of the guard.

Seriously, however, there is a very marked inferiority in these volumes as compared with their predecessors. Almost the only resemblance to be found is that the old quarrel with Cardinal Pole is kept up, and that charges almost ludicrously opposed to his known character are made; but of the rest of the actors in a most eventful time the sketches are so dull and lifeless that we cannot believe we have the work as the author wrote it. It is hard to conceive how a writer who gave such vivid, though unjust, pictures of Wolsey and Warham, Fisher and More, Cromwell and Norfolk, could content himself with such feeble sketches as he now presents. Somerset is, according to him, well-meaning, but almost imbecile;

[a] "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By James Anthony Froude, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford." (London: John W. Parker and Son.)

the Admiral Seymour a mere melodramatic ruffian: Northumberland is but half a villain; Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, Hooper, have so little individuality that they might almost as well not be mentioned: and King Edward's existence is barely hinted at. Then, stepping into the next reign, we are completely amazed at the amiable pictures of Gardiner, Bonner, and Queen Mary. We are convinced that these have been supplied by another hand, and that the original ugly traits have been transferred *en masse* to Mr. Froude's pet abhorrence, Cardinal Pole.

In former notices of this work we remarked that the author had altogether mistaken his calling—though he could never be a trustworthy historian, he might be a passable novelist—and we venture to think so still, notwithstanding the dull aspect of these volumes seems fatal to our view. But we take it that the matter may fairly be explained in a way which must be very gratifying to Mr. Froude, as he is, to our thinking, a living sacrifice to his worship of his idol, Henry VIII., and that is a thing that he must be the last man in the world to object to.

The fact of the matter may, we apprehend, be thus stated. If Mr. Froude had chosen to appear only as the biographer of Henry VIII. instead of professing to write history, not much harm would have been done. Great allowances are always to be made for the eccentricities of genius, and he might have indulged his strange fancy of deifying the Defender of the Faith to his heart's content. The whole affair would have been put down to the score of hero-worship; and though most people would have thought the choice a strange one, yet, taking the volumes as a mere literary exercise, the work of one who, like Dean Milner with Bishop Watson, was quite ready to "change sides and argue it over again," they would have given him credit for the skill with which he sustained the part of "devil's advocate" to the great Tudor. But unluckily, with that perversity which usually attends "clever unwise men," he chose to call his production "History," and this made the matter serious. People who would not have quarrelled with "facts," fancies, or language in a professed romance, could not quietly see them presented as "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and in consequence such a crowd of objectors arose on the appearance of the first instalment, that the publisher at least saw the "necessity" (a favourite word with Mr. Froude) of the services of a judicious reviser. When the next two volumes came out, we accordingly found occasion to remark on the improved tone of language [b], though it was evident enough that the spirit was just the same. Now, however, "necessity" has been pushed considerably farther, and the judicious reviser has expanded into the merciless censor, who, except with regard to Cardinal Pole (a compromise probably), has cut out all the "strong language," all the "fine writing," all the "pictures in a magic

[b] Gent. Mag., May, 1858, p. 481.

slide," and has converted a passable romance into a dull affair, which floats between history and novel, but with little resemblance to really good specimens of either. Yet with all his pains he has not been able quite to spoil it, for in the scene of the legate absolving the realm (vol. vi. pp. 275—290) the author triumphs over him, and is both picturesque and impressive; it is the very best part of the book.

It may, we are aware, be urged that Mr. Froude has but two idols, Henry and Elizabeth, and having lost the one, he is in such a hurry to reach the other, that he is altogether careless how he gets over the intervening period; and so, like an author of older date, "when he is particularly dull, he has a very good reason for it." This may be the case; but whether it is or not, whether he purposely gives us a parallel to the miracle, of

"Two dull lines by Stanhope's pencil writ,"

in the portentous form of two dull volumes, or whether his censor has reduced the vehement, one-sided, grotesque original to its present condition, certain it is, that they shew very poorly beside their predecessors, and may expect such a reception from the public as Shakespeare describes, where feeble Richard follows the haughty Bolingbroke:—

"As in a theatre the eyes of men,
After a well-graced actor leaves the stage,
Are idly bent on him who enters next,
Thinking his prattle to be tedious."

This is to be regretted, as it may perhaps deprive us of the pleasure of contemplating the Virgin Queen as drawn by Mr. Froude. We have biographies enough of her already, we allow, but no doubt her panegyrist would be so much inspired by his theme that he would not make her reign quite so dull as he has contrived to render those of Edward and Mary.

But though our author has abandoned all the redeeming traits of his *Henriade*, he steadily adheres to his original plan of telling but one half of the truth that he finds in the Record Office. He is as profuse as ever in his citations of statutes, and state papers, and Council Books, and ambassadors' despatches, but, as we shall shew in some little detail, he notices only what suits him. He still indulges in the same flippant, offhand dealing with the unfortunate, still displays the same low political morality, and (though he is evidently under curb there) still retains the same hatred of the state ecclesiastic; indeed, "commissioned and authoritative teachers of truth" he very naturally holds in abhorrence (vol. vi. p. 382).

To those who have read the former volumes of this work it will hardly be necessary to say that no connected chain of history, even in Mr. Froude's view of it, is to be looked for. His plan is to give an epigrammatic heading, as "The Protectorate," or "The Martyrs," and then to hurry his reader backward and forward, from England to Scotland, from Scotland to France, from France to Germany, from Germany to Italy, and back again

to England, very few of the events standing in order of date, and fewer still in any relation of cause and effect. Thus the work is all but unintelligible to those who have not read complete and trustworthy histories, and to those who have it is clearly superfluous. This "*Don Juan* mode of arrangement" (a term that the late Sir William Napier once bestowed on a much better work than the present) quite precludes our attempting to follow Mr. Froude's *resumé* of materials never before published—"statutes and state papers misinterpreted through natural prejudice and imperfect knowledge, and manuscripts fast perishing of decay;" but before we conclude we shall point out a few of the things that he must have seen there, but which he has uncandidly passed over in silence.

As a clue to the general treatment of his subject it will be enough to say that Cecil and Paget, being as little troubled with a conscience as Henry or Cromwell, are of course favourites with our author; and, equally of course, the monastics restored by Mary are reviled. The monks of Glastonbury "crawled back" to their ruined house; the monks of Westminster "did not do credit" to their restoration, for they seized the funeral trappings of Anne of Cleves much as in later times the canons of Windsor claimed the Duke of York's jewelled baton of field-marshal. The "party of the movement," formerly praised, are now at a discount, and Gardiner and Bonner are actually human, a piece of good-nature for which one unfortunate who dared to oppose the great Henry is made to pay.

It will, we imagine, be a surprise to most readers to learn that Cardinal Pole was in reality the life and soul of the Marian persecution. He, it seems, who was half suspected of Protestantism, goaded on the bishops; he overruled the merciful Philip and his exemplary Spanish confessor; he alone caused Mary to acquire her odious appellation. With a refinement of barbarity he entrapped Cranmer into submission, and then murdered him. He was throughout his stay in England the active living principle of persecution; it did not commence before he arrived, and it ceased on his death—what therefore can be more clear than that he was the sole cause of it? It is really pitiable to see a man who, in the face of plain evidence, can make such charges.

It is only fair to remark that Mr. Froude is in a very amiable temper with everybody but Pole. Bonner and Gardiner are, strange to say, almost civilly treated; Uvedale, who bargained to betray the Isle of Wight to the French, Thomas, who proposed the assassination of Mary, and Nicholas Throckmorton, who attempted to seize the Tower, are very lightly passed over. Throckmorton is allowed to have been guilty, but not a word is said of the Statute of Attaint (11 Henry VII. c. 24), by which the fining of the jury for their untrue verdict is to be justified.

Probably as Titus left one of the towers of Jerusalem standing to shew what had been the strength of those that he had thrown down, the reviser has preserved a few passages as a hint of what the work originally was.

The following description of that first-rate sport, hanging a priest, is in Mr. Froude's very best style, and we are really glad that it is preserved to us. The time is just after the siege of Exeter by the Cornish insurgents in 1549 :—

"An execution at Exeter is more authentic and more characteristic of this time. Prominent inthe rebel army was Welsh, the Vicar of St. Thomas's; a parish through which the railroad passes by the river-side in front of the town. A worthy parish priest of the old type, Welsh was at once a good believing Catholic, a stout wrestler and cudgel-player, a famous shot with bow, crossbow, and handgun—'a good woodman and a hardy,' who had brought down in his day many a noble buck in the glens of Haldon, and levelled, it is likely, many a ranger from Powderham with his quarter-staff; 'such a one as would not give his head for the polling, nor his beard for the washing;' and withal 'very courteous and gentle of demeanour, and of honest parentage.'

"This man for his sins had been a great hater of the Prayer-book, and a special doer in the siege. He had saved life more than once, but he had also taken life. 'One Kingsmill, a tanner of Chagford,' was taken by the rebels with a letter from the mayor to Lord Russell, and brought before him for judgment. The vicar laboured in his priestly calling to make his prisoner a rebel, and not succeeding, had hanged him on an elm-tree outside the west gate of the city. And now his own time was come. 'It was pity of him,' men thought, for he had fine gifts and a fine nature; but there was no help for it; Kingsmill's death lay at his door; a court-martial found it there; and he accepted his fate like a gentleman. A beam was run out from St. Thomas's Church tower, from which they swung him off into the air; and there Hooker saw him hanging in chains in 'his popish apparel,' 'a holy-water bucket and sprinklers, a sacring bell, and a pair of beads' dangled about his body; and there he hung till the clothes rotted away, and the carrion crows had pecked him into a skeleton; and down below in St. Thomas's Church order reigned, and a new vicar read the English liturgy."—(Vol. v. pp. 200, 201.)

In the same excellent taste is Gardiner disposed of :—

"There was something in Gardiner's character which was not wholly execrable. For thirty years he worked unweariedly in the service of the public; his judgment as a member of council was generally excellent; and Somerset, had he listened to his remonstrances, might have saved both his life and credit. He was vindictive, ruthless treacherous, but his courage was indomitable. He resisted Cromwell till it became a question which of the two should die, and the lot was as likely to have fallen to him as to his rival. He would have murdered Elizabeth with the forms of law or without, but Elizabeth was the hope of all that he most detested. He was no dreamer, no high-flown enthusiast, but he was a man of clear eye and hard heart, who had a purpose in his life which he pursued with unflagging energy. Living as he did in revolutionary times, his hand was never slow to strike when an enemy was in his power; yet in general when Gardiner struck, he stooped, like the eagle, at the nobler game, leaving the linen-drapers and apprentices to 'the mousing owls.' His demerits were vast, his merits were small, yet something.

"'Well, well,' as some one said, winding up his epitaph, '*Mortuus est, et sepultus est, et descendit ad inferos;* let us say no more about him.'"—(Vol. vi. pp. 395, 396.)

The following extract may interest the Scottish Professor who has recently so eloquently defended the patriotic men who "executed justice" on Cardinal Beaton[c]; he may learn what they were paid for it :—

[c] Gent. Mag., June, 1860, p. 612.

"'The late king having resolved, for various considerations, not only to give certain pensions to divers noblemen and others which keep and defend the Castle of St. Andrews for his Majesty's service and for the advancement of the marriage, but also at his own cost and charge to entertain a hundred and twenty men for the more sure defence of the said castle against the King's Majesty's enemies in Scotland;' in consequence the privy council resolved 'that 1189*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* should be paid to Sir Henry Balnavis for the affairs of Scotland, that is to say, for the wages of eighty men within the Castle of St. Andrews at 6*d.* by the day for six months, the sum of 336*l.* sterling. For the wages of forty horse at 8*d.* the day, appointed to keep abroad for the more surety of the said castle, for six months. 224*l.* For the amity of the Master of Rothes, for one half year ending at Michaelmas last past, 125*l.* For the like to the Laird of Grange, 100*l.* For the like to David Moneypenny, 50*l.* For the like to Mr. Henry Balnavis, of Halhill, 62*l.* 10*s.* For the like to John Leslie, of Parkhill, 62*l.* 10*s.* James Leslie, of Abdour, 50*l.* W. Kircaldy, son to the Laird of Grange, 50*l.*, which sums make, on the whole, 1060*l.*; and on the exchange 1189*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*'—*Privy Council Records*, Feb. 6, *MS.* Edward VI."—(Vol. v. pp. 30, 31 (note).

After the citation of this little account we will conclude our notice with a glance at some of the authorities that Mr. Froude has used only as far as they suited him.

Let us take the Council-book of Mary. It is certainly known to our author, for he cites from it the committal of Latimer to the Tower, but he does not tell us, though it is all one entry, that the old man was allowed the attendance of his servant, named Ansly, a fact not unimportant in judging whether his treatment was needlessly harsh. He also tells of the imprisonment of Lady Jane Grey, the Dudleys and Cranmer, but he says not a word of the entry of Dec. 17, 1553, which concedes to them the unusual indulgence of walking in the garden, "as divers be and have been evil at ease in their bodies for want of air." He also tells us of Carew's treason and escape, but he makes no mention of the order of Sept. 22, 1554, in favour of his wife, who is thereby permitted to write to him when she pleases, "and for this one time only relieve him with her goods," and the permission is granted avowedly because the queen considered that in asking for this she had only acted the part of a "good and loving wife[d]." What a contrast do these matters present to the conduct of Henry to his opponents, and how can Mr. Froude excuse passing them over? For Latimer with his servant in attendance, Cranmer taking healthful exercise in the garden, and Sir Peter Carew living in safety on his wife's property, and she commended for supplying him, we have More, and Fisher, and Lord Thomas Fitzgerald suffering the extremity of poverty[e], and the

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[d] See Annals of England, vol. ii. pp. 230, 233, 236.

[e] See State Papers, Henry VIII., vol. ii. p. 402. This is a letter in which Silken Thomas prays the loan of £20 from O'Brien, prince of Thomond, with whom he had left his plate, "to buy clothes, and amend his slender commons and fare, and for other necessaries." He states that he has gone bare-foot and bare-legged many times, and should do so still, "but that poor prisoners of their gentleness have sometimes given him old hose, and shoes, and shirts."

Countess of Salisbury, after a long imprisonment, put to death for corresponding with her own son.

If we take the Statute-book the case is just the same. The enactments of Mary are represented as all barbarous, which is not the fact, and even if it were, mention should be made of the grounds for some of them. Mr. Froude says nothing of the "praying for the queen's death," which is given as the reason of passing the statute 1 Philip and Mary, c. 9; he has not a good word for Mary's statute which swept away the new-made treasons, præmunires, and felonies of the two preceding reigns (1 Mary, c. 1); nor for that which condemned their mode of proceeding by attainder instead of by trial (1 Philip and Mary, c. 10). He will not point out that the act against unlawful assemblies (1 Mary, c. 12) is far less rigorous than the parallel statute of 1549 (3 and 4 Edward VI., c. 5); he takes no notice of the appointment of commissioners to restore and re-edify castles and towns in the northern counties (2 and 3 Philip and Mary, c. 1), nor of a kind of Poor Law Board, to hold its meetings at Christ's Hospital, for systematic relief of the poor, established in the same session of Parliament (c. 5); and though he esteemed trade of great consequence under Henry VIII. he cannot spare a line to mention the fact of intercourse with Russia originating in the time of Mary.

He is, as we have said, willing to allow some good qualities to the queen, as he thereby makes Pole the more detestable for corrupting her. Here again we have the old fault of telling only half the truth, and with this we shall conclude. He confesses that as princess she was "personally popular;" that when she came to the throne she "preferred honour to convenience;" and that as fast as money came into the treasury she paid her father's and her brother's debts. She "determined to spare Jane," was with difficulty persuaded to do justice on Northumberland, and, but for the interposition of about the last person in the world that we should have suspected, she would never have been a persecutor. But why did not Mr. Froude glance over her Privy Purse Accounts, which would supply many striking instances of piety and charity; and still more, why does he pass over her will without mention? He notices only a dying request "that her debts might be paid, and that 'religion' should not be changed." It cannot be that he is ignorant of the existence of her will, which is dated the 30th of March, 1558, and abounds in autobiographic touches that ought not to be passed over by the delineator of her character. Possibly the reason for his silence is that there is one passage which to common apprehensions would clash with his pictures of the sister queens. Among other things, Mary bequeaths 400 marks a-year for the foundation of an hospital for old and maimed soldiers, "the which we think both honour, conscience, and charity willeth should be provided for[f]." Such was

[f] See Annals of England, vol. ii. p. 224.

Patrick Gordon was born in 1635, at Auchleuchries, in the shire of Aberdeen. His father, though no laird, and but what would have been called a yeoman in England, was well descended; he was the third son of James Gordon of Methlic and Haddo, from whom the first Earl of Aberdeen[b] was fifth in descent; and Patrick lived to see that dignity conferred upon his cousin in 1682. The small estate of Auchleuchries (worth only some 30*l.* sterling a-year, and that overwhelmed by wadsets, or mortgages,) was the inheritance of the General's mother, Mary Ogilvie, through whom he could claim relationship to the noble house of Deskford and Findlater. From that side he had his nurture in the Roman Catholic faith.

He had received an imperfect education in some of the parochial schools of his native country, and was prevented by his creed from going to a Scotish university, when at sixteen he expressed his desire to seek his fortune abroad, and his family were readily persuaded to consent. There was both military and commercial employment to be found on the Continent, of which the natives of Scotland had very largely availed themselves. But it does not appear that Gordon's views were at first directed to either of these resources. His education was scarcely finished, and by the advice of a countryman named Robert Blackhall, a canon of Frauensberg in Prussia, he went to the Jesuits' college at Braunsberg, in the same country.

But he there discovered that "his humour could not endure such a still and strict way of living;" whereupon he took his departure[c], and wandered forth very much in the condition made familiar to us in the case of Gil Blas:—

"After I had gone a pretty way into the wood, and doubting whether I was right or not, I began with serious thoughts to consider my present condition, calling to mind from whence I was come, from my most loveing parents and friends, and where I was now, among strangers, whose language I understood not, [for he had talked only Latin with the Jesuits,] travelling myself knew not well whither, haveing but seven dollars by me which could not last long, and when that was gone I knew not where to gett a farthing more for the great journey and voyage which I intended. To serve or work I thought it a disparagement, and to begg a greater."

Such was the ordinary sentiment of the Scotish cadets of the higher class. They had adopted as a maxim the exclamation of the unjust steward, "I cannot dig, to beg I am ashamed." The alternative was, to become either a scholar or a soldier. This state of things is precisely described by a contemporary, and another Gordon, in the following passage quoted by the editor:—

"Negotiatio urbanis relinquitur: meliores (magno suo malo) id vitæ genus ut natalibus impar dedignantur; unde inopia multis; cui levandæ ad tractanda arma se accingunt, quæ multis locis apud exteros, Belgas præsertim, Germanos et Gallos, semper amicam illis et adamatam gentem, a multis annis cum laude exercuerunt; ingeniis enim acribus et fervidis, sive Musis sive Marti se mancipent, non leviter proficiunt."—(*Description of Aberdeenshire, written about* 1650, *by Robert Gordon of Straloch.*)

Some of the most curious passages of the book are those relating the writer's debates with himself and his friends upon choosing between a mercantile and a military life; from which we gather intimations of the large numbers of Scotchmen who were settled in the North of Europe in both those occupations. At last, with the view of becoming a soldier, Gordon

[b] Sir George Gordon of Haddo, afterwards the first Earl of Aberdeen, was born in 1637. It seems extraordinary that he should stand in the family pedigree two whole generations below his cousin, the subject of this article.

[c] It does not appear how long Gordon stayed with the Jesuits. It was from 1651 to 1653, and possibly less than two years. In his biography, as sketched both in the "Quarterly" and the "Edinburgh Review," it is stated that he was there three years, and departed without leave-taking. This does not agree with the original, of which the words are, "Wherefor *takeing my leave* I resolved to return home again, and on a Tuesday, about ten o'clock, I took my jorney on foot to save expences," &c. As the Edinburgh and Quarterly reviewers *re-translated* a German version, it is not surprising that they fell into misapprehensions; and their discovery makes the acquisition of the original text the more valuable.

went to Warsaw, to seek the Duke Jan Radzivil, who he was told "had a lyfe company, all or most Scottismen." He failed in this object, and was again about to return to Scotland, when at Hamburg he met with some "Sweds officiers, very busy levying and listing of souldiers."

"In all their discourses they extolled a souldier's lyfe, telling that riches, honour, and all sorts of worldly blessings lay prostrate at a souldier's feet, wanting only his will to stoop and take them up; then, falling out in commendation of our countrymen, than whom no better sojors were of any nation to be found, and that, albeit nature had endued them with a genius fitt for any thing, yet did they despise the ease, advantage, or contentment any other trade might bring, and embraced that of a souldier, which, without all dispute, is the most honourable."

He was now enlisted by a countryman named Gardin, and joined the army of the King of Sweden in its invasion of Poland. During the next six years he saw much service and received several wounds. He served alternately in the armies of Sweden and Poland. When taken prisoner by the Poles, he joined their ranks; when recaptured by the Swedes, he again took service with them. Again he joined the Poles, and distinguished himself in the defeat of the Russians at Czudno; but in the next year he entered the Muscovite service, in which his fortune was eventually made. From time to time he made several attempts to return home, but the Muscovite valued him too highly to part with him. When James II., a prince of Gordon's own faith, was reigning in Great Britain, he became more than ever desirous to obtain his discharge: the King wrote a letter to the Czar, the Duke of Gordon addressed the Russian premier Golitzin, and Gordon himself petitioned to be permitted to take his leave. The only result was a threat of banishment to some remote part of the empire, and degradation to the rank of ensign. He had scarcely, by the lowliest submission, obtained a pardon of this sentence, when he received a letter from the Earl of Middleton, informing him that King James had honoured him "with the character of his Envoy Extraordinary to their Czarish Majesties." This had nearly made matters worse. When he shewed the letter, he was told to "translate it into Latin, and give it into the office to be translated into Russe; and this because they had no English translator,"—so little was our language, now much studied in Russia, then understood in that country. The answer was, "that Livetennant-General Patrick Gordon cannot be Extraordinary Envoy from the King to the Tzaars, because he is to be in the great army in this expedition against the Turks and Tartars." His military services were really required, and they were rendered with zeal and efficiency. So, this difficulty being well got over, he became, two years later, full General, and was taken into the familiar confidence of Peter the Great. To that powerful monarch Gordon suggested that policy towards Turkey which has been continued by the succeeding Czars until the present time. In 1689 he received the ennobled designation of Ivanowitsch: in 1696 he distinguished himself in capturing the town of Asof, then suffering a second year's siege; and in 1697 he defeated the rebellious Strelitzes, by whom the stability of the Muscovite throne was seriously threatened. In 1699 Patrick Gordon died, at the age of sixty-four. The Czar, who had visited him five times in his illness, and twice during the night before his death, stood weeping by his bedside, and the eyes of one who had left Scotland a poor unfriended wanderer were closed by the hands of an Emperor. Peter himself ordered the funeral procession, and took his place in its long line, accompanied by all the pomp of his empire, and followed by the representatives of most of the great powers of Europe.

On two occasions General Gordon was permitted to come to England, though only as a visitor, and his accounts of those journeys are not the least interesting portions of his Diary.

The first was made in the year 1666, when he was the bearer of a letter from the Czar to King Charles II. After a journey which occupied three months, (and which is minutely described,) he

landed at Deptford on the 2nd of October, and was thence conducted to Peckham, where he was heartily welcomed by Sir John Hebden, then Russian resident in this country :—

"So I stayed some dayes here untill I furnished myself and suite with cloathes and liveryes; and, because the Court was in mourning, I thought fitt to conforme myself to that, putting myself in deep mourning; my brother-in-law [Charles von Beckhoven], who was to carry before me the Emperour's letters, in halfe mourning; but my servants in my ordinary livery, which, because, conforme to my instructions, I was not to have any publick entry or audience, needed not to be numerous.

"Haveing furnished myself with all things, I went privately to London, which lay smoaking in its ashes [after the Great Fire], and took up my lodging in the Strand, a little above Ivy Lane, in an apothecaryes house. . . . .

"About six o'clock at night I was sent for, and brought to the Earle of Lawderdale's lodgings, being accompanyed by Sir John Hebden, and Mr. James Metellane, his lordship's secretary. The Earle of Lawderdale received me very kindly, and, being informed more particularly of the circumstance of my business, he conducted me to his Majesty, who was newly returned from seeing a French ship which was taken.

"I found his Majesty standing under a canopy, bare-headed, with many nobles about him. Being entred the roome, and performed the usuall reverences, I tooke the Emperour's letters from my brother-in-law. After I had [made] the short complement, his Majesty was pleased to receive the letters with his owne hand, and gave them off immediately to one standing by, and asked me for the good health of his Majesty, which I answered after the ordinary way. Then his Majesty was pleased to say, that this message was so much the more acceptable that the Tzaar had been pleased to entrust one of his owne subjects with it, and caused tell me that I might use the freedome of the Court." . . . .

"*Oct.* 11. The King's locksmith, by order, brought a key which opened the doores to the parkes, galleries, and other passages in the Court, to whom I gave twenty shillings, and to his attendant fyve, my name being graved on it.

"Being not well accommodated in the Strand, I removed to Hay Market, and lodged in Mr. Robert Ranyes, at the signe of the Two Blew Balls, where I had exceeding good accommodation. I sent my brother-in-law Charles to the dancing and writeing school.

"*Oct.* 16. I had conference with the Lord Chancellour [Clarendon] in his house, he being sick of the gowt.

"*Oct.* 21. Being Sunday, I hired a coach, and rode to Highgate, and dined with the Earl of Lawderdale, and returned in the evening.

"*Oct.* 23. I had another conference with my Lord Chancellor and Sir William Morice, the Secretary of State, at the Lord Chancellor's house.

"*Nov.* 13. I had the third conference with the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State, where wee debated the business I came for, as also that of the privileges, very sharply. . . . .

"*Dec.* 9. I went to the Tower, and see the crowne, scepter, juwels, armes, and magazine, which cost me in wages one pound thirteen shillings.

"*Dec.* 10. I had my last conference with the Lord Chancellour in his house. He told me the King's resolution, and the Counsell's, concerning my business, and an answer that I was to have; and that his Royal Majesty had commanded to give me two hundred pund sterling upon the account of my expences, and a gift.

"*Jan.* 18. I was sent for to have my last audience of his Majesty, who received me very graciously, and delivered the letters to the Tzaar out of his owne hand to me, desiring to be remembred to, and salute, his deare and loveing brother; which promiseing to do, I then thanked his Majestie for his great favours to me. So, being admitted to kiss his Majesties hand, I took leave, and was reconducted to my lodging. . . . .

"The next day I was conducted to his Royall Highness the Duke of York, who, with much favour, received me and dismissed me. . . . .

"I went and tooke my leave of the Lord Chancellour, who was still sick of the gowt, in his lodgings in Berkshire House.

"*Jan.* 22. The King sent Sir Harbert Price to me, to bring me to his Majestie againe, whom wee found just comeing out of his bed-chamber. The King was pleased to speake to me so: 'Colonell Gordon, I have a servant there in Russia, called Gaspar Calthoffe, for whom I have written diverse tymes to your Emperour. I wonder that, at our desire, he doth not dismiss him. Pray speak to the Emperour that he dismiss him.' I answered that, 'How soone I shall have the honour to see his Imperiall Majestie, I shall not

fail to show your Majesties desire and pleasure.' His Majesty replyed: 'Pray do; I wish you a good jorney.'"

We have omitted, for brevity's sake, some of the minor incidents of Colonel Gordon's stay, as his dinners with the Earl of Rothes, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Middleton, and others; and his entertaining his friends and the Russian merchants at the "Cock," and other of the best taverns of that day. We may add, however, that, before his last audience with the King, he "caused make cloaths ready for my selfe and suite *after the new fashion*." This was "the King's new fashion," which Pepys mentions at the same date, stating that his Majesty had "declared his resolution of setting a fashion for clothes, which he will never alter," the object being "to teach the nobility thrift." The Editor has referred to this and several other passages in Pepys's Diary upon the subject; but he has not adverted to the circumstance that in Evelyn's Diary the "new fashion" is more particularly described. It was on the 18th of October (according to that diarist) that his Majesty for the first time "put himself solemnly into the Eastern fashion of vest, changing doublet, stiff collar, bands and cloake, into a comely dress, after the Persian mode, with girdles or straps; and shoe-strings and garters into bouckles, of which some were set with precious stones; resolving never to alter it, and to leave the French mode, which had hitherto obtained, to our great expence and reproch." Evelyn himself had adopted this new fashion by the 30th of the month, and went to his office wearing "the vest and surcoat, or tunic as 'twas call'd, after his Majesty had brought the whole Court to it. It was a comely and manly habit, too good to hold, it being impossible for us in good earnest to leave the Monsieurs' vanities long."

We are not aware whether the question has ever been answered, that was put by the Editor of Evelyn, Whether there are any existing portraits of Charles or his courtiers in this Persian attire? On further reference to Pepys we find that he thus describes it, as "being a long cassock close to the body, of black cloth, and pinked with white silk under it, and a coat over it, and the legs ruffled with black riband like a pigeon's leg; and, upon the whole, (adds our old friend,) I wish the King may keep it, for it is a very fine and handsome garment."

Gordon's visit to the English Court in the reign of James II. was made for his own pleasure only; but he was received with as much personal consideration as before, and the details are, on the whole, still more interesting. It was on the 16th of April, 1686, that he had his first audience of King James, having on the previous day furnished himself with a periwig that cost £7 sterling, a hat which cost £2 10s., silk stockings 12s., and other requisite attire:—

"*April* 16. About eight a clock Generall Drummond gave me notice that it was tyme. I tooke a chaire, and went downe to his lodging, and with him to Court to my Lord Melfort's lodging; who, after halfe a houres stay, introduced me to his Majestie, in the comeing out of his bedchamber; who was pleased to receive me very graciously. And haveing kissed his Majesties hand with the usuall ceremonies, and a short compliment, his Majestie asked many questions concerning the Tzars, the countrey, the state of effaires, the militia and government, as also of my jorney and many other particulars. . . . .

"*April* 17. I tooke a chaire in the morning, and went with Lievetennant-Generall Drummond to Court, and waited upon the King in the Park, at his walke, and also in the evening. . . . .

"*April* 21. Attending his Majestie at his walke in Arlington gardens[d], he was pleased, walking up and down the alley, to speake with me about half a houre, enquiring particularly armes, and manner of warring, the business of Czegrin, [in the defence of which Gordon had distinguished himself in 1678,] and many other things.

"*April* 22. According to my ordinary custome, I went and waited on the King, at his walking in the Parke. The King caused try the new invention of the pump made by Sir Robert Gordon; but, some things breaking therein, it took no effect. . .

[d] Arlington-gardens were on the site of the present Green Park, extending from Arlington-house, in the direction of the Queen's present palace at Pimlico. They were often called the Mulberry-gardens.

"*April* 25. Heard devotion at St. James's, where was the King and Queen, who dined publickely this day. with musick, at which I stayed, and was forced to dine alone afterwards.

"*April* 26. Hearing that the King intended to go to Chattam, I procured a note from my Lord Melfort to be taken aboard one of the King's yachts: and so, accordingly, went in coach to Billingsgate, the King being at dinner in the Tower by my Lord Dartmouth*; and, hireing a boat, wee came to Detford, and was received aboard of a yacht, which wee could have done without a note, there being six yachts, and very few attendants with the King. Being come to Tilberry skonce, over against Gravesand, the King went a shoare, and went round the fortress, takeing a view of every thing, and asked my opinion concerning the fortifications and oppurtenances, which, as reasonable, I extolled. The King made hast to the yacht, and was saluted from the fort by all the cannon, as also from all the ships comeing down the river, and the Tower at parting; but the yacht wherein I was being gone farr downe, we recovered another, and was taken in, and so sailed downe till within some miles of Sherness.

"*April* 27. About six a clock, the King went ashore to Shirness, and went round the fortifications, and, being in the top of a tower, asked me what I thought of the fortress? I answered, that it was exceeding well contrived, and well furnished, and that I wondered how the Dutch durst adventure up towards Chattam†, haveing such obstacles in the way. The King said, No, you are mistaken; there was no such thing as this then, only a small skonce, and ill furnished. I replyed, that it gave me greater cause to wonder that such a considerable station for ships should have been, in such a tyme, so ill secured. The King replyed, You say well; indeed, they have learned us witt. And being come into the governour's house, and takeing a standing breakfast, he asked me many more things, as what armes we used in Russia? and what discipline? as also what family of the Gordons I was of? if of the Aberdeen's family? and many other things. The King made hast aboard, and, our yacht boat being gone, I hired a pair of oares, which, because of the contrar wind, could not gett rowed up to the yachts, who were all under saile; which the King seeing, sent the boat himself was brought aboard in to take me in, which put me aboard of one of the yachts, which cost me fyve shillings. We plyed up the river Medway to Chattam, where, going ashoare, the King was saluted as at Shirnesse, by all the cannons from the forts and shipps. The King viewed the shipps which were a building, and then see fyve companies of Collonell Kirk's regiment exercized; the Lievetennant Colonell, who exercised them, being on horseback, and the King with all his attendants on foot. The King missed six men out of the company of grenadiers, which the Lievetennant Collonell excused. The King, haveing dined here, went aboard of his yacht, which, in comeing up, had broken her boyersprit on one of the great ships, whereof many lay in this river, and all the forts were now so well furnished with cannon, that neither Dutch nor devil dare adventure againe. . . .

"*May* 4. Saw the tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, acted in Whitehall, in the presence of the King, Queen, and all the Court.

"*May* 6. I saw the Scots Batallion exercized in the Hide Parke before the King and Queen, and saw the comedy 'Rehearsal' acted."

The last and the most interesting audience of Gordon with James II. took place at Windsor, on the 14th of May:—

"About ten aclock I came thither, and haveing shifted myself I went to Court, and found the King walking in the Parke, and ready to returne. His Sacred Majesty was graciously pleased to tell to the Earl of Fewersham what I was, and then asked me if I had ever been there before, and what I thought of the place? I answered to his Majesties satisfaction. In going through the roomes, his Sacred Majesty told me that in the evening he would speake with me. So, having heard devotion, and seen the King dine, I went to my lodging and dined, and about four aclock went to the Court againe, and passed the tyme in viewing the large and well decored roomes in the palace, and went afterwards into the Parke, and viewed all the walkes and conveniences of it; this being a most delightful place, and haveing a most delicate prospect. About six a clocke, the King, with the Queen, came to walke in the Parke, accompanyed with the Prince George, and after one houres divertissement returned. In the evening, about sunsett, the King, being in one of the great chambers, called me to a corner

* He was Treasurer of the Ordnance. Gordon ordinarily uses the preposition "by" in the sense of *with*.

† When they burned the English ships, in June, 1667.

of the roome, and entered in a large discourse with me, enquireing where, and how long, I had served abroad, and many other things relating to military affaires; to all which I answered as well as I could. He was graciously pleased to tell me, that I should make haste to returne, and that he would have a care of me, and do for me what he could; which discourse lasted above halfe ane houre, and then dismissing me, about halfe ane houre thereafter, I seeing his Majesty going towards his closet, went, and sitting downe on my knee, his Majesty graciously gave me his hand to kisse. And haveing not seen any of our Scots nobility, or any acquaintance to address me to the Queen, I begged of his Majesty the honour to kiss the Queen's hand; whereat his Majestie smileing, was pleased to conduct me to the Queen, who was sitting at a table with some ladies at cardes; and, the King acquainting her, beckoned to me to come nearer, when I had the honour to kiss her Majesties hand, which gave occasion of discourse to the nobility and courtiers, some saying, This gentleman hath gott a fine introductor indeed. The King, in passing by, was pleased to say to me, You must not stay long there; and, Wee shall write to the Tzaars about you."

The consequent effort that was made to bring Gordon back to his native country, and its unsuccessful issue, we have already noticed. Upon the passage we have last quoted, the Editor has remarked in his Preface:—

"He warms into something like a communicative mood in his interviews with James the Second. Between that Prince and himself there was the strong bond of common zeal for a proscribed faith, and it is easy to see what was in the mind of the monarch during their last meetiug at Windsor, where he so earnestly pressed Gordon to make haste back from Russia. The King looked for another Dalyell, (Old Tom of Muscovy, as Charles the Second used to call him,) and perhaps he would not have been disappointed. 'I am sorry,' said Gordon, when the news of the battle of the Boyne reached him at Moscow, 'I am sorry from my heart that his Majesty did not, when I was in Scotland, lay his commands upon me to stay there. Then might I at this time have given proofs of my loyalty and what I can do.' We may well believe that the hand which crushed the Strelitzes would have been heavy upon the Cameronians; it may be that the walls of Derry would have fallen before the conqueror of Asof; and the ready counsel and daring acts which twice saved the throne of Peter the Great might have upheld the rule even of King James the Second."

We shall only make two additional remarks. The one is of our approbation of the very complete and effectual manner in which the Editor, Mr. Robertson, (the Superintendant of the Literary and Antiquarian Department of the General Register House at Edinburgh,) has executed his task,—as well in the abstract of the memoirs, in the annotations, and in the indexes of places and persons, (we should have added, we think, a brief index of subjects); and the other is to observe that this volume may hereafter be referred to as one of the best repertories of information concerning the class of Dalyells and Dalgetties, and all those Scotish soldiers of fortune who flourished in the seventeenth century. We need only point out, by way of example, that in p. 21 we meet with Field Marshal Robert Douglas, who with his three brothers joined the banners of Gustavus Adolphus; in p. 23 with Lord Cranstoun "arriving at Pillau with 2,500 Scotch for the Swedish service;" in p. 26 with Walter Count Leslie, a marshal in the army of the Empire; and in p. 24 with Alexander Leslie, a general in Muscovy; in p. 25 with "a countryman and namesake of the author, if not also a kinsman," Patrick Gordon, otherwise called Steelhand; in p. 32 with Lord Henry Gordon, youngest son of the second Marquis of Huntly, who was a colonel in the Polish army, and was enrolled as a nobleman of that kingdom; but throughout the book Scotsmen of less celebrity are of continual occurrence, and sometimes are found in troops, as in the following passage, which occurs at the time when Gordon first took service in Russia:—

"*Sept.* 27, 1661. About thirty officers, most whereof I had bespoke in Riga, came to Mosko, most of them being our countrymen, as Walter Airth, William Guild, George Keith, Andrew Burnet, Andrew Calderwood, Robert Stuart, and others, most whereof were enrolled in our regiment."

THE OLD HERALDRY OF THE PERCIES.

Seal of Hotspur; date between 1399 and 1403.

Arms of Thomas, the seventh Earl, from an oaken mantel-piece formerly at Thorpfield, near Topcliffe; date between 1563 and 1569.

Bannerolle of Henry, fifth Earl; date 1514.

Pennoncelle of the same Earl; both from MS. Reg. Bib., No. 18. D. 11.

THE OLD HERALDRY OF THE PERCIES.

A CERTAIN eccentric lawyer, who yet professed to be a legal antiquary, in presenting a summary of the Peerage of Ireland, made the declaration, "In copying the heraldic language of the coats of arms, I profess to be wholly ignorant of that modern hieroglyphic[a]." Such ignorance was probably closely allied to contempt, but we do not expect to meet with either in the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and therefore we conceive that a notice of the arms, and badges, and pennons, and war-cries of one of the noblest houses of England will not be unappreciated by them.

Our monthly reports shew that papers of much general as well as local interest are often read at the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and a selection of these appears, under the unassuming title of "Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity," in its quarterly journal, styled *Archæologia Æliana*, of which a new series was commenced in May, 1856. Where all are good there is a difficulty in choosing. We have an elaborate Catalogue of the Inscribed and Sculptured Roman Stones in the possession of the Society; we have accounts of the great battles of Neville's Cross and of Flodden, with ample topographical and other illustrations; we have many most interesting papers relating to the fallen house of Radclyffe; and particularly a detailed history of the New Castle upon Tyne, some of which we may one day notice at length, but at present we will take the article in the last issued number, styled "The Old Heraldry of the Percies," on which Mr. Longstaffe, the editor, has bestowed an amount of pains only to be expected where the work is a labour of love, but which will not be thought misemployed, when the results arrived at are considered. Every such proof of the practical uses of heraldry is a positive gain to the historical student, and must interest every gentleman.

One object with Mr. Longstaffe is to shew the essential difference between ancient and modern heraldry, and as no words can do it better than his own, we therefore cite them:—

"Here is the plain issue between ancient and modern heraldry. The old shews estate as well as blood; the new shews blood only. The new system makes no *apparent* distinction between technical heirs of a millioneth drop of the vital fluid and them who won the transmitter's barony, his acres, and his responsibilities. Its pictured genealogies are well enough if it is perfectly understood that a right to quarter the arms of England does not place a respectable gentleman on the same footing as the

[a] Rowley Lascelles, in Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ, Part I. p. i. For a detailed account of his work, see GENT. MAG., Jan. 1859, p. 33, and June, 1859, p. 606 *et seqq.*

Earl of Surrey, who had the inheritance of Brotherton. For the practical uses of heraldry, the hundreds of quarterings which may now be worn must indeed, from mere necessity, be cut down to the paternal coat and a quartering or two. But all principle in such restrictions is gone; and considering the wild facility of using unauthorised bearings which the removal of legal barriers has introduced, it is as well that the heraldry which was governed by the possession of land has been irrevocably supplanted by that which similarly indicates the remotest possibility of inheritance.

"So strictly and practically was heraldry the sure badge of possession and of territorial rights unsuffered to be dormant, that the Flemings declined to assist Edward III. until he actually assumed the royal fleur-de-lis of France; and when Richard Duke of York claimed the crown as heir to Lionel Duke of Clarence, it was objected that he did not wear that duke's arms. He answered that he might lawfully have done it, but forbare it for a time, *as he did from making his claim to the crown.* Camden, in mentioning this, states that quarterings 'to shew their right' began in Edward IV.'s time; but the requisition of more actual possession was certainly rife as late as Henry VIII.'s reign, when Surrey, in 1523, complains that Sir William Gascoigne, a claimant to the earldom of Westmoreland, intended to bear the arms of the earl *de facto*, who and his ancestors had 'enjoyed the land without interruption, and no man may bear the arms of his antecessors without difference unless he be possessed of the inheritance.' That the land was the criterion between an heir-male and the heirs-general as to the right to the 'whole' or undifferenced coat was well settled in the case of Gray of Ruthin *v.* Hastings.

"When the right thus accrued by land, the coat acquired might be placed in any way pleasing to the owner of the shield. The modern rules as to husbands only impaling or wearing escutcheons of pretence, and the issue only quartering, were unknown. When the husband took a vested right in his wife's lands, he either impaled or quartered her arms; while for the issue, the inherited coats were sometimes impaled as well as quartered with each other, and so long as the inheritor had two coats by right of descent, they might be coupled in impalements, though the families so designated had never directly intermarried. There is a good example of this practice on the south Dacre tomb at Lanercost. Usually, however, males quartered the arms of their wives or ancestresses from whom they acquired their lands, while impalements were practically the general bearings of married women, who took an immediate interest in their husbands' land by right of dower. The practice of husbands impaling their wives' arms, whether heiresses or not, probably arose near the close of the fifteenth century. Even now it is laid down that the arms of a wife should not in general be borne upon the husband's banner, surcoat, or official seal. In early times, pursuant to the above rules, we often find two shields, one the husband's arms alone, for himself; the other the same impaled with his wife's, for her. And so in portraits, the husband is clothed in his own coat, while the wife's robes contain his bearings on one side, hers on the other. The old practice is still kept up in the achievements of gartered peers."—(pp. 158, 159.)

These arrangements are illustrated by a catalogue of arms, which presents the distinctive insignia (as far as now obtainable) for each chief of the Percies, from William de Percy, the founder of Whitby Abbey, down to "simple Thome," who died on the scaffold at York in the quarrel of Mary of Scotland. Some of the writer's determinations are opposed to received notions, and he especially feels bound to reject the pleasant story of Joceline of Louvain, and his blue lion rampant, which he chose to keep, though he changed his name to Percy, on marrying Lady Agnes, the heiress. But he bases every step on the sure foundation of monuments,

painted glass, and ancient heraldic MSS., and we do not see how his conclusions can be impeached.

A Harleian MS. (692) gives the arms of the first Percy as Azure, five mill-picks Or; but it is now generally allowed that heraldry proper is hardly so ancient, and Mr. Longstaffe maintains that these were the arms borne (in right of his wife) by Joceline. The blue lion he says can only be dated circa 1300, and he conceives that it was adopted by Henry Percy on his marriage with Eleanor Fitz-Alan, daughter of his lord paramount the Earl of Arundel; he thinks it "possible that the lion was assumed in remembrance of Joceline of Louvain, differenced from the tinctures of the later dukes of Brabant, or it might be only indirectly allusive to the ducal house, through the lords of Arundel, who descended from Queen Adelicia, and perhaps used a lion in reference to her descent." It certainly appears as if the golden mill-picks (or fusils as they are also termed) were the especial arms of the family, and among other instances the following differences occur for races of the name of Percy:—

"Blue, four or five fusils in fess, silver. Blue, three golden fusils in fess, within a double tressure, flory counterflory (four for Percy of Islington). Silver, four black fusils in fess, for Percy of Ardingworth, Northamptonshire. The same, with the field gold, for a family of the same county. Gold, a red fusil in pale engrailed. Silver, five black fusils in fess, on each three golden pales. The same without pales. Silver, three black fusils in fess, on each a bezant. Blue, a silver pale fusilly. The like tinctures reversed."—(p. 226.)

The celebrated Percy shrine at Beverley, commonly attributed to Idonea de Clifford, the daughter-in-law of Henry, the tenth baron, Mr. Longstaffe gives us good reason for believing really belongs to his wife, Eleanor Fitz-Alan. The passage is somewhat long, but we must extract it, as shewing the able manner in which our author states his case, and his reasons for questioning the attribution of another well-known monument in the same edifice:—

"Leland speaks unimpassionedly of the glorious collegiate church of St. John. To him it was but 'of a fair uniform making.' With the sumptuous monuments he was more interested. 'Besides the tombs of saints, be three tombs most notable on the north side of the quire. (I.) In one of them, with a chapel arched over it, is buried Percy Earl of Northumberland and his son, father to the last earl. (II.) In another is buried *Eleanor*, wife to one of the Lord Percys. (III.) And in another of *white alabaster*, Idonea lady Percy, wife to one of the Lord Percys. (IV.) Under Eleanor's tomb is buried one of the Percys, a priest.'

"Leland seems to commence his description from the east. He begins with the tomb of the fourth earl, which is still remaining, while its chapel or canopy is known to have been destroyed. The next tomb is the celebrated Percy shrine, and ought to be Eleanor's. I cannot believe that this peerless gem of flowing Decorated work is to be referred to the period after Idonea's death in 1365, a period in which the Transitional York choir was erected [b]. Nor, while I would concede that Leland might mistake the

[b] "Since writing the above, my view is much confirmed. 'In the Church of Walwick, in Holderness (see Poulson), there is a monument which resembles in a striking

material of a highly finished work if it were coloured, can I allow that he would state a freestone monument to be of *white* alabaster. We know that the tomb under the shrine was of grey marble, with the matrices of an early brass[c] in it. It is engraved by Gough, and is said to have been an insertion; but, if so, it must have been a very early one, for a stone coffin and remains were in it[d]. And it stands to reason that the post of honour north of the high altar would first be occupied.

"Thus I should have been disposed, on the documentary evidences and general probabilities, to have given the shrine to Eleanor Fitz-Alan; but the heraldic proofs are remarkable. On the south or principal front we have four coats. One of them is borne by *a lady*. The others, and all those on the other side of the canopy, are held by figures of knights, highly finished, and evidently portraits. This one lady, above whose head rises an iris ornament, like the upper half of a fleur-de-lis, has the wimple of the reigns of Edward I. and II., and the knights have mail and surcoat of the like date, no jupon[e]. For the appearance of the coat of France and England, which were first quartered in 1340, I can only account by a lapse of time between the deceased's death and the erection of her memorial. Eleanor died in 1328, the bond of the vicars choral to her executors to celebrate her obit is not dated until 1336, and the execution of so costly a monument might well reach over 1340. Now the shield which the lady holds has a chief only, emblazoned by Torr, who probably saw colour[f], as Silver, a blue chief, for 'Lord Clun.' Modern writers have stated the field to be chequy, misled by the quatrefoiled diaper, which is not alternately raised as in the chequy of Warren above it. The chief is of flowing diaper. The coat is given to Fitz-Alan ancient, lords of Clun (Eyton's Shropshire), to Clun, and to Saluce, the name of Eleanor's sister-in-law. (Gen. Arm.) The next coat above is the chequy of Warren's heiress, the wife of Eleanor's nephew. Opposite, to the east, is old France and England, probably

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manner the great tomb at Beverley. It is supposed to commemorate a provost of Beverley. This provost I believe to be Nicholas de Hugate, who died rector of Walwick in 1338. He was canon of York and provost from 1317 to 1338. This fact may be of use. His will is at Lincoln.'—James Raine.

[c] "A female figure under a trefoiled canopy consisting of a simple pediment crocketed and finialed. Two angels assisted the buttresses thereof. Around were fourteen shields, and in the margin ran an inscription.

[d] "When the choir of the minster was fitted up for service instead of the nave, the tomb under the shrine was removed. 'The contents exhibited a stone coffin joined with mortar, 6 ft. 6 in. long, 1 ft. 6 in. wide, and only 16 in. deep. The body was closely enveloped in lead, so much so as to leave the impression of the body in it, and was enclosed in a wood coffin, which appeared to have been plundered of the ornaments which decorated it. Dr. Hull, who was present, supposes that the arms, legs, and bones, from their magnitude, did not belong to a person above the age of 12 or 14.' A Durham penny of Edward III. was also found in removing the tomb.—Scaum's Beverlac.

"Dugdale calls this canopy and tomb 'Tumulus Matildis comitissæ Northumbriæ filia Willielmi Herbert Comitis Pembrochiæ' (Church Notes), yet the body in *cloth of gold* attributed to that countess on its discovery in 1678 (MS. note in some copies of the Baronage) scarcely coincides with the observations of Dr. Hull. Maud Herbert was the fourth earl's countess, and the ascription of the tomb to her is, of course, quite untenable.

[e] "The whole tomb requires most careful drawing and engraving. Gough's figures are stiff and inexact. And, in these evil days of *restoration*, every genuine thing of beauty should be perpetuated on paper *at once*.

[f] "I think what I saw of colour was more modern than Torr's time, and I cannot remember whether it corresponded with his note.

a complimentary badge of loyalty, as in Lumley and Hilton castles. The king, however, was literally a cousin of the Warrens, and we find the next Baron Percy bequeathing to the Earl of Arundel a cup enamelled with the arms of France and England. (1 Test. Ebor., 59.) Below this is a coat blazoned by Torr as Purple, a golden lion rampant. The purple has evidently been the red of Arundel, or Fitz-Alan modern[g]. All one side of the tomb may therefore be considered as having reference to Fitz-Alan. The other side has to the east Clifford, referring to Eleanor's daughter-in-law Idonea, and above that coat Torr again emblazons Purple, a golden lion rampant. To the west he has Silver, a blue lion rampant, and under it Blue, a silver lion rampant. The last but one coat may be Brus, but it more probably is Percy, the gold having disappeared. These lions are all on richly-flowered diaper, whereas the Fitz-Alan shield on the other side is plain. The Clifford coat is borne by a knight, differing from the rest in having very open armour of annulets. Each group of four is fastened by an interlacing annulet in the centre. We have possibly a reference to the Vipont annulets so proudly cherished by the Cliffords.

"Leland's expression, '*under* Eleanor's tomb,' applied to the priest's burial, must be construed by the wish of George Percy, rector of Rothbury in 1474, 'to be buried in the north aisle *beside* (*juxta*) the tomb of Lady Eleanor de Percy[h].' The effigy in the north transept of the minster attributed to George Percy, does not seem to belong to him, whether it is *in situ* or not. It was in its present place, and on its present altar-tomb, when Dugdale visited the minster in 1641, 'in boreali parte ecclesiæ murum orientum versus[i],' but he does not attribute it, as hedoes the other Percy tombs. The bearings, such as the maunch, are of the drawing of the fourteenth century, and *Old* France is quartered with England. Out of nineteen shields, only one, a lion rampant, in an obscure position, can be attributed to Percy. We look in vain for Clifford, Lucy, old Percy, or the Neville cross of the prebendary's own mother. Warren and Lancaster, if by the labelled arms of England Lancaster is meant, may come in, but the bend of Scrope and the three legs of Man, being together, and four large collared birds like Cornish choughs at the foot of the robes, would rather refer to the Scrope family. As the arms have been given very inaccurately, I subjoin my notes of them[k], to aid in

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[g] "LE CONTE D'ARONDELL ET DE WARREN.—Quarterly—1 and 4, red, a golden lion rampant; 2 and 3, chequy, gold and blue. (Willement's Roll, inter 1392-7.) The golden lion on a red field was borne by Richard Earl of Arundel at Karlaverok in 1300.

[h] "'And in Beverley minster the said George was prebendary, and there he is buried and daily had in memory.'—Peeris.

[i] "'By the chappell door [i.e. of a little chappell in the north isle of the cross body] lyes an old monument whereon is cutt the solid portraiture of a man.'—Torr.

[k] "The effigy lies upon, but is much shorter than, an altar-tomb of Decorated work in the east chapel of the north transept, and, consequently, a space at the foot of the figure is unoccupied. In Gough's time there was an aperture in it which disclosed the stone coffin lying inside. The arms are as follows:—

"I. *On the collar of the chasuble, over the left shoulder.* 1. Three lions passant guardant. *England.* 2. A bend between two double roses. II. *On the maniple running from the top.* 1. A chevron, with a bird (Cornish chough?) in base. The upper part of the shield is hidden. 2. A bend. *Scrope?* or *Mauley?* There is a similar coat on the armorial gateway at Alnwick, said, I know not why, to be for Tison. 3. The three legs of *Man* [Sir William le Scrope, Earl of Wiltshire, purchased the kingdom of Man from the Earl of Salisbury. Oliver refers this crest to the grant of the isle to the first Earl of Northumberland, in 1 Hen. IV.] 4. A maunch. *Conyers?* [Oliver gives this coat to Hastings as a quartering of the Earl of Kent, the husband of a daughter of the second earl, but Kent's own arms are

a judgment what earlier priest, Percy, Scrope, or otherwise, is commemorated."—(pp. 167—171.)

After the marriage with Eleanor Fitz-Alan, the fusils were only a secondary coat, and when noticed they are distinguished as Old Percy. Another marriage, that of the great-grandson of Eleanor (the first Earl of Northumberland), with Maud Lucy, brought the noble possession of the Honour of Cockermouth, coupled with the obligation to quarter Lucy (Gules, 3 lucies or pikefish, Argent); he was the father of Hotspur, and accordingly we have the new bearing on a seal of the latter differenced by a label of 3 points, Gules[1]. By other marriages numerous additional coats were brought in, and at the present day the Percy shield presents no fewer than 892 quarterings:—"A splendid assemblage, a gorgeous result," remarks Mr. Longstaffe,—

"according to recent rules, and a useful one for genealogical purposes, but wholly unsuitable for the decorative purposes of heraldry, and very unjust to the 'flowers of the flock,' which must be picked out by a skilled eye from the equal blaze of crimson and gold in their less important companions. The ordinary spectator, who might acquire some idea of the comparative status of a family by a few indications of marriages which carried green acres and jewelled coronets with them, is lost in the medley presented here."—(pp. 219, 220.)

In practice, such a shield is altogether unmanageable, even when reduced by discarding repetitions, and accordingly the accurate Edmund Lodge (Norroy) contents himself with simply giving, 1st and 4th, Percy and Lucy, counterquartered; 2nd and 3rd, Old Percy. Those, however, who desire to trace the gradual introduction of new quarterings, may like to know, on Mr. Longstaffe's authority, when a few of the principal ones first appear.

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wanting.] 5. A bend engrailed between two cottises. There is something like a crescent or horn in the sinister chief point. The dexter part of the shield is gone. 6. Chequy. *Warren.* 7. Three lions passant guardant, with a label of three points. *Lancaster?* III. *On the foot of the alb. First row.* 1. On the commencement of a bend, a mullet of six points in the dexter chief. The rest of the shield is under the stole. *Hotham?* In the east window of the south choir transept in York Minster, among a variety of Scrope of Masham insignia, there is the coat, Silver, a black bend charged with three golden mullets pierced. (Browne.) 2. A bar, in chief three roundels. This has strangely been called chequy. The bar is hardly a fess, it is nearer the chief. 3. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Semee of fleurs-de-ly, the stone between the fleurs not cut away. A similar appearance of a fret sometimes occurs in the arms of France in glass. 2 and 3. Three lions passant guardant. Most of the upper portion of this shield is hidden by the chasuble. *Old France and England.* 4. A lion rampant. *Percy?* 5. Hidden by the stole. IV. *Second row.* 1. A fess between two chevrons inverted, and joined in the form of W in chief, and one chevron inverted in base. *Fitz-Walter?* 2. Defaced. Gough blanks this shield in his text, but draws it like three shells. 3. A chevron between three escallops. 4. Three water bougets. *Ros.* The Earl of Wiltshire's grandmother was a Ros. 5. A fess between three boars' heads. The birds on the hem are noticed in the text."

[1] See GENT. MAG., Jan. 1860, p. 54.

Henry, the first earl (1368—1407), introduced Lucy.

Henry, the third earl (1455—1461), Poynings and Fitzpayne.

Henry, the fourth earl (1461—1489), Bryan.

Henry Algernon, the sixth earl (1527—1537), Beaufort and Spencer.

Thomas, the seventh earl (1557—1572), Harbottle, Monboucher, Charron (?) and Acton (?).

After his time the simplicity of old heraldry is seen no more, and from the modern plan of giving quarterings for every heiress of blood, however landless or distant, even undifferenced quarterings of kingdoms and dukedoms, and repeating the same arms when they come through different channels, the 33 quarters which sufficed for the tenth earl (1632—1668) have been multiplied into 273; to these 563 have been added from Seymour, which go far toward making up the before-mentioned formidable number of 892, but it does not fall within the plan of Mr. Longstaffe farther to elucidate them.

Our limits do not allow us to do more than glance at the vast number of curious details that our author has brought together. It may be enough to remark, that the present Percy crest, a blue lion statant, first appears on the seal of Henry de Percy, who died in 1353; that, beside a golden crescent, which may probably have been a personal distinction of the third earl (1455—1461), the crests of Poynings, Bryan, Beauchamp and Lisle or Fitzgerald have been at different times employed. The supporters of the same families, as also those of Beaufort and Latimer, have been pressed into the service of the House of Percy, which has of its own, the blue lions rampant of the second earl, and sometimes used a crowned lion gardant, or silver panther, powdered with red and blue, and ducally crowned.

The badges are 22 in number, commencing with the white lion gardant of the first earl; the badges of Poynings, Fitzpayne, Herbert, Bryan, and Vere (?) appear, but the most frequent as well as the most enduring badge is the silver crescent, which is to be seen, at the present day, within the garter and surmounted by the ducal coronet, let into the garden wall of Northumberland House, and even as the sign of an inn at Brentford, in the immediate neighbourhood of Sion House. The crescent is supposed by Mr. Longstaffe to have reference to the earldom of Northumberland. Sometimes the crescent is placed on the lion's neck, as at the Lion's Tower, at Warkworth; sometimes it bears the motto "Esperance;" sometimes it has within its horns a castle, at other times a lion rampant, and at others a locket, as in the subjoined figure, from Vincent's MS. 172 (Coll. Arm.), which has probably given rise to a north-country provincialism, "Lord Northumberland's arms," a synonym for a black eye.

The livery colours of the house, now blue and white, were formerly

much more picturesque and various. The second earl employed red and black, and when his retainers were equipped in them, after the parti-coloured fashion of the time, with the right side red and the left black, and the silver crescent hanging in front, they must have presented the same appearance as the shield of peace still remaining in the cloisters at Durham, Per pale red and black, a silver crescent. The fifth earl, who went with Henry VIII. to the siege of Terouenne, employed red and black, green and gold, yellow, and tawny, as well as the Tudor colours, green and white. For his son, the sixth earl, the suitor of Anne Boleyn, red and black; russet, gold and tawny; red, gold and russet; red, gold and black; and red and russet, are set down.

The war-cries seem ever to have been "Percy! Percy!" "Esperance! Percy!" and the mottoes mainly an amplification of them, as "Esperance en Dieu," "Esperance ma Comfort," with the occasional appearance also of "Je espoir" and "Tout loyal."

The Percies, like some few other noble houses, had their heralds and pursuivants. Percy herald appears in the time of the first earl, in attendance on his brother, Sir Thomas (afterwards Earl of Worcester), and Northumberland herald in that of the fourth earl, who had also his pursuivant termed Esperance. Both these officers appear also in the retinue of the fifth earl, and among the preparations for his repairing to Terouenne we read: "Two coats of arms for my lord's pursuivant, of sarsnet, with my lord's whole arms beaten upon them in oil colours and gold. Eight yards of green damask for a coat for Esperance, my lord's pursuivant, and half-a-yard of white damask for guarding of the said coat." The standard of the same earl, most probably borne before Terouenne, is

Standard of Henry, fifth Earl.

derived from the Harl. MS. 2358; and from the MS. I. 2. in the College of Arms are engraved eleven different pennons and another standard applicable to his successor, the sixth earl, and containing, in addition to the blue lion, crescent, and locket of Percy, the horn of Bryan, the falchion of Fitzpayne, and the key of Poynings. We are enabled to use the engravings of the two standards, as also of other illustrations of Mr. Longstaffe's paper.

Very similar standards and banners, and pennoncelles, and escutcheons had been displayed twenty-five years before at the magnificent funeral of

Standard of Henry Algernon, sixth Earl.

the fourth earl, who was killed in a popular tumult in Yorkshire in 1489. The enumeration is curious :—

"A shorte draught of the charge of the buriall of our Lord and Maister Earl of Northumberland whose soule Jesu pardon (inter alia).—A standart, 4*l.*—A baner, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—His cote armer of seynet, betyn with his armys, 5*l.*—12 baners of sarcenets betyn with my lord's armys, at 10*s.* the pece, 6*l.*—100 pensells of sarcenett, at 12*d.* the pece, 5*l.*—60 scutchions of bukeram betyn with my lord's armys (hole armys), at 12*d.* the pece, for the chaire, herse, and church, 3*l.*—The reward to two officers of armys, for their helpe and payne in orduring the said buriall, at 10*l.* the pece for coming from London, ther costs and reward, 20*l.*—[13,340 poor folks that came the day of the burial received 2*d.* each. 500 priests (12*d.* each) and 1,000 clerks (4*d.* each) came to it.]—(See Neve's MSS. per Peck's Desid. Cur., 246)."—(p. 192, note.)

Nothing remains for us to add but that Mr. Longstaffe's paper is fully illustrated with examples of all the various bearings (a few of which we reproduce) and some curious fac-similes, executed at the charge of the present head of the noble House, and to close this necessarily inadequate summary of his excellent communication, with his few concluding lines, which indicate just the spirit in which such investigations as his must be carried on if they are to have any satisfactory result :—

"My pleasant task has placed me under fresh obligations to old and tried friends, fostered pleasant relations with new ones, and necessitated delightful inspections of many beautiful objects. Further lights will break in upon such a subject; and it is not one which can readily be dismissed from consideration, accessory as it is to the personal and territorial history of a sequence of nobles, who, if they did often choose the unsafe, if not unpopular, side in the current of events, were, even in their faults, the same magnificent and unselfish race that they have been in the sunshine of wealth and power."—(pp. 225, 226.)

DUGDALE'S VISITATION OF YORKSHIRE[a].

We noticed briefly a short time since[b] the latest publication of the Surtees Society, "The Visitation of the County of York," which was made by Sir William Dugdale in 1665-6. It has been long known that this manuscript is the finest and the most complete among all the Visitations in the Heralds' College, and having since had an opportunity of examining the reprint at our leisure, we gladly devote some farther space to so valuable and interesting a record.

The manuscript from which this volume was in the first instance transcribed is in the valuable library of Miss Currer, who placed it at the disposal of the Surtees Society with her accustomed liberality. It has not been collated with the original in the Heralds' College, but we cannot think that we have lost much by the omission. The original, doubtless, would have supplied the signatures of the gentlemen who entered their pedigrees, and it would also have corrected some patent errors in the text. Wherever we have tested the Surtees volume with ancient evidences its accuracy has been fully established, and the MS. from which it has been taken is of such high and undoubted authority that we cannot but look upon it with very great respect.

Miss Currer's MS. is partly in the handwriting of Sir William Dugdale himself, but the greater part of the volume, text and arms, is the handywork of his pupil and companion, the well-known Gregory King. In 1677 Sir William gave it to Sir Henry St. George; after his death it passed through various hands, till at last it found a resting-place in the magnificent library of the late Sir M. M. Sykes. When that splendid collection was dispersed in 1824, it was purchased for a very large sum by Miss Currer.

Mr. Davies' endeavour has been to present to the members of the Surtees Society a faithful transcript of the MS. which was entrusted to him, and to this plan he has honestly adhered. A few errors have thereby been retained, but they are so obvious that any one who has the slightest acquaintance with the history of the county cannot fail to detect them. We could have wished to have seen the arms of each family engraved, but this undertaking was, we presume, considered a stupendous and costly task, as indeed it would have been: instead of a cut, therefore, we have a description of each bearing, and this description, together with the rest of his editorial work, has been done by Mr. Davies with faithfulness and ability.

Mr. Davies has given a slight sketch of the progress of Sir William through the broad county of York, with Gregory King for his companion. The whole journey was performed on horseback, through rough roads and

[a] "The Visitation of the County of Yorke, begun in 1665 and finished in 1666. By William Dugdale, Esq., Norroy King of Armes." Published for the Surtees Society by George Andrews, Durham, and may be obtained through any bookseller, price 30s.

[b] See Gent. Mag., May, 1860, p. 500.

over moor and moss. We can see them stopping with their note-books at every old house on their way, and going into every church to pry about for inscriptions, achievements, and arms. Their discoveries in this way are still preserved in the Heralds' College. The whole of the county seems to have been mapped out into districts, and the gentry were summoned to meet the herald at some particular place. We can well imagine the scene in the wainscoted parlour of the little country inn :—

> " . . . before him lay a dusty heap
> Of ancient legers, books of evidence,
> Old blazoned pedigrees and antique rolls."

And yet, as a rule, there are not many of the pedigrees recorded by Dugdale which shew that ancient authorities had been called in to prove them. Some three or four generations, on the average, are entered by many of the gentry, and it is amusing to observe how their memory seems occasionally to have failed them when Christian names were required at the distance of only two or three generations.

When we compare this Visitation with that which was made in 1612, we are greatly struck by the vast increase of families entitled to wear arms. There are no less than 472 pedigrees recorded by Dugdale, and there were many others, doubtless, which might have been admitted by him. In spite of the troublous times, fortunes had been made and estates purchased ; and we cannot help observing how many of the great families of Yorkshire have for their founders successful traders. Many of the large towns in the West Riding were at that time merely country villages, but York, Beverley, and Hull were great marts of commerce, and it was there that the wealthiest merchants lived and prospered. There are very few of the Yorkshire houses, however exclusive they may have become, that have not been connected, some time or other, with trade. But why should they be ashamed of ascribing their present stability to the fruits of honourable labour ?

The Civil Wars were a great blow to the Yorkshire gentlemen, and if they had not occurred, the Visitation made by Dugdale would have been much larger than it is. We gather from it much valuable information respecting that eventful period. With a few exceptions, most of the esquires of Yorkshire were on the king's part, and the fines which some of them were compelled to pay were enormous. But this partizanship cost many of them their lives, and we can form from the Visitation some idea of their sufferings. Sir Richard Hutton, the son of the judge, was killed at Sherburne. Sir Jervase Cutler died within the castle of Pontefract whilst the rebels were beleaguering it, having begged that he should be laid under a stone inscribed with the simple word *Resurgam*. The head of the great house of Constable died at Scarborough. Sir John Girlington was killed at Melton Mowbray, and his wife was taken prisoner at Preston in 1643. Members of the families of Pudsey, Tempest, Plumpton, Meynell, Stapleton, Gascoigne, Vavasor, Gower, Metcalfe, Dalton, Hungate, Metham, and

Slingsby died upon the field of battle. Sir Richard Graham was sorely wounded at Marston, and rode away from the field to his house at Norton-Conyers, but there is no truth in the story that he died as soon as he reached his home. Thomas Bradley, canon of York, who records his pedigree, lost his preferments, and Walker pityingly tells us that in the midst of his troubles he was "forced to eat puddings made of boars' blood." What a lamentable fate for a man who had married a daughter of Lord Savile! The lady was famous for wearing a veil before her face day and night, having made a vow that no Englishman should ever see her face. At the siege of York in 1644 many remarkable incidents took place, and Sir Philip Monckton, who fought at Marston till he was obliged to hold his bridle with his teeth, has shewn that he could wield the pen as well as the sword. One of the hardest struggles of the siege was on Trinity Sunday. St. Mary's tower, the great charter-house of the North, was blown up, and a rush made into the city, which was repelled with great loss. Sir Philip Byron fell on the king's part, together with Colonel Huddleston, one of seven brothers, all of whom took up arms for King Charles. A short time after this came the disastrous fight on Marston Moor, where many of the Yorkshire gentry lost their lives. Sir William Wentworth, Sir Charles Slingsby, and Sir Thos. Metham died on that disastrous field. We can well imagine the dismay and confusion with which the defeated army would roll into the still loyal city of York. There are one or two romantic incidents connected with the battle-field. Sir Charles Lucas, himself a prisoner, was desired to point out any of the slain whom he desired to be honourably interred: he only picked out one. His name is not told to us, but there was a love-token on his wrist, a bracelet of hair, and Sir Charles begged it for a lady who he knew would value it. On the morning after the battle a daughter of the house of Trappes came over from Nidd to search the battle-field for the body of her husband, Charles Towneley. She told her story on the field to an officer, who pityingly begged her to leave the place, and sent a trooper to escort her homewards. That officer was Cromwell. A different tale is told of his reception at Ripley Castle by Lady Ingleby. He, much against her will, was her guest for a night, but she bade him and his soldiers behave themselves with propriety, and sat watching the General during the whole night with a brace of pistols in her girdle.

Men of letters, also, are fairly represented in the Visitation. Roger Dodsworth is there, to whose unrecognised exertions Dugdale owes so much of his own fame. We miss Edward Fairfax the poet, but we find Charles Fairfax of Menston, the cousin, in blood and taste, of the good Lord Fairfax. We have Robert Wittie of York, the disputatious and pedantic physician, who could sing of the raptures of the gout, which he professed to cure. The Richardsons, the Currers, and good Bishop Heber are all represented in their ancestors. There is a pedigree of the Drakes, who for several generations made some little name in the annals of litera-

ture; we have also the collector Hopkinson, and Nathaniel Johnstone, the Pontefract antiquary, with his long Scottish pedigree. We have also, and we were pleased to find it, the first glimpse, in print, of the pious and excellent Thoresby, who appears in the tree of his ancient house, being then but six years of age. Nor must we forget another worthy who meets us here, Sir Thomas Herbert, the distinguished royalist and traveller. There is no one of all that we have mentioned that we should like to see more than Sir Thomas: with what pleasure and interest we should listen to the story of his checquered life! We should inspect with some little curiosity the chess-board of Henry VIII. that he possessed, and on which that hot-tempered monarch would generally be allowed to win; but we should gaze with much greater interest upon another treasure, which Sir Thomas very greatly prized, the silver clock which was given to him by his unfortunate master, Charles I., on the morning of his execution.

Graver thoughts are suggested when we consider the changes in names and estates which the different Visitations bring before us. What changes does a single century effect! At the commencement of the sixteenth century the Fitzwilliams were the most numerous and influential family in Yorkshire; in 1665 no one of that name appears at the Visitation. Names great and potent in the previous century were at that time extinct or uncared for. The Gargraves had ended in disgrace, and a cloud had fallen over the fair house of Calverley. The Constables, the Gascoignes, and the Stapletons were not what they once were. The Wycliffes of Wycliffe were gone; the Rokebies were sinking under their debts; the glories of the house of Lascelles had been scattered by a spendthrift; the rich lands of Ingmanthorp had passed away from the ancient family of Roos, and one of the last of that house was obliged to glean in harvest-time for her subsistence. Another member of that family was in 1612 a blacksmith at Hull, and yet without any shame he boldly brings his evidences before the heralds, and enters his pedigree in that year. The Talbots were now going, verifying to the last the old prediction, that there should alternately be a fool and a wise man at their head. Nearly two hundred years have elapsed since Dugdale visited Yorkshire, and during that period what a change has passed over the gentry of the county. We doubt very much whether there are fifty gentlemen in Yorkshire who can connect themselves, without having recourse to a female line, with the families that existed in Dugdale's time. Of the many peers who are connected with Yorkshire by blood or property, not more than five or six can do this. Among the gentry there has been a complete revolution. Some of the fine old houses are still flourishing, and long may they flourish, for it is a pleasure to know that old families continue, when so many change. We still have the Dawneys in the youthful Lord Downe and his brothers. The Hothams, the Palmes's, the Creykes, the Boyntons, the Meynells, the Tempests, the Saltmarshes, the Worsleys, the Cayleys, the Legards, and the Huttons,

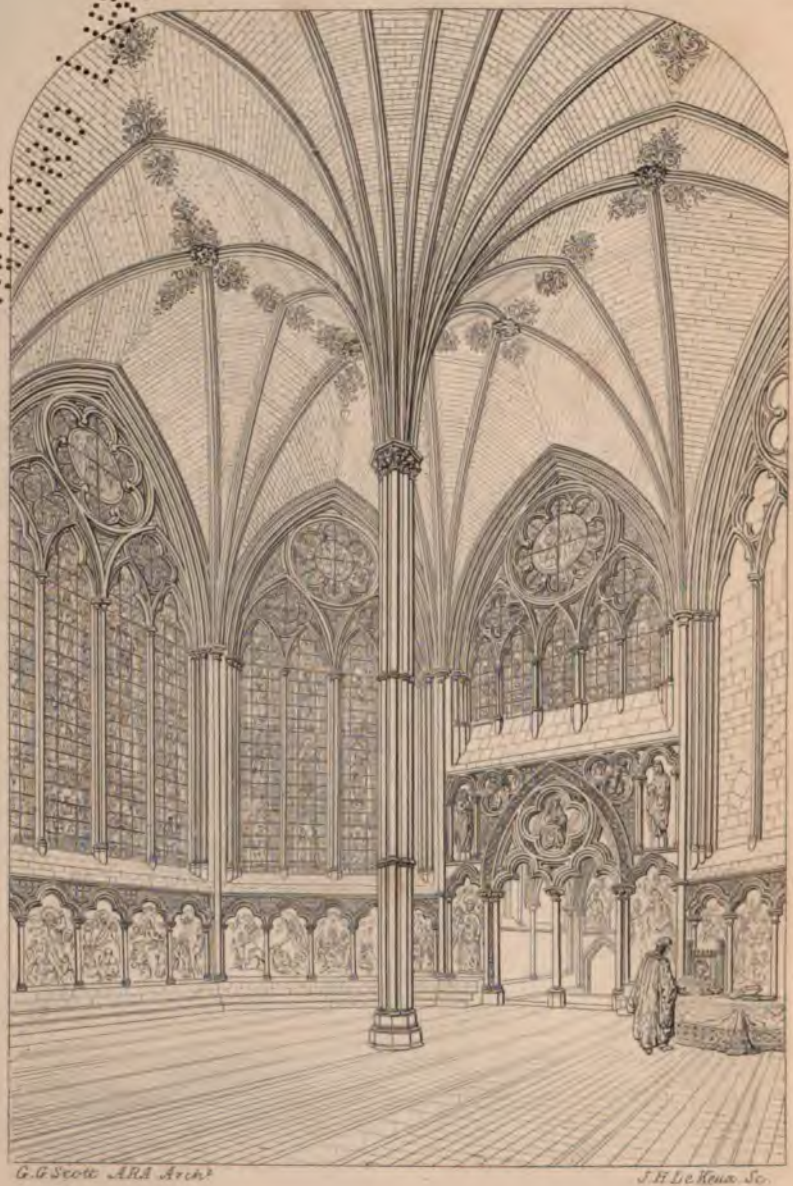
are still flourishing. The ancient house of Waterton is represented by the well-known naturalist; Grimston will probably have a Grimston for its owner as long as the ocean spares it; the Hamertons still cling to the old peel at Helifield, and the only surviving branch of the grand old house of Scrope is still full of life and energy, and is striving, even now, for the lost coronet of Wiltshire. But if these and some others remain to us, how many have been lost since Dugdale made his Visitation! To take one class only as a specimen. We are not understating the truth when we say that at least fifty baronetcies have become extinct in Yorkshire during the last two centuries. The latter days of some of them have indeed been dark. The story of Sir Solomon Swale, of Swale Hall in Swaledale, his misfortunes and his pride, need only be mentioned to be remembered. The last of the Herberts died in great poverty, a pensioner upon the bounty of the Brights of Badsworth, who have also disappeared. What did he do with the chess-board and the silver clock? The last of the Reresbys of Thribergh, a notorious gambler and spendthrift, died at last the tapster in the Fleet prison. He was passionately fond of cock-fighting, and, as the story goes, he staked and lost the estate of Dennaby upon a single main! Sir Harry Goodrick is not yet forgotten. He was a canon of York, and we know not what else, but was also a sporting character. The "Annual Register" for 1801 says of him, "He kept many fine race-horses, but, in respect for his clerical character, he always run them in the name of some other gentleman!" We have heard of the following epitaph which was composed for him, and which is too good to be omitted:—

"By the box and the turf still surrounded,
Tho' finished his ultimate race,
A knowing divine here lies grounded
Till called to his own proper place.

"To decide would be wholly unfitting
Of Styx whether that side or this,
For if Rhadamanthus be sitting,
Enough—coram judice lis."

We could say much more about this most interesting volume, which is so suggestive and so authentic. Nothing half so valuable in its way has ever been published about Yorkshire. No one, without perusing it, can have the slightest idea of the novelty and the value of the information that it contains. Every Yorkshire gentleman and every Yorkshire library ought to possess it. There is not a landowner in the county who will not find something in it relating either to his family or his estate. And here he has an authentic record and not guess-work, genealogy and not fiction.

We must again tender our thanks to the Surtees Society for enabling us to peruse so interesting a volume, and we trust that the Society, by a large accession of members, will be enabled to carry out with still greater energy what it proposes to do for the North of England, and especially for Yorkshire.



G.G. Scott ARA Arch.t J.H. Le Keux Sc.

RESTORATION OF THE CHAPTER HOUSE WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

GLEANINGS FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A Lecture delivered to the Royal Institute of British Architects, by George Gilbert Scott, A.R.A.

(*Concluded from Vol.* ccviii., *p.* 584.)

The entries found by Mr. Burtt are, for the most part, of a somewhat general character; but it is stated in the Pipe Rolls that further particulars have been sent in to the Treasury. These bills of particulars have, it is feared, been for the most part lost; but Mr. Burtt has succeeded in finding one complete one for about half a-year (probably 1253), which is of so interesting a character that [we hope to publish it, with notes, in continuation of this series of papers]. It is a perfect bill of quantities of the work done during twenty-five weeks, giving the names and measurements of every moulding, and every detail of the work, and will form a very curious and interesting illustration of the architectural nomenclature of the period. Attached to it are two amusing little letters from the quarry-master at Purbeck, promising ship-loads of marble, and begging for speedy orders on the ground of other pressing business.

The notices I have adverted to in the Fabric Rolls of the works from Edward III.'s time onwards are also very detailed, and give curious particulars as to the mode of employing men at that time. They appear to have been fed and clothed by the employer, and the clothing would appear to be by no means to be complained of. In one year we have an entry of 15s. (equal to eight or ten pounds) for a fur robe for the chief mason; but another year nothing entered for his robe, because this independent gentleman "refused to receive it on account of the delay in its delivery."

Going back to the earlier accounts, I may mention that extensive works appear to have been going on at the same time in the palace and its chapel, including a great deal of decorative painting; also that the belfry of the Abbey was being built, which, I think, stood somewhere westward of the church, and of which, I believe, that some remains existed at a somewhat recent date.

The outlay upon the Abbey during the first fifteen years of the work, would, if translated into our money value, considerably exceed half-a-million. I must not, however, follow up these details on the present occasion.

I have dwelt so long upon the fabric that I must content myself with a cursory notice of a few of the internal contents of the church, to which I chance to have paid particular attention.

That most remarkable work, the Shrine of the Confessor, has been so

largely dwelt upon before the Institute, when the subject was brought forward a few years back by Professor Donaldson, that it would be superfluous to go again into the minutiæ of the investigation, to which I devoted a great amount of time, and was ably followed up by my talented friend Mr. Burges.

I will content myself with a summary of results.

Shortly after my appointment to the Abbey, in 1849, I was led, owing to a visit paid to the church by Le Père Martin with myself and some members of the Ecclesiological Society, to devote a good deal of attention to ascertaining, so far as possible, the ancient form of the shrine; the results of which I gave in a correspondence with a leading member of that Society. I removed the brick wall which then blocked up the west end, and exposed the marks shewing where the altar had been fixed, and came to the conclusion that the pillars now at that end were formerly detached, and probably carried lights. Probably they were the 'feet' which King Henry III. is said to have given for certain lamps to be burned before the shrine.

The retabulum occupies, as I ascertained, its proper position, excepting that it has been lifted three inches above its original level, a fact proved by its intercepting the space required for the completion both of the ancient and the more modern inscriptions, for neither of which there is now sufficient room.

The front and what is seen of the back of the retabulum, being decocorated with mosaic, and the edge left plain, it follows that the latter must have been more or less concealed. I judge, therefore, that the detached pillars must have been placed very close to them.

Extracts have been kindly communicated to me by Mr. John Gough Nichols, from diaries kept during the days of Queen Mary, shewing that the body of the Confessor had been removed, and the shrine wholly or in part taken down at the dissolution, but restored in Queen Mary's time, when the present wooden shrine, the cornice, the modern inscription, and the painted decorations were added. I am inclined to think that the marble substructure was only taken down far enough to allow of the removal of the body, as its parts have been displaced in refixing so far down as that, but no further. The altar either had not been removed, or was probably re-erected at the same time, and was, I think, not removed again till the Great Rebellion, being needed at coronations, on which occasions a table has since been substituted under the old name of "the altar of St. Edward." I found at the back of where the altar has stood a slab, apparently taken from some monument of the seventeenth century, which confirms this idea. There is, in Abbot Litlington's Service-book in the Library, in the initial of the Service for St. Edward's day, a view of the shrine, though I fear an imaginary one. The substructure is speckled over to represent the mosaic work, but the seven arched recesses

for pilgrims to kneel under, which really occupy two sides and an end, are all shewn on one side! The shrine itself is shewn lower than was usual, and a recumbent figure of the Confessor is shewn on its sloping covering. I will only add that I opened the ground round the half-buried pillars at the west end, and found them to agree in height with those at the east, which they so much exceed in diameter, and that I have been so fortunate as to recover the broken parts of one of the eastern pillars, and to refit and refix its numerous fragments with the help of one new piece of only a few inches in length, so that we have now one perfect pillar.

In connexion with the shrine I will allude to a little discovery which I have shewn to many, I dare say, now present. There is a sarcophagus-shaped slab in the floor immediately to the east of the shrine, which is said to commemorate a son of William de Valence who died young. The cross and inscription are nearly obliterated, but its eastern end is covered by the step to the tomb of King Henry V. A very painstaking friend and assistant of mine (Mr. Irvine), in examining the point of junction between the step and the slab, perceived signs of some substance being inlaid into the latter. I obtained permission to remove a portion of the step, when we found that the slab had been inlaid with brass and glass-mosaic, and was, no doubt, executed when the shrine was in hand.

A large portion of the pavement before the altar was executed by Roman workmen, and with materials brought from Rome by Abbot Ware, about 1267 or 1268. Of the curious inscription, a part giving the list of those concerned in the work is still legible, being "Tertius Henricus urbs Odoricus et Abbas." Odoricus being the artist, and "urbs" of course means Rome, as is proved by Ware's own epitaph, which says, when speaking of these stones, "quos huc portavit *ab urbe*."

It is curious that both in the monuments inlaid with glass-mosaic, and in the pavements in which the inlaying material is chiefly porphyry, the artists, as a thing of course, adopted, as the matrix, Purbeck marble in place of the white marble they were accustomed to use in Italy.

The tomb of King Henry III. is too well known to need description here, but that of some of his children and grandchildren in the south aisle is but little noticed; indeed, its Italian forms so much resemble those of a modern monument that it usually passes for one.

Taking the tombs of the Confessor, of Henry III. and his daughter, and of young De Valence, in connexion with the pavement before the high altar, and that of the Confessor's Chapel, I should doubt whether—I will not say any church north of the Alps—but, I may almost say, whether any country north of the Alps, contains such a mass of early Italian decorative art; indeed, the very artists employed appear to have done their utmost to increase the value of the works they were bequeathing to us by giving to the mosaic work the utmost possible variety of pattern.

Another object which does not receive the attention it deserves is the

retabulum from the high altar, now preserved in a glass case in the south-eastern aisle.

It is a very wonderful work of art, being most richly decorated with glass, gold, and painting, and probably with precious stones, and even with casts of antique gems. The glass enrichments are of two sorts; in one the glass is coloured, and is decorated on its face with gold diaper; in the other it is white, and laid upon a decorated surface. The great charm, however, of the work must have been in the paintings. They consist of single figures, in niches, of our Lord and SS. Peter and Paul, and two female saints, and a number of small medallion subjects beautifully painted[a].

Next to the Italian tombs, one of the most interesting is that of William de Valence. I am not aware whether any old account of this monument exists, but I suppose we may fairly set it down as a French work, and probably executed by an artist from Limoges, though the custom of referring all enamel works to that particular seat of the art is not, I think, borne out by facts; indeed, it would appear from the old accounts that enamels for the shrine of the Confessor were executed here, whether by an artist from Limoges is unknown, though we know that one was employed in England shortly afterwards.

The execution of these enamels is truly exquisite, so much so that it is only by the closest examination that any idea can be formed of the wonderful delicacy of the workmanship.

The monument was thus described by Keepe, 1683:—

"A wainscot chest, covered over with plates of brass, richly enamelled, and thereon the image of de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, with a deep shield on his left arm, in a coat of mail with a surcoat, all of the same enamelled brass, gilt with gold, and beset with the arms of Valence, &c. . . . Round about the inner ledge of this tomb is most of the epitaph remaining, in the ancient Saxon letters, and the rest of the chest, covered with brass wrought in the form of lozenges, each lozenge containing either the arms of England or of Valence, alternately placed one after the other, enamelled with their colours. Round this chest have been thirty little brazen images, some of them still remaining, twelve on each side, and three at each end, divided by central arches that serve as niches to enclose them; and on the outward ledge, at the foot of each of these images, is placed a coat of arms in brass enamelled with the colours."

Since this time the greater part of what is above described has disappeared, shewing that the spoliation of the Abbey is not generally chargeable against the rebels, but has gone on in modern times during the contemptuous domination of Classic taste.

The tomb of Queen Eleanor, with its exquisitely elegant effigy, is too

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[a] An excellent description of this work is to be found in Sir Charles Eastlake's "Materials for a History of Oil Painting."

well known to need any description from me. I have had the privilege, since my connection with the Abbey, of promoting the restoration to it of the beautiful piece of ironwork which overhangs it, and which had been removed in 1822. The effigy, with that of Henry III., was executed by an artist named Torrell, supposed by Sir Richard Westmacott, I think, without evidence, to be an Italian. It is one of the finest which remains in any country.

Were this paper devoted to the monuments alone, I would have attempted a description of the tomb of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, brother to Edward I., and of Aveline his wife. These magnificent monuments, viewed as architectural works, seem to be intimately connected with several cotemporary works, especially the Eleanor crosses, and the tombs of Archbishop Peckham at Canterbury, and of Bishop de Luda at Ely, all executed between 1290 and 1300. One of their special characteristics is the extreme closeness with which nature is followed in their foliated carvings, every portion of which is taken directly from some actual plant with no further conventional treatment than was necessary to adapt it to its position. These works occupy the middle position between the conventional foliage of the earlier and the almost equally conventional foliage of the later divisions of our architecture. It is, in fact, a mistake to call the foliage, even of the later parts of the Decorated style, *natural.* The use of really natural foliage is very seldom found after the end of the thirteenth and the few earliest years of the fourteenth century, and marks, if I may so say, the resting-place between the conventionalism of *approach* to the conventionalism of *departure* from nature; the conventionalism of strength and of weakness—of vigour and of lassitude.

But the most remarkable characteristics of the two monuments is the splendour of their decorative colouring. The figure sculpture, though possessing considerable merit, is not so fine either as in the nearly cotemporary monuments of Henry III. and of Eleanor, or in the somewhat later one of Aymer de Valence. The effigy of Edmund is, however, a very noble and dignified work.

The adjoining tomb of Aymer de Valence is evidently an imitation of those last described, but does not equal them either in its architecture or its decorations, though far exceeding them in the merits of its sculpture. I have seen no old accounts of this tomb, but I fancy that the sculpture is French, both from a decidedly French character in the architectural carving of the niches which contain the statuettes, and from the similarity of the statuettes themselves to some of the same period preserved in the Hotel Cluny at Paris.

These, and the effigy itself, rank among the finest specimens of medieval sculpture.

The tomb of Queen Philippa stands, perhaps, next to them in beauty and interest. It is undoubtedly a foreign work, as in the account of its

cost, still extant, it is said to have been executed by one "Hawkin Liege, from France." Its character seems to me rather Flemish than French, and very possibly the artist may have been from Valenciennes, the seat of her father's court.

The monument, as you will recollect, consists of an altar-tomb of dark marble overlaid with niches of open-work in white alabaster. These niches contained thirty statuettes of different personages, connected by relationship or marriage with the Queen. Nearly the whole of the tabernacle-work, though shewn as perfect in the prints of the early part of the last century, has since disappeared.

The end of the tomb has been immured in the lower part of the chapel of King Henry V., and thinking it probable that the tabernacle-work and statuettes might remain within the enclosing masonry, I obtained permission of Dean Buckland to make an incision into it, which I found could be done without injury to the later monument; I was so fortunate as to find several niches in a tolerably perfect condition, with two of the statuettes quite perfect, and a number of fragments of others. I found also in the tabernacle-work a most beautiful little figure of an angel with the wings of gilt metal. The figure had lost its head, but I was so fortunate as to discover it enveloped in a lump of mortar. I found also enough of the architectural features to serve as a guide to the recovery of the entire design. Mr. Cundy, the Abbey mason, made from the information thus obtained a restored reproduction of the end of the monument, which he exhibited in 1851.

One of the niches and several other portions were afterwards found to be deposited in Mr. Cottingham's Museum, and having been purchased from him, have been refixed in their places.

One very curious feature in the design is a scroll like the crook of a pastoral staff between the niches at the angles of the monument; the architectural details had no decorative colouring, but the foliage was gilt. The arms were of course coloured, and the figures had beautiful patterns, chiefly in gold upon the draperies; the hair was gilt, the pupils of the eyes touched in with blue, and the lips with red. The head-dresses of the female figures are beautifully enriched with gold and colour. One of the heads was unfortunately broken off while opening it out, for I should mention that the figures were enclosed in a solid mass of rubble-work. This head I had a cast made from, and the decoration exactly copied on it. I had also a cast made of the angel before mentioned, and most fortunate it was that I did so.

I afterwards most carefully replaced them with my own hands, fixing them in their places with shellac; but, though I told no one I had done so, and though they were quite out of sight, I was disgusted to find, the next time I examined the monument, that both of them had been stolen! They were so difficult of access that this act of wanton depredation could only have been effected by a person well acquainted with what had been

discovered, and that with considerable difficulty. It is most deeply humiliating to think that persons capable of appreciating the value and interest attached to such objects, should be so utterly lost to all sense of honour and decency as to perpetrate such a deliberate robbery. I would not go so far as to flay this wretched being, as would, perhaps, have been done of old, but I should rejoice in the opportunity, according to the figurative expression still extant among our rural population, of witnessing the "tanning of the rascal's hide." If, however, what I have said should chance to meet his eye, let him know that there is still for him a *locus penitentiæ*, and that if he will anonymously restore what he has filched, his baseness shall be forgotten.

I should mention that the lost head is so like that of the Queen herself, that it is not improbable that it may have been intended for her, though she does not appear in the imperfect list of statuettes given in the old histories. The open-work of the niches over the head of the effigy itself has been filled in with blue glass. The magnificence of the entire work may be imagined when it is known that it contained, when perfect, more than seventy statues and statuettes, besides several brass figures on the surrounding railing.

Somewhat parallel to this, both in material and workmanship, was the monument of John of Eltham, brother to Edward III. I shall not enter into any description of this work, however, further than to advert to its beautiful canopy, which is thus described by Keepe:—"A canopy covering the whole with delicate wrought spires and mason's work, everywhere intermixed and adorned with little images and angels, according to the fashion of those times, supported by eight pillars of white stone, of the same curious wrought-work."

This canopy is shewn in Dart's view of the monument, but it was taken down about eighty years back, on the ground of insecurity. It has often been stated that portions of it were preserved at Strawberry Hill, but I have never been able to ascertain the truth of this. If any one should know of the existence of such fragments, I should be truly obliged by their informing me of them.

The original stalls of the choir seem to have been retained in a more or less perfect state till late in the last century. They are shewn in the view given by Dart; and in that given in Sandford's account of the coronation of James II. the canopies are shewn supported by single shafts. I observed, when the new stallwork was being put up in 1848, that a closet under the organ was lined with old boards which appeared to have formed a part of the back of the ancient stalls, for I could distinguish, by the discoloration of the wood, the form of a trefoiled arch supported by a shaft with a band at half its height. At a later period, on looking into this closet, I was glad to see the boarding still there; but, on looking into it again while

preparing this paper, I found that our careful clerk of the works had caused it to be neatly painted, so that this little memento is lost.

There remains, however, in Henry VII.'s Chapel, one of the ancient Early English misereres, and a fragment of another has been preserved. They have both good Early English foliage.

There is a great fund of minor subjects on which a separate paper could be very advantageously written, but I must leave them unnoticed on the present occasion [b]. I have gone over my ground as rapidly as I was able, but have more than doubled the allotted time, but Westminster Abbey is at least worthy of an extra hour; and I will only add, that I recommend all students of Gothic architecture residing in London to devote to it every extra hour they have at their command. London has been pretty much denuded of its medieval remains, but like the Sybil's books, those which remain are worth as much almost as the whole; and to live in a city which, amidst its gloomy wilderness of brick and compo, contains so glorious and exquisite a work of original art as this, is a privilege which few other cities could offer us. *Let us make use of it.*

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

In parliamentary phrase, we are free to confess that we are more in the habit of contemplating the past than is the fashion with some of our contemporaries, but it is with the view of linking the past with the present. This was our intention some two years ago, when the completion of the great works at Cherbourg gave rise to apprehensions in certain quarters. We pointed out that the past history of Cherbourg was anything rather than humiliating to England—we did not fear that it would be otherwise for the future—and we also ventured to say, that if its monster ports ever

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[b] Among other things I should have given a description of the Coronation Chair, and of the figures remaining in the panels of the old sedilia, commonly called the tomb of King Sebert. The former is a truly magnificent piece of decoration, but sadly mutilated. The decorations are somewhat peculiar; the whole seems to have been gilt on a thick coating of gesso, and while still soft, the foliage, &c., to have been traced upon the gold, and indicated merely by pricking the outline and the intervals between the leaves. Of the eight figures in the sedilia two only remain perfect. They appear to have been slightly touched up, but are mainly original. They represent, I believe, King Henry III. and King Sebert. The figure of King Edward the Confessor, on the back, which is given by Malcolm in his *Londinium Redivivum*, can now with great difficulty be distinguished. The painting in the canopy of the tomb of Richard II. ought also to have been noticed. The diapered ground is still very perfect, but the painting of the figures has almost entirely perished.

should launch an invading flotilla against our shores, we should not regard all as lost, for we felt assured that England would not be found wanting to herself, "even in this commercial, peace-at-any-price nineteenth century[a]."

The noble spectacle that was presented in Hyde Park on the 23rd of June was a proof that we were justified in so saying. We then beheld, with no ordinary gratification, more than 20,000 young and active men, the representatives of 100,000 more, who, on the merest intimation of insult to their native land, have nobly come forward with the sacrifice of money and time, and at much personal discomfort from unpropitious weather, to qualify themselves to meet and repel any danger. It added to our pleasure to observe, that the well-appointed troops, for they were nothing less, were collected, not alone, or mainly, from the metropolis, but from two-and-twenty English counties—from such distant quarters as Dorset and Durham—Somerset and Yorkshire—Kent and Cheshire. From old associations, it appeared quite natural to see the population of our coasts as ready to meet an invader as they were centuries ago, but there was a particular pleasure in the demonstration afforded by strong bodies of armed men from Birmingham, and Manchester and Sheffield, that no real deterioration of martial spirit has followed the advance of manufactures, and that the Peace-at-any-price party has as few partisans in those busy hives of industry as elsewhere.

But though this muster of Volunteers from distant quarters was a welcome evidence of the universality of the movement and the heartiness of those engaged in it, it must have been at a sacrifice to many that need not be again required. Her most gracious Majesty would, we doubt not, have pleasure in affording to her loyal subjects in the provinces, as well as in Scotland and Ireland, the opportunity of passing before her, each on a chosen field in their own locality.

With very questionable taste, some busy people took upon themselves to invite a number of French musicians, visitors to this country on a mercantile speculation, to be present at this great spectacle. We hope that they truly understood it, not as a menace to their susceptible nation, not as a threat to the Loire or the Seine, but as the evidence of a firm resolve to keep far distant every foe from the Thames and the Trent.

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[a] "Cherbourg, in connexion with English History." GENT. MAG., Sept. 1858, p. 234 *et seq.*

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 24. The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

The meeting for this evening being occupied with the election of a Secretary in the room of J. Y. Akerman, Esq., no paper was read. The DIRECTOR, however, exhibited a collection of casts of ancient ivories, the formation of which was mainly owing to the exertions of Alexander Nesbitt, Esq., F.S.A.

The ballot was then opened for the election of a Secretary, and Mr. C. Knight Watson, M.A., F.S.A., was found to have the unanimous vote of the meeting. Equally unanimous was the concurrence shewn by the meeting in the recommendation of the Council respecting the retiring Secretary.

June 7. The MARQUESS OF BRISTOL, V.-P., in the chair.

The Society met again to-day, after the Whitsun recess.

Mr. John Lothrop Motley was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society. Mr. Motley is known as author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic."

The Chairman announced to the meeting that Augustus W. Franks, Director, had presented to the Society the entire collection (with a few exceptions, to be replaced hereafter) of casts of ivories, of which mention has been made above. For this munificent gift the special thanks of the Society were then and there unanimously awarded.

Notice was then given that the ordinary meetings would be extended to June 21, on which occasion the plate and other objects of interest belonging to various City Companies would be exhibited, and a description of it given by Octavius Morgan, Esq., F.S.A., M.P.

Mr. R. PRITCHETT presented and exhibited to the Society four photographs of gunlocks, a class of objects which bring out very successfully the resources of the camera.

GEORGE E. STREET, Esq., F.S.A., wrote a letter to the Treasurer, which by him was read to the Society, and which called the attention of all lovers of antiquity to the threatened demolition of the Guesten-hall, attached to the south side of Worcester Cathedral. This hall is remarkable not merely for its antiquity, but for the beauty of its details, although the general effect is much impaired by its having been partitioned into rooms.

In order to prevent this act of barbarism from being consummated, Mr. Street urged the Society to send a strong protest to the Dean and Chapter, and to consider whether it might not be desirable to contribute a grant from the Society's funds towards its preservation. The letter was accompanied by sketches of the hall in question.

A resolution was passed, instructing the Secretary to write a protest as suggested by Mr. Street, and the propriety of contributing a grant was reserved for future consideration.

The Rev. T. Hugo, F.S.A., exhibited letters patent addressed by Edward III. to Ralph de Salopiâ, and read some remarks on the College of Vicars attached to Wells Cathedral, to which the letters referred.

Mr. Charles Spence exhibited a bulla of Martin V.

The Mayor of Tenterden exhibited, through the Director, two maces belonging to the corporation of Tenterden.

The Director then proceeded to explain to the meeting the range and general character of the collection he had presented to the Society, and the classification he had adopted according to periods, subjects, and countries. He enumerated the principal works in illustration of diptychs generally, and of these diptychs in particular, which had been published from early times down to our own day. He also stated the localities in which the most important and valuable of these interesting specimens of art were now to be found.

Mr. Oldfield, F.S.A., was then appealed to by the Director to give some remarks on diptychs generally, and on the consular diptychs in particular. To this appeal Mr. Oldfield responded in a manner not less interesting than instructive. He pointed out the important part which ivory played in the history of ancient art in all countries, Assyrian as well as Greek and Roman, and at all periods. The suggestions thrown out in passing shewed how thoroughly Mr. Oldfield was master of his subject: of this, however, no doubt could be entertained by those who are acquainted with his treatise on Ivories in the Arundel Society's publications. These remarks on ivories generally were followed by an account of the particular ivories to which the speaker had been invited to direct his attention. But in the absence of the casts themselves, or of illustrations, it would serve no useful purpose to attempt an analysis of them.

The following are a few short extracts from the letters of the Recorder Fleetwood, read by Mr. Corner on the 29th of March last[a]:—

March 12, 1575-6, Fleetwood to Lord Burleigh:—"The towne of Gatesyde is a corporate town, an ancient borough, the key of the County Pallatyne, the people religious, godly, and good protestants, and besides, men of good wealth and very civell of behaviour. The towne of New Castell are all papistes, save Anderson, and yet he is so knitt in such sorte with the papistes, that *aiunt aiit, negant*

[a] Gent. Mag., May, 1860, p. 476.

negat. I understand that the towne of Newcastell, enflamed with ambicōn and malice, sycke in a sort to join Gatesyde to the Newcastell," which Fleetwood, as a Member of the Commons-house, beseeches the Lord Treasurer not to allow.

In a letter dated from Bacon House, on the first Sunday after Michaelmas, 1577, he says,—"At the last sessions (at Newgate) were executed eighteen. It was the quietest session that ever I was at."

July 12, 1578. A long letter from the Recorder to the Vice-Chamberlain (Hatton ?), as to a plot which he suspected was being hatched between the French Ambassador that lay in Sackville House, Anthony Gwerras, Sir Baptista de Sempitoro (called the king's cousin), the Bishop of Ross, certain Skotsmen, Sir Warham St. Leger, and Sir William Morgan:—"their meetings are with their confederates always in the summer time, behind Parris Garden, towards Lambeth Marsh fildes, and in the winter in Gwerras' house, in the night ever without candell light." One of these conferences being disturbed by the watch, "Monsr. the French Embasador caused three of his men, who stood at a lane's end with naked swordes drawn, to force who came that way to use lusty bragges ageynst the Quene's wache.... The Fr. Embassador swore great othes, that he wold do many things, and that he was a privileged person, he used himself like a moniake, but the wache said unto him, that they knew not his dignitie nor yet his auctho-ritie, but they told him playnly that he shold not in the night time use any conferens in that place with any of her Majesty's subjects, without licens of her Majesty or of her hignes counsel." The watch threatened the Ambassador to take him over into the city to the Recorder if he would not go home, "and then in great rage, with many othes he depted."

In another letter to Burleigh of the same date:—"I went to Sr Warram St. Leger, his howse is called Chandos-place, sometyme it was the Abbot of Reding's, the lodging is very fair inwards; I knokked very hard, but no man wold speake." Finding he could not get in, and taking a sculler to look at the house from the water, and seeing no light, he sculled over to Parris Garden, where he found the watch set. "The place is so darke, being shadowed with trees, that one man cannot see another except they have *lynceos oculos*, or else 'catt's eyes.'... It is the same place I found ten Scotts, dependent on the bishop of Roos, where, if I had not had my long sworde, the Skotts with their bass swordes had cut me in peaces... this is the bower of conspiracy, it is the college of male counsell. There be certain virgulta, or aightes of willoos, sett by the Thames nere that place; they grow now exceding thick, they are a notable covert for confederates to shrowd in."

May 2, 1582. Letter from the Recorder to Lord Burleigh:—"Truly my good lord I have not leasure to eat my meat, I am so called upon. I am, at the least, the best part of one hundred nights in the year abroad in searches. I never reste, and when I serve her Majesty, then I am for the most part the worst spoken of. ... My good lord, for Christ's sake, be such a meane for me as that, with credit, I may be removed by her Majesty from this intolerable toyle. Truly I serve in a thankless soyle." He then appeals to Burleigh to help him to obtain the office of a Queen's Serjeant, which, however, he did not get till ten years after the date of this letter.

ARCHITECTURAL CONGRESS AT CAMBRIDGE,
May 28 to 31.

This important gathering has been held under the presidency of A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq.; W. M. Fawcett, Esq., of Jesus College, (Secretary of the Cambridge Architectural Society,) acted as Secretary. The proceedings of the four days briefly were :—

1st day. Visit to Waltham Abbey, and lecture at Cambridge by Professor Willis on the Architectural History of the University.

2nd day. Visit to Ely Cathedral, and conversazione in the Town Hall, Cambridge.

3rd day. Visit to many of the churches and colleges of Cambridge, and lecture on the English Cathedral of the Nineteenth Century.

4th day. Visit to Bury St. Edmunds, and inspection of architectural photography at Sidney College.

The Congress invited gentlemen interested in the study of architecture from all parts of the country, and among the visitors were the Rev. Lord Alwyn Compton, Rev. W. C. Lukis, Rev. C. J. Myers, Rev. J. Fuller Russell, Rev. T. W. Barlow, Rev. J. H. Cooper (former Secretary of the Cambridge Architectural Association), Rev. A. Pownall, the Ven. Archdeacon Thorpe (Bristol), Rev. G. H. Hodson, Rev. H. L. Elliot, Rev. Thos. James (Hon. Canon of Peterborough), E. A. Freeman, Esq. (Oxford), E. B. Denison, Esq., Q.C.; Mr. Hart (mediæval metal worker), Mr. J. H. Parker and Mr. Bell (publishers). The architects present were, Mr. G. G. Scott, Mr. Street, Mr. Slater, Mr. Bodley, Mr. Burges, of London; and Mr. Pritchett of Bishop Stortford.

Monday, May 8. Meeting at Waltham Abbey.

Agreeably to the programme, parties from Cambridge and elsewhere met visitors from London at Waltham at 11 o'clock. The very unfavourable state of the weather made the attendance but thin, notwithstanding which the appointed proceedings were fully carried out. There were present, among others, A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq., Rev. G. Williams, Mr. E. A. Freeman, Rev. T. W. Barlow, Mr. Parker of Oxford, Mr. Hart, &c. The architectural profession was represented by Mr. W. Burges, Mr. Lightly, Mr. R. R. Rowe, and Mr. Pullan.

Mr. Freeman gave a lecture upon the abbey, and the recent restorations there by Mr. W. Burges. He said that, as he was going to speak of a church about which he had been led into considerable controversy, he wished it distinctly to be understood that he had not taken up the subject of Waltham Abbey with the object of maintaining any paradox of his own as to its date. No doubt many people would have read the letters on both sides in the Gentleman's Magazine, who had not seen his original paper in the Essex Transactions. That paper, a review of which gave rise to the controversy, was as much historical as architectural, and the expression of his own opinion as to the date of the present building was merely one point dealt with among several. The controversy, as such controversies can hardly fail to do, had brought forward new facts, and led to some modification of his views. Though he saw no reason to doubt that the present church was essentially the nave of that built by King Harold, he

was ready to admit that it had undergone, at the change of foundation under Henry II., a much larger amount of alteration than he had at first thought. The course of the last restoration had brought much to light which had before been invisible, and had brought out other points more clearly. Moreover, he wished it to be distinctly understood that he never professed to have *proved* that the nave was Harold's work. All that he had ever maintained was that there was a strong presumption that way, a presumption strong enough to carry our belief till any direct argument is brought to upset it, but which such direct argument might upset at any time. He certainly thought that of the arguments he had as yet seen brought, none had that effect, but he freely allowed that his case was at any time liable to be upset by fresh discoveries. When Eadmer distinctly tells us that Lanfranc rebuilt Canterbury Cathedral in seven years, when Gervase distinctly tells us that the church built by Lanfranc consisted of a nave, choir, transepts, and three towers, there can be no doubt about the matter; no sophism can affect such direct testimony as that. But at Waltham we have no such direct testimony. The local writers do not say, "Harold built a nave to his church, and that nave is now standing." That would be direct and unanswerable proof. What the two main writers and one of the twelfth century, another early in the thirteenth, do, is this, their language does not directly state, but it seems to take for granted that Harold's church was standing when they wrote; their language is more natural and intelligible on such a supposition, and there is no direct evidence the other way. The case is the same with the general chroniclers. The building of the church by Harold, the change of foundation by Henry, are recorded by many of them; a rebuilding during the Romanesque period is nowhere recorded. This is the state of the case; a very strong presumption indeed, but nothing more.

The early history of the church is well known. Toni the Proud, who was lord of the place in the time of Cnut, first built a church for the reception of a miraculous cross said to have been found in the neighbourhood, and gave an endowment for two priests. It is evident that the holy rood of Waltham, which gave England her war-cry on the field of Senlac, became a popular object of worship and pilgrimage. Earl Harold finding the church and its ministers inadequate for their purpose, rebuilt the church in a manner whose magnificence is greatly extolled by the local writers, gave it many rich gifts and ornaments, and increased the small foundation of Toni to one for a dean and twelve canons. No one should be misled by the later name of the church and town, Waltham Abbey. Harold founded no abbey, and the notion that he did so has led to utter misconception of the history. Harold built a splendid church, richly endowed it, and put it into the hands of secular priests. His was no gift of a weak superstition wrung by threats and importunity from a dying sinner, it was the willing offering of a man in the prime of life and in the height of power. The deliberate preference of the secular to the regular clergy, and that in a time when the reigning king was himself almost a monk, and the careful provision made for schools and teachers, shew that Earl Harold was a wise and thoughtful as well as a bountiful founder. The whole history of the foundation is something totally different from that of a monastery. In the case of a monastery, the charter of foundation which creates the society is the first step, the erection of the church and other buildings follow gradually, and the consecration is always later, and sometimes a good many years later, than the foundation. But at Waltham the consecration came first and the foundation after. The church was consecrated May 3, 1060, a day whose eight hundredth anniversary was a few weeks past solemnly celebrated by the re-opening of the restored church, but the foundation charter does not bear date till 1062. Doubtless, Harold first rebuilt the church, which was the most pressing need, and then settled the details of his foundation and endowment. This

foundation of Harold's for secular canons lasted till 1177, when Henry II. changed the college into an abbey of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, the then dean, Guy the Red, who plays a part on the king's side in the history of St. Thomas of Canterbury, being bribed to resign by a gift of some of the college manors as his private property. Between Harold and Henry, the college suffered a good deal of spoliation at the hands of the first Norman kings, but afterwards found a patroness in Queen Adeliza, the widow of Henry I. In Stephen's time, in the quarrels between her husband William of Albini and the rival house of Mandeville, the canons' houses were burned, but the local writer expressly adds that the church was not hurt. Henry II., according to the local history, added all the necessary conventual buildings, that is, the refectory, dormitory, cloister, &c., which were not wanted while the canons lived in their separate houses. Gervase also mentions that he at first ordered the church to be rebuilt, but that afterwards he introduced the monks into the old church. The building, however, shows that a considerable repair was carried out at this time. The Pipe Rolls of this reign contain several entries for building stone at Waltham, some being for "works," and others for "repairs," that is clearly the repairs of the church and the erection of the conventual buildings.

From these historical notices Mr. Freeman contended that there was a strong historical presumption that the existing building was really the nave of the church consecrated in 1060. The only passage which had been quoted the other way was a single, evidently corrupt, and utterly unconstruable passage in the *Liber de Inventione*, which spoke of the "status fabricandi ecclesiæ" at some time during the twelfth century. But this was in connexion with a "translation" of Harold's body, and therefore, whatever the change was, applied only to the choir which contained the tomb. Some friends of Mr. Freeman's, who held with him that the nave was Harold's, thought that they implied a rebuilding of the choir on a larger scale, like Conrad's choir at Canterbury. This might be so; but he thought the expression would be satisfied by some much smaller change, and that, with the full local histories we have, so great a work as rebuilding the choir would hardly be left to be recorded in a mere incidental allusion. Still, however this may be, it could prove nothing as to the date of the nave, which was the point at issue between him and his adversary in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. He then turned to the architectural argument. It was said that the architecture was too advanced to be so early as 1060. He asked his hearers to confine their attention for a while to the pier-arches only. He must beg them to carefully remember that the present controversy has nothing to do with the old question about Anglo-Saxon, or what he would rather call Old-English, architecture. Waltham, whether built by Harold or no, was undoubtedly built in the Norman, and not in the Anglo-Saxon variety of Romanesque. He believed it to be a specimen of the *novum compositionis genus* which, according to William of Malmesbury, was introduced by Eadward the Confessor in the contemporary church of Westminster. It was argued that if Eadward and Harold built Norman, it must have been very rude and early Norman. William of Malmesbury, writing about 1130, when the Norman style was at its zenith, clearly thought otherwise; he tells us that Eadward's church was still looked upon as the great model of architecture when he wrote. We are told, indeed, to look at the remains of Eadward's building at Westminster, and to compare them with Waltham, but it was not fair to argue from the substructure of a dormitory to the interior of a minster. Moreover, Eadward's work, though very plain, can hardly be called rude, and the only window that remains, one in the dormitory itself, is very much like any other Norman window. For his own part, he thought that the passage in William of Malmesbury distinctly showed that no great change in architecture took place between 1060 and 1130. He thought that mistakes were often made by assuming that rich Norman was necessarily later

than plain Norman. No such rule was accepted in any other style; plainer Early English, Decorated, or Perpendicular work was often later than richer work of the same kind. Indeed, he thought that the rule was specially inapplicable to Norman architecture. It was a peculiarity of the Romanesque style that it could dispense with all ornament, and could dispense with it best in the largest buildings. Hence he believed that the amount of ornament in a Norman church had really more to do with the size of the church than with its date. Waltham is a church of moderate scale, its grand and massive composition and its great relative height give it an effect of greater size than it really possesses; its nave is only 100 feet long. It is, therefore, richer than the great cathedrals and abbeys, and plainer than the highly finished parish churches of the style. The notion that rich work must be later than plain, because the chisel was unknown till late in the twelfth century, is a mere misconception of a single passage in Gervase. That writer says nothing of the general use of the axe and the chisel; he merely speaks of their use in one particular part of one particular church. He says that the capitals of the pillars in the old choir at Canterbury were cut with the axe; those in the new, very beautiful Corinthianizing capitals, as every one knows, were cut with the chisel. This is a very slight foundation for a general theory, and, after all, the question either way did not effect the Waltham pier-arches, which could certainly have been wrought with the axe.

The true test of age, Mr. Freeman argued, was not richness or plainness, but real advance in principle. The square section was the ideal perfection of Romanesque; its proper decoration was surface molding cut upon it: the introduction of large rolls, and, still more, of hollows, departed from the ideal purity of the style, and when done to any great extent, was a sign of incipient transition from Romanesque to Gothic. Since the controversy about Waltham began, Mr. Freeman had begun, and intended to go on, examining every large Norman church he could, and comparing it with Waltham. In his present journey he had examined the cathedral and monastic churches of Norwich, Wymondham, Binham, Peterborough, and Crowland. These stretch over a whole century, from about 1090 to about 1190; some are plainer than Waltham, some are richer. But in every case the pier-arches are more advanced in principle than those at Waltham. At Waltham the section is perfectly square, the ornament which on one order of each arch is a peculiar kind of chevron, unique as far as Mr. Freeman knew, is all surface ornament not affecting the section. But in all the other five, rolls and hollows are introduced, more or less extensively according to the earlier or later date of the building. Had the Waltham controversy concerned the pier-arches only, he suspected it would never have arisen.

The speaker then pointed out the parts of the church which he attributed to Henry II.'s repair. The chief were four clerestory windows on the north side, where the mouldings are much more advanced, approaching the form of the tooth moulding, and the arch between the south aisle and south transept, which has an advanced section with rounds and hollows, but which rests most uncomfortably on earlier-looking jambs, which seem to have nothing to do with it. The windows near it seem also of later date, and Mr. Freeman suggested that the whole transept might have been rebuilt or added by Henry. He also pointed out the north doorway into the destroyed cloister and some other smaller portions as probably introduced at the same repair. At some distance to the north of the door is the only remaining part of Henry's conventual buildings, two bays of a vaulted substructure which were afterwards visited by the party [a]. Mr. Freeman had not hitherto mentioned the triforium and the remainder of the clerestory. These he himself should have no difficulty in believing to be Harold's work; but they had a slightly later look than the pier-

[a] [This work appeared to many of the party to be later than the time of Henry II.—Ed. See p. 51.]

arches. Without hollows, and with nothing to be called a roll, they still exhibited a small bead on the edge, which took slightly away from the sternly square section of the arches below. He had already offered, and would now offer again, to divide the territory in dispute. If his adversary could allow the pier-arches to be Harold's, he would not deny that the triforium and clerestory might possibly be a later addition. This view might perhaps reconcile the argument on both sides; it might not be quite inconsistent with the language of the Waltham writers. The pier-arches are the real essence of a church; if they remain, it is not a new church, it is the old church, with however great additions or changes. If Harold's pier-arches remained, it was still Harold's church. On the other hand, the building of the triforium and clerestory would far more than satisfy the utmost that could be made out of the passage about "status fabricandi ecclesiæ." This offer, however, he made purely through love of peace, and in hope of agreement, not being at all constrained thereto by any strength of argument the other way. One thing more remains to be said about the Romanesque church. Much stress had been laid on certain appearances on the south side, which were held to shew that the different bays of the nave were not built exactly at one time, but with certain breaks or intervals. If this were so, it really proved very little, and nothing at all as to the date of the building. But this was the sort of point on which Mr. Freeman said he never trusted his own unassisted judgment, and he believed Professor Willis was the only amateur who could safely venture to do so. On these purely constructive points he always took the opinion of professional architects. He had examined the building in company with Mr. Burges, the architect of the restoration, and also with no less a person than Mr. Scott himself, and the opinion of both of them was, that these appearances need not imply any difference of date between the several bays, but might easily have been caused by the settlement which had clearly taken place on that side of the church. Considering all these points, Mr. Freeman still held that the strong historical presumption that the present church was entirely Harold's building had not been set aside by any of the arguments brought against it, though, as it was only a presumption, he freely admitted that it might yet be set aside by some argument yet to be discovered.

Mr. Freeman then said that the remaining history of the church did not bring in any points of controversy. We learn from Matthew Paris that a consecration of the church took place in 1242, which implied a rebuilding of the choir in the Early English style. This we may almost certainly conclude was connected with some of those disputes which constantly occurred when a church was used in common by the monks and the parish. The nave of the minster at Waltham was the parish church, and remains as such; it had its own separate high altar in the present position, and the wall behind with its two doorways is evidently its reredos, only carried up after the destruction of the choir so as to entirely block up the arch. Probably this arrangement was made in 1242. Up to that time the monks' stalls would be under the central tower, and the nave would be common property.

The nave would now be blocked off as the parish church, the two eastern bays forming its separate choir; the monks' choir would be removed into the new and large eastern limb, the strictly monastic church, and the central tower be left as a kind of barrier between them. There is no record of these particular arrangements at Waltham, but the phenomena (pointing to them) are common to Waltham with many other churches, and the whole process stands on record in the cases of Wymondham and Dunster, which Mr. Freeman quoted at length. He then continued more briefly with the later history. In the course of the fourteenth century a strange and barbarous attempt was made to recast the whole design of the interior, but happily it was given up when it had been carried out only in a very small part of the nave. From a com-

position of three stages it was to be turned into a composition of two only. The vault of the aisle was destroyed, the pier-arches were begun to be cut away, and the triforium-arches, now to be the pier-arches, to be changed from round to pointed. Of this horrible scheme only enough was carried out to enable us to judge of its miserable effect. But during the prevalence of the Decorated style other alterations in far better taste were made. The design of the Norman west front included two western towers, which seem never to have been finished; the architects of this time finished the front in a very beautiful manner, but without towers. They also added a large and beautiful chapel, now sadly defaced, on the south side of the nave. This was the last alteration of any consequence, as there is no Perpendicular work remaining, except one or two inserted windows. At the Dissolution, that part of the church which belonged to the abbey was pulled down, but the parochial portion of course remained untouched, and it seems that the central tower was allowed to remain also, as it fell in the reign of Philip and Mary, on which the parishioners built a new tower at the west end, using up many fragments of ancient detail of various dates, but of course utterly destroying the beautiful Decorated west front. The upper part of the tower is of still later and poorer work. Mr. Freeman then spoke in high terms of the restoration lately carried out by Mr. Burges. The old work (it was the highest praise he could give) had suffered no harm, while the painted ceiling was exactly the sort of covering which the building wanted. He concluded by summing up the chief points of historic interest attached to the place. Even could it be shewn that no portion of Harold's actual work remained, Waltham Church was hardly the less interesting as indirectly at least the creation of the wise bounty of our last native king —it was still the place whither he turned aside to pray on his march to Senlac, and which there can be little doubt was the last resting-place of his lifeless body. Mr. Freeman recapitulated the evidence with regard to the burial of Harold, — the strong contemporary evidence that he was buried on the sea-coast of Sussex, and the evidence, almost equally strong, that he was buried at Waltham. He thought that the two statements might be reconciled by supposing that the body was at first buried on the sea-coast, and afterwards translated to Waltham, most likely about the time of William's coronation. This view he had worked out in his paper in the Essex Transactions. Since then he had seen the same view, not worked out, but taken for granted without reference or authority, in the earlier work of M. Emile de Bonnechose, *Les Quatre Conquêtes de l'Angleterre.* From the character of M. de Bonnechose's book he thought he was hardly capable of arguing the point out for himself; he could therefore only suppose that some earlier scholar, as yet unknown to him, had forestalled him in what struck him as the only satisfactory way of reconciling what seems at first sight to be two contradictory stories, resting on nearly equal authority.

Mr. J. H. Parker was sorry that he could not agree with the opinion of Mr. Freeman. It appeared clear to him, from a comparison with other buildings, that the whole of the existing work is of the twelfth century, and that there is not an interval of fifty years between the earliest and the latest parts of the nave. He thought it probable that the pier-arches were built a few years before the superstructure, as appeared from a set-off in the masonry immediately over them. He considered also that the eastern part was built rather before the western part, but that the whole is one design carried out by degrees as funds were obtained, and the tower-arch forms part of that design. There is no material difference between the details of the pier-arches and those of the triforium and clerestory. He pointed out on the exterior of the wall of the south aisle a series of steps in the rubble walling, rising gradually from the west towards the east, as if to support the eastern part of the building for some time; each of these steps has ashlar coping to it, and upon these at a subsequent period a wall faced with ashlar masonry has been added, which

extends only to the third bay from the west end. He also pointed out a piece of wall at the east end, of rubble with herring-bone work, which appeared to have belonged to an earlier church, having Norman work built upon it and partly encasing it. He recapitulated the examples of the time of Henry I., which he considered as agreeing in general character with Waltham, i. e. St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, Christ Church, Hants, Durham Cathedral, the ruins of Reading Abbey, Leominster Church, Norwich Cathedral, and he did not think there could be more than twenty years' difference between them and Waltham. Part of the clerestory was of the time of Henry II., but whether rebuilt or only then completed was not clear. He mentioned that the twisted columns described in the manuscript *De Inventione Crucis* are shewn by Professor Willis to have belonged to the ciborium only, and not to the building itself. The negative evidence of the rebuilding not being described by the chroniclers appeared to him of no importance, as the same objection would apply to hundreds of churches of the twelfth century; when every church was being built, the historians ceased to consider it as a matter worthy of record. Mr. Parker is acquainted with several buildings in France of about the middle of the eleventh century, and does not consider that they agree in character with Waltham[b].

Mr. Burges said that in his opinion Mr. Freeman had the best of the argument, for the masonry is of so simple a character that every part of it could have been done with an axe and pick. He believed, however, that the part now forming the chancel, or, in other words, the two easternmost bays of the old nave, had been taken down and rebuilt with the old stones. He also expressed an opinion that both the arcade and clerestory had been built at the same time; and he pointed out the traces of the cloister and the lately discovered bracket which formerly supported the vaulting. The cloister was on the north wall of the nave.

Mr. Hope summed up the discussion, and thanked the previous speakers for the trouble they had taken to seek for an intelligent explanation of this moot point. The party adjourned to the vaulted chamber in a garden, (date about King John, or possibly Henry II.,) thought by some to have been the Infirmary; the exterior is of rubble, the interior of squared ashlar, and the pointed bowtell occurs in the vault-ribs. They also visited the ancient Perpendicular gateway, abutting upon the moat, formerly approached by a drawbridge; as also, in an adjoining field, a mediæval bridge, carried upon stone ribs; and then left for Cambridge, where, at eight in the evening, a meeting was held in the large Lecture Room of Trinity College.

Evening Meeting.

The Congress assembled for the purpose of hearing an opening address from the President, and a lecture by Professor Willis on "The Architectural History of the University." The large room was filled with a numerous audience, and among them were the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity, the Master of Sidney, and other distinguished personages, besides gentlemen connected with the town, and a large number of ladies. There were suspended at one end of the room several well-finished diagrams, shewing the architectural history of several of the colleges. These were made by Professor Willis, and most clearly did they indicate the various features associated with the design and building of the colleges.

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[b] [Mr. Parker appears to have omitted the usual arguments against the Saxon theory, probably considering them as too trite to be mentioned to such a company, but for the benefit of the general reader we may venture to call attention to the jointing of the masonry, as one important distinction between the work of the eleventh century and that of the twelfth. In the work of Edward the Confessor at Westminster the joints of mortar between the stones are three times as wide as those at Waltham, and there is no reason for the joints being wider in the dormitory at Westminster than in the nave at Waltham, if they had been built at the same time; it was the custom of their respective ages. The form of the capitals is another general guide. The capitals at Waltham are twice as long as those at Westminster, and they are scolloped; early capitals are remarkably short and are not scolloped.—Ed.]

The President, in his opening address, commencing in the usual way, "Ladies and Gentlemen," said he was very glad to say *ladies* and gentlemen, for it shewed that that branch of their academic studies was open to those whom the members of Trinity College were always proud to see within its walls. That night they opened their Architectural Congress, and had invited their friends from all parts of the country where architecture was studied and valued to meet them in that good University of theirs, where so many opportunities existed of studying architecture in all its phases, in realizing that fabric of history which the pursuit of this glorious study shewed to be realized in our own days, which justified the expectations of the good and baffled the hopes of the wicked. In these times, with such a vast field of science, such boundless resources of invention before us, we might have supposed that past scenes would have possessed small interest to us; but a long study of what had gone before had grown up, not into a superstitious idea of the past, but into a reasonable appreciation of it; and we had learnt to profit by the teaching of the past; we could enjoy and appreciate the struggles, difficulties, and pleasures of our predecessors, and in this appreciation consisted that compensating influence which prevented us, amidst the discoveries of this present age, from disregarding the teaching of the past. He happened to cast his eyes round the room, and he saw two honoured members of this University sitting side by side — what greater instances of science and discovery? That accidental circumstance of Dr. Whewell and Professor Willis sitting side by side was the justification of their meeting to-night, and it was the key to what they were doing. Architecture might be studied as a cut-and-thrust pursuit, that was the builder's view; it might be studied by the five orders; or it might be rooted out as a mere archæological research, as we should root out the theories of the Hindoos without any intention of practising them ourselves. But there was a broader view, if we regarded it as a record of the past and an example for the future. He believed the object of their meeting that day was to bring the teaching of the past to bear on the practice of the future. So they called theirs an "architectural" congress. If they called it an archæological congress, they should shut out the future; if they call it a constructive congress, the past would be shut out.

Professor Willis's Lecture.

Professor Willis said the subject of his lecture was an exceedingly comprehensive one, and therefore he should not be able to go into details; all he could hope to do was to give a sketch of those historical objects which could still be seen, and not those which had departed; and, on the present occasion, it could not be expected that he should particularize every object of interest. There were few towns in this or any other country that presented so many objects of interest as did the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; but as time would only admit of his shewing the general position of the colleges, their architectural arrangement, and how they had changed from time to time, he should, so to speak, give a sketch of one or two types of colleges. Now the early colleges were buildings of a very simple character: the master was content to have but one room, (there being no lodges); books were few, and kept in a chest; therefore no libraries were wanted. The devotions were performed in the parish churches, hence there were no college chapels; but refectories there always appeared to have been, as it seemed when a college was founded the very first thing that was done was the preparation for providing a refectory, kitchen, and buttery, simply because the students could not do without food.

The Professor next described, by means of ground-plans, the formation of some of the earlier colleges; beginning with Corpus, which originally consisted of a plain quadrangle, with two stories of chambers, the "hall range," transverse passage known as the screens, dining-hall, buttery, pantry, &c. This plan was some time ago recognised as similar to that of

Haddon Hall, and the great mansions of the nobility; and since that period the publication of an admirable work on Domestic Architecture by Mr. Parker of Oxford, and the latter part of which was written by himself, shewed us that the system was universal up to the time of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. One chamber in the vicinity of the kitchen was always larger and better than the others; that was known as the principal chamber, and above it was one of nearly similar dimensions; as a general rule, the lower chamber was the parlour, a kind of common room in which there was a fire in winter if the college could afford it: the room above was the master's chamber, either assigned to him in the statutes or selected by him as the best. The two stories of chambers still remain, and are the oldest and most complete in the University; for when the college was enlarged in 1823, and that magnificent court which now formed such an ornament to the University was erected, the college authorities shewed their good taste and veneration for antiquity by leaving the ancient quadrangle untouched.

In old times the students of the colleges went to the parish church to perform their devotions; and it was a curious fact that when the founder endowed a college, he always endeavoured to obtain the advowson and patronage of the parish church in which it was situated; so when he endowed the college he had the control of the church also. Thus Peterhouse was founded by the Bishop of Ely, and he gave them St. Peter's Church to perform their devotions in, and a bridge and gallery were built communicating therewith, so that they might go to church dry-shod. In the same way Corpus communicated with the churchyard of Bene't; Gonville Hall was founded about the same time contiguous to the churchyard of St. Botolph, and had the advowson of that church, which was afterwards sold to Corpus. Trinity Hall and Clare Hall shared possession of the ancient church of St. John, where the students performed their devotions until St. Edward's was erected, when they had two large chapels built, Clare on the south, Trinity Hall on the north. The founder of Michael House bought the advowson of St. Michael's Church, and that also was used as the college chapel, until the merging of that college into that of King's Hall, which was the precursor of the great college of Trinity, and the authorities of the last-named foundation obtained a grant of St. Mary's Church, wherein their scholars might perform their religious exercises. In those days such exercises consisted not merely in hearing mass, but in private prayer also. In the fifteenth century the college of Corpus erected a little chapel for the private devotions of its students, still using the parish church for public service. With respect to the church of St. Michael, it was an object of great interest. The church itself was built by Harvey de Stanton, expressly for a college chapel; the church was peculiarly constituted, not having a college of canons attached to it, but a college of students to act as precentors. The founder was buried amongst his scholars in the church, as was usually the case. There was one remarkable feature in St. Michael's Church,—the choir projected into the nave. This church was an example of the Flowing Decorated style, the tracery of which was very little altered: it was restored some little time ago, but so well that it might be said to have remained in its original state.

The college of Queens' was perhaps one of the most remarkable colleges in the University in respect to the subject on which he was now addressing them. This was a very fine example of collegiate architecture. Queens' College was erected by Andrew Dockett, a priest, who was the real founder, though he had the art to get the Queen to take it under her patronage: it was erected under the auspices of the Queen of Henry VI., at the time that the erection of the great college of King's was going on. It possessed noble gateways with towers at the angles, just as they might see in the original plan of King's. On the whole, its ancient aspect had been preserved exceedingly well; and the structure was a remarkable illustration of the principle that he had before stated, viz. that the colleges were erected

Norman.

Fifteenth Century.

Elizabethan.

A *Brewhouse.*
B *Entrance to Lower Court.*
C D E H I *Servants' Apartments.*
F F *Larders.*
G *Bakehouse.*
K *Entrance to Upper Court.*
L *Offices.*
M *Pantry.*
N *Buttery.*
O *Porch to Hall.*
P *Screens.*
Q *Upper Court.*
R *Lower Court.*
S *State Staircase.*
T *Porch of Chapel.*
U *Withdrawing-room.*
X Y *Cellars.*
Z *Elizabethan Gallery.*
a *Terrace.*

PLAN OF HADDON HALL, [AND OF QUEENS' COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.]

on the plan of the great mansions of the period. He was not aware how complete the analogy was between this college and Haddon Hall until he had compared the two plans, which were so truly similar that he was almost afraid they would charge him with cooking them. They were similar in all particulars—kitchen, promptuarium, buttery, principal chamber, &c., were all alike, except in the orientation of the chapel, which in Haddon Hall was west instead of east. In the college, the master was originally content with his only room; or if not content, he had no other. But as time wore on, and there was a prospect of the masters getting married, the one room was extended to others, for when people are married families increase, and more room is requisite. This increased accommodation was evidenced in the case of King's lodge—a magnificent building, suited for the exercise of hospitality—the family notion came after. After the Reformation, masters began to marry with extraordinary haste, and hence the college lodges began to spread right and left.

The Professor then spoke of the long galleries that were erected (for meditation, &c.) according to the ideas recorded in Pliny and Vitruvius. When we wished to study a building with a view to its architectural history, we ought not to look for any absolute beauty so much as to a principle, which must ever subsist, he trusted, and that was the principle of historical association; and therefore he liked to see the odd forms which pleased our ancestors, as our posterity would doubtless be edified to see the oddities which pleased us now. As an instance of succession of changes, none was more curious than Clare Hall, a college that appeared perhaps to present few features of interest to the present generation, but he found it to possess quite as much interest as any specimen of mediæval architecture. It was begun by Charles I. and finished by Charles II. It had a homogeneous appearance, and was more like a palace than a college, and he considered it one of the most beautiful buildings, from its situation and general outline, that he could point out in the University. He detailed the successive history of different parts of the college. It was begun in 1638; the old college, consisting of one small quadrangle, was situated in a long street called Milne-street, which ran in one continuous line from Trinity College, and had in it Trinity Hall, Clare Hall, and Gonville Hall; but Henry VIII. cut it in two, and built King's upon it. The angle of the old building stood so close to King's chapel that there was only just room to pass between the two. Clare Hall he described as a good Renaissance building, drawing attention to its fine front next the river, with its splendid Ionic façade. In this front they could find three successive styles of windows: in 1669 the window was cruciform; in 1704 the sash was adopted; and in 1815 the jamb was brought level with the sill. The bridge in this college was made after the plan of one Grumball, who received 5s. 6d. for his trouble. The Grumballs were a family who came from Raunds in Northamptonshire, and their name frequently occurred in the architectural history of the University. He had found more difficulty in ascertaining the repairs and alterations that had been executed in the present century than in many of the older cases; this arose, perhaps, either from the modesty of those who did not wish the public to know the sacrifices they had made, or from carelessness; but he strongly recommended the practice of keeping annals.

The lecturer next spoke of St. John's, adverting briefly to the original plans for the central court, and calling attention to the fac-simile of the name of Alfred Symons, the architect, signed on all the plans, in quaint irregular characters. He then directed the notice of his audience to the great court of Trinity College, which was erected by Dr. Neville, the Master, who also built the hall, and no doubt the fountain, and other portions of that noble foundation. A great debt of gratitude was due to Dr. Neville; when he came into the mastership the buildings were in great confusion. Many additions had been begun on the old foundation of King's Hall, and left unfinished and confused.

Dr. Neville, with great spirit, and skill for business, organized a system by which funds were obtained, and adopted a bold plan by which all the buildings of King's Hall were swept away: he built three regular sides to the court, the great hall, kitchen, chambers and the lodge, the windows of which had been restored in their original style by Dr. Whewell, the present Master: Dr. Neville built Neville's court, and obtained possession of the ground behind the college and began to lay out the walks. So he was anxious to have the opportunity of telling the College how greatly they were indebted to the skill, liberality, and spirit of that one man, afterwards Dean of Canterbury, and who lived long enough to receive King James when he paid his first visit to Cambridge, and to shew him the improvements he had carried out.

He had explained to them the type of an early college, containing all the elements; the type of a Renaissance college; and now he should speak to them of one of a different character—a transformed monastery. Just before the Reformation men began to construct colleges by taking decayed monasteries and converting them into colleges. That was done at Cambridge in the case of Jesus College, which was a decayed nunnery, in which at last there were only two nuns left; but its character was so bad, and so was that of the nuns, that the nunnery was transformed into a college. St. John's College was a transformed hospital; as were Christ's (God's House) and Magdalene. Referring to a plan of Jesus College, the hall, he thought, was on the foundation of the nuns' refectory. The foundations were of a different work to the superstructure. We had here the remains of a magnificent conventual church, which was the parish church of St. Rhadegunda, the choir being separated from the nave by screens, for the accommodation of the nuns. Bishop Alcock restored the chapel, which had lately been again restored by the College with great zeal and disregard to expense; the walls had been scraped, many specimens of tracery had been discovered, and many columns disentombed; and he could assert that it was the true restoration of that conventual church.

After alluding to some other architectural peculiarities in the various colleges, Professor Willis again expressed his sense of the kindness he had experienced at the hands of those who had been instrumental in aiding his investigations. He felt the only return he could make for their hospitality was to publish the result of his researches; and he purposed bringing out a book on the subject very shortly. He had hoped to have done so before this, but he was under the necessity of deferring it. The work was now in the printer's hands, however, and he hoped ere long to throw it on their mercy.

In acknowledging the vote of thanks (proposed by Mr. C. H. Cooper, Town Clerk, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Whewell,) he remarked that he could not help saying a word as to the modern fashion of changing the names of foundations. When a college was first instituted, the *collegium* was the name by which the society inhabiting the *domus* or house was designated. In the statutes of Trinity Hall he found it recorded that the college should be called the Communion of the Holy Trinity, and they were to inhabit the Hall of the Holy Trinity. He considered that the older foundations ought to be proud to retain their old names. It was not for him to say so, but he made the remark as taking the place of the historian of the University for the moment. He always felt a degree of regret whenever he saw the words "Clare *College*" written.

Tuesday, May 29. Visit to Ely Cathedral.

The Eastern Counties Railway conveyed a large party to Ely, and shortly after the excursionists were joined by Dr. Goodwin, the Dean, Mr. G. G. Scott, Archdeacon Thorpe, &c., &c. The company then assembled under the octagon tower, taking possession of the seats that had been provided for the choral festival, and

Mr. Scott proceeded to give an outline of the history of the cathedral. It occu-

pied the site of a monastery founded about the year 670, by St. Etheldreda, daughter of the King of East Anglia, and wife of the King of Northumbria, in the government of which she was succeeded by several of her own family, four of whom were canonized, and became the great saints of this district. All were buried here. We know nothing of the building she erected, but it was probably of the most homely description. It seemed to have existed about two centuries, and was destroyed about the middle of the ninth century by the Danes, after which (about 960) the church was founded, of which we know nothing whatever. The foundation was then changed from a nunnery to a monastery of Benedictine monks. Shortly after the Conquest the monastery was very much increased, and was now inhabited by seventy monks. But in the meantime, during the latter part of the Saxon time, its possessions had increased considerably, and the monastery was very rich. Many there had doubtless read an interesting little work by Harriet Martineau, called the "Camp of Refuge." It was a mere novel, but it was founded on historical facts, and contained more history than novels generally do. It gave an excellent account of the history of Ely just after the Conquest. This part of the isle was an inaccessible point to the Normans, and held out for several years, resisting the attacks of the great generals, and even of William himself. But at length the camp was taken; and soon after that a Norman abbot named Simeon was put into the monastery. He, unlike the majority of Norman abbots, was a quiet and studious man, and with his time the architectural history of the cathedral commenced. We did not know exactly how much he built, but we know that he laid the foundations of the earlier part of the church, part of the nave, and central tower. He died about 1093, at the age of 100 years, so that he must have been able to remember architecture of a very early date. If any part was standing of Simeon's work it was the lower arches of the transept on either side, which belonged either to him or his immediate successor, Abbot Richard. These lower arches bore strong symptoms of an early character; and the incipient volute was a feature in contemporary buildings at Caen. One of these abbots commenced the choir, of which the central shaft that communicated with the apse was all that remained; the apse was lately exposed, and it was found to be exactly like that of Peterborough.

The next step in the history of Ely was after it became a bishopric. The successor of Abbot Richard used his influence with the Pope and the King, and in 1109 Ely was converted into a see. He and his successor together held the see for nearly seventy years, and they or one of them must have built the whole of the nave and commenced the western transept. Those two abbots carried us on to 1174: the next abbot probably did very little towards the building of the cathedral, for he was so poor that he stripped the silver ornaments from Etheldreda's shrine. Next came Bishop Riddle, an active builder: he entirely completed the western transept, and commenced the western tower: he was also a great decorator, and painted a portion of the walls. After Riddle, in 1191, Eustatius built the western galilee, which to all appearance was more advanced than that of Notre Dame, though erected ten years earlier. After Eustatius came Bishop Northwold, who undertook the work of lengthening the eastern arm of the church to make it capable of holding more shrines, one of which was erected in honour of St. Alban. It might be deemed curious that there should be a shrine to St. Alban here; but the fact was, there were two rival shrines. The body of the saint was sent to Ely during an incursion of the Danes; and after the Danes were gone the body was to have been sent back, but the monks of Ely persuaded their rivals that they had sent back the wrong body, and kept the right; so it happened that there were two shrines to St. Alban. This Bishop Northwold erected six beautiful arches in the choir, and from his time no notable occurrence took place till the commencement of the Lady-chapel in 1321. The then bishop commenced building a magnificent Lady-

chapel, his architect being the sacristan of the cathedral, the celebrated Alan de Walsingham. In the very next year the central tower fell down, completely ruining the whole Norman choir and the work which Northwold had left. Alan de Walsingham was ordered, therefore, to desist from building the chapel and to rebuild the tower, and the result was that magnificent octagon under which they were now standing, a feature quite unique among English cathedrals, though having its parallel in other countries. That took him nearly twenty years, for it was in 1342 that he finished the tower; and, curiously enough, the stone-work only took six years, while the wood-work occupied fourteen. Above the octagon, it appeared, there was a belfry, and it contained a set of bells. The Dean had recently discovered that one of them weighed 7,000 pounds. When the sacristan had finished the octagon, he went on and completed the Lady-chapel. He seemed to have been really a man of great talent; if there were faults in the result of his labours, he was not to blame, but they were the faults of the period: his works were beautiful, and in structural skill and boldness of conception seemed to be superior to any specimens of the period. The choir of Northwold had a beautiful triforium story, which was followed up by Alan de Walsingham, though in the Middle Pointed period. Mr. Scott then closed his lecture by pointing out the successions of style visible from where he was standing.

Professor Willis said that in Mr. S.'s very comprehensive history of the cathedral there had been one omission, and that was a great one. If they looked from the point where he stood into the choir, all they would see—the whole arrangement of the choir, screen, carving, and everything—was done by the gentleman who had just been addressing them.

Mr. Scott then proceeded to lead the visitors through the cathedral, stopping to descant upon every point worthy of interest. He pointed out the fact that all the side stalls, with their canopies, were the same as in Alan de Walsingham's time: during the whole history of the church it had been the custom for the bishop to occupy the great stall to the south, while the dean occupied the north stall. This arrangement had subsisted since the days of the monastery, when the abbot and the prior occupied the same relative positions.

In the progress round the cathedral the Dean called attention to the colouring of part of the ceiling of the south aisle. A copy of that had been taken by Mr. Le Strange, and at the request of the late Dean he had endeavoured to apply it to other parts of the roof. He had commenced with the tower, and the colouring of the roof there was perhaps one of the finest specimens of that style of art in existence. His success had been so great that the nave was now undergoing the same process.

The visitors then visited the space to the right of the west door, which, through Professor Willis, has been restored to a state of great beauty, having formerly been used as a lumber-room.

The Lady-chapel, built by Alan de Walsingham, was subsequently entered, and described by Mr. Scott; and Professor Willis announced the discovery that the mutilated stone-work surrounding the building represents the legend of the Virgin, which might be restored if intrusted to good hands.

After a pause for luncheon, Professor Willis conducted the party round the monastic buildings of the city. He said they were aware that one of the principal features of a monastery was the cloister, and it was one which had little or no existence here, though he could shew them its area, as well as where the refectory and the other buildings of the regular monastery stood. There was also generally attached to every monastery an infirmary for the sick and infirm monks, and he should shew them the remains of such a building at Ely.

Passing through the cathedral, the company came out into the Dean's garden on the south, and Professor Willis proceeded to point out to them the area of the cloister on the south walls, the tracery of which is walled up; the south door, a

good specimen of enriched Norman; the dormitory, refectory, &c. The large building occupied as the deanery, he said, must have been a kind of guest-hall, for he could find no other use for it: he pointed out corbels on the wall from which the vaults sprang which supported the refectory, also the corbels on the south gable of the cathedral, which shewed the continuation of a wall by means of which the dormitories were connected with the cathedral.

The company next advanced to the Infirmary, or rather to the space between the two walls of it occupied as a yard by one of the canons. Professor Willis, having pointed out the open arches and clerestory, discussed the idea formerly prevalent that the remains of such buildings, which were common in towns where monastic ruins existed, were those of churches. This had been proved to be erroneous by a document in Trinity College library, minutely describing the plan of the infirmary at Canterbury, and having examined the ruins there he could prove that the illustration was reciprocal. The infirmary before them was supposed by the antiquaries of Essex and Bentham to be the chapel of St. Etheldreda; but we now understood architecture better, and knew it to be the infirmary.

The company then inspected the interior (by permission) of one of the canons' residences, and also viewed the vault of the chancel of the chapel attached to the infirmary. After the inspection of the exterior of the cathedral, during which Professor Willis pointed out and assigned reasons for the difference of the pinnacles and buttresses at the east end of the building, an adjournment took place to the "Prior's Chapel," now used as the chapel of the King's School. This was the private chapel of Prior Crawdon: the Professor pointed to the restorations that had taken place, and found that they were good ones, the actual mason's lines having been taken in some instances. In one or two cases where the work was destroyed, the spaces had been filled up with plain block, purposely to shew where the masonry had been knocked away. Under foot the tessellated or mosaic pavement was an object of attention.

After wandering over the cathedral close for upwards of two hours, finding objects of beauty and antiquity everywhere, the company followed Professor Willis to the western gate of the cathedral grounds, and the inspection terminated, with votes of thanks to the lecturers.

Conversazione at the Town Hall.

This was well attended, many ladies being present; the President of the Congress presided. E. A. Freeman, Esq., the Rev. Thomas James, Hon. Canon of Peterborough, W. Burges, Esq., H. L. Styleman le Strange, Esq., the Mayor, the Rev. Dr. Phelps, the Rev. Lord A. Compton, the Revs. G. Williams, Archdeacon Thorpe, W. J. Beaumont, J. G. Howes, J. Glover, &c., &c., were among the company. In the body of the hall there were several models of neighbouring buildings and other objects of interest.

After some opening remarks from the President, an interesting discussion took place on the Improvement of Labourers' Cottages, in which it was generally agreed that there was great room for improvement, but that this was only to be hoped for from the wealthy making a sacrifice. Archdeacon Thorpe especially insisted on this, and remarked that it was all very well to say that cottages ought to be built of such and such a material, and such a style, but how was it to be carried out? Those who built cottages were principally land proprietors and speculators, and they would not spend more money than they could see a probability of recovering back. All that could be done was to call upon architects to improve the character of the cottages; they could not command, but they might suggest. He had seen the inconveniences attending the smallness of a cottage in which a father, mother, and seven children lived; but there was not another cottage to be had. He was of opinion that very great responsibility rested upon the proprietors of land, who could if they chose follow the example of a nobleman whose name he need not men-

tion, and pull down their old cottages and build new ones. Somebody must make a sacrifice, but it could not be expected that poor people could pay an increased rent; the sacrifice must, therefore, be on the part of those who could afford it.

H. L. Styleman le Strange, Esq., then read an able paper on "The Application of Colour to Architecture." He took as his motto "esse quam videri," and repudiated the idea of applying to stone, glass, or any other substance, a pigment, with the view to make it appear of a nature other than its own. It seemed to him that architects, who are themselves principally concerned with creative art, should themselves be the artists to decorate their own works. Perhaps it might only be possible in rare instances for the architect to execute the work with his own hands; but, in any case, he ought to be the chief artist himself; and if others were called to perform the handicraft of the colourist, they should perform their task in obedience to the dictates of his presiding genius.

W. Burges, Esq., thought that in architectural colouring there was something needed which would go to the heart. In the middle ages, architects had coloured statuary, coloured garments, to guide them: now they had nothing. He thought that architectural colouring would never arrive at any great degree of perfection till the architect became both painter and sculptor.

The company then adjourned to the Aldermen's parlour, where refreshments were provided, after which a short time was spent in examining the various curiosities which had been lent for the occasion.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30. PERAMBULATION OF THE UNIVERSITY AND TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Congress met at 10 o'clock in the Fitzwilliam Museum, and after a few brief remarks by Professor Willis, proceeded under his guidance to visit some of the points of most interest in the town and University.

The first place visited was Little St. Mary's Church, the work of Alan de Walsingham and his Ely masons. The chantries brought to view on the north and south sides some time ago were pointed out; and after inspecting the new roof, the party passed out of the church into St. Peter's College, and Professor Willis made some remarks upon the "new skin" with which modern improvement had clothed the old walls. The new windows in the chapel, the production of the Munich school, were examined and admired, and it was stated that we were indebted for the introduction of that style into this country to the liberality and good taste of Mr. Beresford-Hope. Mr. Woollaston said that the old east window was supposed to be after a design by Rubens.

After a passing visit to Pembroke College, for the sake of seeing the smallest court in the University, and a look at a window in the tower of Botolph Church, restored, as the Master of Trinity remarked, by Professor Willis from the faintest indications, the party went to Queens' College, and in the hall Professor Willis pointed out the restored wooden roof, and the identity of the architectural arrangements with those of Haddon and other baronial mansions. The absence of the President and his family afforded the party an opportunity of passing through the Lodge, and inspecting the fine carved wood-work in the audit-room, (used as the President's dining-room,) and the very interesting gallery, where similar wood-work is covered with paint. After an inspection of the exterior of the Lodge from the garden, the chapel was visited. The interior has recently been restored by Mr. Bodley, and Professor Willis said it offered an illustration of an extreme mode of fitting up an ancient building. The chief features of the works in this chapel are the new oak stalls, a new pavement of marble and tiles, and a reredos of alabaster and inlaid marbles. There was little to interest the lover of architecture in the chapel in its former state. Nothing has been destroyed that could be thought by any one to have had any architectural, or even archæological, interest. The main constructive features of the chapel re-

main as they were, with the exception of a shortening of the east window, the former window coming so low as to prevent a proper rise in the level at the east end, or to allow of a reredos of any dignity. No traces remained of the ancient styles or other wood-work. Mr. Bodley has evidently bestowed much thought on this work, which is full of originality, and will, no doubt, be regarded by future archæologists as a striking feature of the Gothic revival.

From Queens' the party passed on to Corpus, the new court of which Professor Willis said was a very good specimen of a modern college building, except that Wilkins, who built it, was apt to reduce everything to an Italian principle, and had spoilt the thing as a whole by the façade of the chapel and the lodge. The interior of the chapel was stated by the Professor to be quite out of harmony with the present state of our knowledge of architecture: ancient wood-work was not understood when the chapel was fitted up, and the groining of the roof, like the ribs of an umbrella, was quite contemptible. The kitchen, formerly the hall, and the old court, alluded to in Monday's lecture, were next inspected; after which

The Saxon church of St. Benedict, with its long and short quoins, and the restored church of St. Edward, with the clever new window in the tower and the elegant arches in the nave, claimed the attention of the Congress.

A considerable time was spent in King's chapel, and that inimitable building elicited expressions of strong admiration. The screen, with its beautiful carving, was pointed out as the finest example of a Renaissance screen in England.

Professor Willis repeated in Clare College much that he had said in his Monday's lecture, and remarked that probably Wilkins came to the roof of a debased gateway there to study mediæval architecture when he built Corpus chapel. The chapel of Clare and the vestibule leading into it met with utter condemnation: Professor Willis said the chapel was an elegant concert-room, but there was nothing devotional in it; and the vestibule, with its warm colouring, always reminded him of a lime-kiln.

Caius College was said to hold a remarkable position in the architectural history of the University, and the Gate of Honour was pointed out as being the earliest instance of classical architecture in stone in England. That and other parts of the college were designed by Dr. Caius, who had studied medicine in Italy, and brought home with him Italian tastes. The arrangement of the second court, with the south side open, was commented upon: it is in the statutes of the college that that side shall never be closed up by buildings, in order that there may be a free circulation of air. The principle of a three-sided court was subsequently adopted in other colleges as a sanitary arrangement, at a time when plagues frequently visited Cambridge.

St. Michael's Church was next visited, and points of Monday's lecture were repeated and amplified.

With regard to the new Trinity Hostel, inspected from the outside, Professor Willis said it was erected by the Master of Trinity, at his own cost, and under his own critical direction. It formed a remarkable era in the history of the University, as the first erection of an hostel under the new regulations for the accommodation of students. It was intended to connect it with Trinity College, but it would have a Principal of its own.

At Jesus College the party spent a considerable period of time, noticing the three-sided court, upon the Caian principle, and then listening to a lecture upon the chapel, past and present, delivered by Professor Willis, standing under the tower. The beautiful and extensive restorations were carefully examined; after which the courteous hospitality of Mr. Fawcett, the Secretary of the Congress, was partaken of.

Professor Willis, who had thus far acted as guide, quitted the party at Jesus College, and the Round Church and Magdalene College Chapel were subsequently visited with Mr. Hope in place of Professor Willis. At both of these places there was some interesting conversation;

and small parties subsequently visited the abbey church at Barnwell and the Cemetery Chapel, under the guidance of Mr. R. R. Rowe.

Evening Meeting.

A lecture was delivered by the President, in Trinity College large lecture-room. Professor Willis occupied the chair, and in the course of some introductory remarks said that no man was better qualified for the task than the President, to whom they were deeply indebted for the information he had conveyed through his acquaintance with ecclesiastical history, his watchings from time to time, and, consequently, his ability to overcome difficulties.

Mr. Beresford-Hope said that in adopting the title "The English Cathedral of the Nineteenth Century" for his lecture, he desired that every word in it should be taken in the most absolute and exclusive sense. The building which, by their kindness, he was constructing on paper was a cathedral, as distinct from and opposed to a parish church. It was English, as distinct from and opposed to foreign, as it was of the nineteenth century as distinct from and opposed to one of earlier age. With those limitations steadily in view, he alleged that there were distinctively such buildings *in posse* as English cathedrals of the nineteenth century, that there were good reasons why they should be built, and certain data of size, character, and arrangement which ought, in his judgment, to regulate their architectural construction. Dismissing as he did from his subject churches with which the last twenty years had studded the land, he yet had no wish to depreciate them; but he pleaded for another and higher development of architecture as consonant with the spirit of the age, and that of our actual church system, with its episcopal regimen and its Book of Common Prayer. He advocated the construction of cathedrals in the spirit in which Dr. Peacock had restored his glorious fane at Ely, Dean Milman was restoring St. Paul's. A cathedral ordinarily exhibited an excess of length and height and breadth, profuseness of plan, stateliness of ornamentation, and dignity of appearance which lifts it above the ordinary church.

He repudiated the idea that a building with these characteristics was not consonant with the reformed Church of England, or that it was a Roman Catholic institution. In proof he shewed the difference between the Roman Catholic cathedral and that of the Reformed church, in the multiplicity of chapels and altars which characterised the former, and were absent in those of our communion. In illustration he shewed a plan of the new cathedral of Linz in Austria, which is being built by M. Slatz of Cologne, and contrasted it with plans of (1) The cathedral church of St. Ninian, for the use of the Scottish Episcopal Church at Perth, by Mr. Butterfield; (2) The cathedral at Kilmore, Ireland; (3) A plan of a cathedral at Inverness, both by Mr. Slater; (4) The plan of a cathedral at Brisbane, by Mr. Burges; (5) The principal church of the Island of St. Kitts, by Mr. Slater; (6) Mr. Burges's plan for the Memorial Church at Constantinople; (7) The admirable plan by Mr. Street, which won the second prize in the late competition; and, lastly, the plan of the great church at Hamburgh, by Mr. Scott.

He also referred to other colonial cathedrals, particularly those of Calcutta, Montreal, and Sydney. The cathedral he contemplated was, of course, to be built in Gothic.

The lecturer went on to prove that the recent enthusiasm for preachings to the masses, and the growing taste for large musical performances, both tended to make cathedrals possible. He then enlarged on the various architectural and ritual features of the new English cathedral. He shewed that the nave ought to be spacious, and suggested the possibility of occasionally adopting the circular shape in it. The choir ought also to be large, to hold the volunteers who, he trusted, might join in the choral services, as well as to serve for confirmations, ordinations, and such ceremonials. He pointed out the beauty of the apsidal east end with a circumambient aisle, and

suggested the adoption of this feature to contain monuments, recapitulating those monuments which had been placed of late years in our cathedrals, in imitation of the "high tombs" of the middle ages. He looked to the adoption of constructive polychrome and the development of mural painting as the artistic compensation for the loss of those features of the mediæval cathedral which were not appropriate to our more pure and simple ritual. He continued to shew what adjacent buildings and institutions modern utility required in connection with cathedrals, and concluded with practical observations upon the expediency of constructing churches such as he had pointed out in our large towns; and as a first step, he advocated the suitability of adding the style of places suitable to become bishoprics, to that of the prelates in whose dioceses the towns now actually stood. In conclusion, he expressed his hope that he had proved that architecture was not a mere isolated study of form and material and construction, but that it mixes itself up with the most important concerns both of our physical and our spiritual life.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

Tuesday, May 31. Visit to Bury St. Edmunds.

A large number of the members of the Congress, under the direction of the President, repaired to Bury St. Edmund's, where they first visited the house in which Humphrey Duke of Gloucester died; it is now in a dilapidated state, and the garden surrounding it has been converted into a farm-yard. The Abbot's-bridge and sluices of the ancient fish-ponds were next inspected; the guide-books place the date at 1221, but the details of the masonry, which are of much interest, would give a later date. It was observed with regret that this fine piece of work is in such bad repair that unless soon strengthened the whole fabric will fall in a ruinous mass.

Passing through the Botanic Garden, the party emerged through the fortified abbey gateway to the main street, and examined the loopholes, portcullis, and other means of defence against the predatory attacks of the townspeople, which were of frequent occurrence, as the monks and citizens were always at enmity.

Here the party was met by the Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, the President of the Suffolk Archæological Society, and many of the members and their fair friends, who formed an escort for the remainder of the day.

St. James' Church, the Norman tower, and St. Mary's Church were carefully inspected, and the leading features lucidly explained by local antiquaries. There was next a large meeting in the lecture hall of the Athenæum, where Lord Arthur Hervey took the chair, and publicly welcomed the Architectural Congress.

Mr. Hope, in reply, said, "Architecture and archæology run together; call each society what you will, you will find their sentiments the same; so that we shall all readily fraternize. We do not content ourselves with grubbing in old muniment boxes, but by the light of their contents we study the history of architecture, and such glorious monuments of the piety and magnificence of past ages as this good old town possesses.

"We say that architects must disorientalize themselves; and though they cannot turn up new styles, as our friends over the Channel turn up new constitutions, at the rate of about twenty in a week, we have here Mr. Burges and Mr. Bodley, two architects of a new school, who are studying the work of the past in order to make a new style.

"As an instance of the change these societies have wrought in the public taste, we do not now have race-balls and such things, but architectural and archæological meetings, at which the true principles of architecture are discussed, taking as the starting-point sound and true materials. We have heard of muscular Christianity; we plead for muscular architecture. We look to Mr. Burges and Mr. Bodley to fight for us the battle of the styles, and to draw some good result from such visits as this of ours to St. Edmundsbury."

At a cold collation at the Angel Hotel, where Lord Arthur Hervey took the chair, Mr. Gedge gave some practical information respecting the restoration of the

Norman tower by the late Mr. Cottingham, and explained that every loose stone removed was marked and replaced, and that none of the old work was scraped, but faithfully repaired.

A general movement then took place to the remains of the ancient Abbey, in which Stephen Langton and the barons swore upon the altar that they would obtain Magna Charta from King John. The ancient Bridewell was next visited; after which the leaders of the party returned to Cambridge, leaving some to wander among the ivy-clad ruins of the abbey, and others to inspect the interesting church at Saxham.

EVENING MEETING.

The proceedings of this most interesting and successful Congress were terminated by a gathering at Sidney College Lodge, where a large number of exquisite architectural photographs was displayed.

THE GUESTEN HALL, WORCESTER.

CLOSE to Worcester Cathedral there still exists the Guesten Hall, erected in 1320; it is a noble building, though much mutilated, and divided by wooden partitions. It has a wooden gable-end, the frame-work of which is very well arranged with a good deal of cusping. The side walls are of stone, and the windows arranged as at Mayfield, under arches thrown across from buttress to buttress. The restoration of this building has been more than once proposed, and a view of it, as restored by A. E. Perkins, was executed some years since at the expense of the late Canon Digby[a], and presented by him to the Oxford Architectural Society. Demolition, however, not restoration, appears likely to be the result of the cathedral property having lately fallen into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, unless arrested by unmistakeable evidence of public indignation.

We are glad to see that the people of Worcester are interesting themselves in the matter. Influential bodies in London have also shewn a strong feeling on the proposed barbarism, and at recent meetings of the Society of Antiquaries, it was resolved to send a protest to the Dean and Chapter, and also give a sum of money in aid of a proper restoration. The Ecclesiological Society also have mentioned the subject in their annual report, in due terms of reprobation; and Mr. Beresford-Hope, their President, said very justly at their last meeting that the news of such a contemptuous disregard of the public feeling in favour of the conservation of our ancient edifices "would be received with a cry of execration throughout the land." In the same spirit he has addressed two letters to "The Times," which we have been requested to reproduce, under the very appropriate title of

VANDALISM AT WORCESTER.

No. I.

SIR,—A fact has come to my knowledge, upon which, from my connexion with architectural societies, I am unfortunately able to speak with certainty.

Close to Worcester Cathedral still stands the ancient "Guesten Hall" of the Chapter, a singularly fine specimen of the domestic architecture of the fourteenth century. This

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[a] Parker's Domestic Architecture, vol. ii. p. 257.

building, although considerably mutilated, retains its main features, and is curious, from its being so much older than the college-halls of our Universities. The noble open roof exists, and the window tracery, of a very beautiful character, is capable of easy restoration. It is hardly credible, and yet it is true, that the Dean and Chapter of Worcester are seriously meditating the immediate demolition of this most interesting building. Such vandalism, at a time when we have learnt to appreciate the architecture of our ancestors, would be barely justifiable even if there were any practical reasons, real or colourable, alleged for the act. But in this case, I understand, there is no reason at all brought forward, except that the actual possessors of the hall are puzzled what to do with it. Other people say that it might not be so difficult to find some use for a large room in connexion with a religious and educational body in a large city. But, at the worst, the Guesten-hall, even if left empty, would hurt nobody, and might be just as useful as the greenest grassplot and smartest flower-bed. To complete the perversity of this barbarous project, it has not even the miserable excuse of being popular. The people of Worcester are in arms to preserve an ornament of their city, of which they, at least, understand the value; and they hope that, if public opinion is brought to bear upon the Chapter, the proximate havock may yet be averted.—I have, &c.,

Arklow-house, Connaught-place, June 13. A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE.

No. II.

SIR,—You were kind enough to give insertion a few days since to a letter of mine relative to the threatened demolition at the Guesten Hall, attached to Worcester Cathedral. This has produced private explanations from one of the canons of the church and from the cathedral architect, to the effect that the contemplated proceedings which have so justly caused apprehension are to be limited to clearing out the modern partitions and fittings which now clog the building; and that no order has been given to destroy the old work. The satisfaction which this assurance would have created is, however, greatly mitigated by one of my informants having added the expression of his fears that the building, thus relieved of the cross walls which now keep it up, may come down with a run.

This is but poor comfort for those who desire to keep the hall up; and I am sure that I am speaking the sentiments of all archæologists when I say that its maintenance ought to be a consideration paramount even to its clearance. An old building, if tolerably sound, may be so carefully gutted (wholly or partially) as to ensure its stability with the assistance of shores and so forth; or it may be so recklessly cleared out as to make its downfall a matter of even greater certainty; or, if its stability under the process be more than questionable, it may be left alone altogether. What the public have, therefore, the right to claim from the Dean and Chapter of Worcester is that no one single internal wall or protection should be taken out of the Guesten Hall until some competent architectural authority shall have publicly reported that the ancient portions of the building can be kept standing after the clearance, and shall have indicated what precautionary measures are necessary to ensure this result. Money I hear is wanting, and my friend the architect of the Ecclesiastical Commission, to whom I owe one of my communications, informs me that "no part of the money set apart for cathedral repairs can be appropriated for the purpose." It is not for me to clear up so inscrutable a mystery, but common sense will shew that, if cathedral money cannot be forthcoming to keep up cathedral buildings, still less ought it to be available to imperil them. In any case, the more the Dean and Chapter shew that they really desire to keep up what they have got, the more likely will the public be to come to their aid for its restoration. I have, &c.,

Arklow-house, Connaught-place, June 18. A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE.

We trust that such representations as these may not be ineffectual, and that we may not be fated to see a body that has sanctioned the erection of so many ugly new buildings allowed, at its own good will and pleasure, to destroy all our noble old ones into the bargain.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

WAYBOURNE CHURCH, NORFOLK; THE ARRANGEMENTS OF MONASTIC PARISH CHURCHES.

MR. URBAN,—In a late journey through East-Anglia I have seen much that bore on the arrangements of those churches which were at once parochial and monastic. This is a subject to which, as you may perhaps know, I have for some years given a good deal of attention, and I have had incidental occasion to speak of it in the course of my late controversy about Waltham Abbey. When a church was held in common by the monks and the parish, and when, as generally happened in such cases, disputes arose between them, the common practice was to divide the building, the parish taking the western and the monks the eastern part. In the two cases of Wymondham and Dunster we know historically the details of the process, and from these we may argue to a great many other cases where we—or at least I—do not know the documentary history, but where the architectural phænomena are analogous. When a church was divided in this way, the eastern part, as being monastic property, came into the King's hands at the Dissolution, and was preserved, dismantled, or entirely destroyed, as suited the caprice of King Henry or his grantees. Thus at Dorchester a private benefactor, at Tewkesbury the common act of the parish, purchased the monastic portion, and added it to the parish church. At Ewenny and Dunster the monastic portion remains perfect, but disused. At Waltham, Wymondham, Binham, Margam, and many others, the monastic portion is utterly gone or survives only in the form of ruins. But in all these cases the Dissolution had no effect upon that part of the church which had been assigned to the parishioners, and whose legal position was just the same as that of any other parish church. This I do not think is generally very clearly understood. A church of this sort was architecturally one building, but, as a matter of legal property, it was two. The property of the monastery was transferred to the King, but that of the parish remained untouched.

The parish church thus formed generally consisted of the nave of the church formerly held in common. This nave might be, as at Waltham and Crowland, the whole space west of the central tower, or, as at St. Alban's, Binham, and Wymondham, only part of it, owing to the monks' choir being placed westward of the crossing. The nave, now become the parish church, was then treated in all respects as a complete and distinct church. Two

or three bays at the east end were screened off as a chancel; the high altar was placed at the east end, with a reredos behind it, and often with sedilia at the south side. These arrangements will be very apparent to any one who will carefully compare the churches I have already mentioned. The reredos of the parish high altar is nowhere so well seen as at St. Alban's, where it is known as St. Cuthberht's screen. A very little examination will shew that it was not a roodscreen, but a reredos. A roodscreen has one door in the middle; a reredos has one on each side the altar. The two doors, marking the reredos, may be seen also at Waltham, Ewenny, Wymondham, Crowland, and Binham. The marking off of the parochial chancel is perhaps best seen at Dunster and Binham.

This reredos was a structure of considerable height and massiveness, being in fact a solid wall, which, when the eastern part of the church was destroyed, was carried up to form the east end of what was left. At Waltham and Crowland I suspect that, even before the Dissolution, this partition wall was carried up as high as the spring of the lantern arch. I suspect also that at Crowland the window in the partition wall existed before the Dissolution. At Wymondham the "abbey steeple" made a complete partition; the parish church ended in a dead wall, with only the two doors in it.

The part east of the reredos remained to the monks. Their roodscreen must always have been placed somewhat to the east of the reredos, so as to leave a kind of antechapel or diminutive nave between them. When the parish church reached eastward as far as the west arch of the lantern, the central tower seems to have played this part. Thus at Ewenny and Dunster there is a screen across the eastern arch of the tower, fencing off the monks' choir in the eastern limb. This arrangement, as I have already remarked, was probably introduced at Waltham at the rebuilding of the monks' choir in 1242. At St. Alban's the roodscreen of the monks' choir has vanished; the screen still to be traced must have been a presbytery-screen, like that at St. David's.

In collegiate foundations the interests of the clergy and people did not so often clash as in the monastic ones. Indeed, a collegiate foundation, from the days of Harold onward, generally had in view the better performance of divine service in an existing parish church. Hence the church was seldom divided, and hence the collegiate churches commonly retain their choirs untouched. At the suppression of Colleges under Edward the Sixth the foundations were abolished, but the fabrics were seldom injured. There are, however, some instances to the contrary. At Fotheringhay and Ruthin the choir is entirely destroyed; at Howden it is in ruins; at Arundel it is disused though perfect. I suppose that in these cases some division of the building must have taken place between the college and the parish, like those I have mentioned in other cases between the monastery and the parish. In some cases also, as the College of Newark at Leicester

and St. Martin's-le-Grand in London, collegiate churches were wholly destroyed. I suppose that these were purely collegiate without any attached parish, just like those monasteries which were not parish churches at all, and which were therefore wholly destroyed or ruined.

The arrangement is still kept up in some foreign churches. At Toulouse Cathedral, when I was there in 1857, parish high mass at the parish high altar in the nave was followed by capitular high mass at the capitular high altar in the choir.

I turn from these examples of the most usual form of the division to a very curious and anomalous instance in which it is made in quite another way. This is the Priory of Waybourne in Norfolk, between Cromer and Cley-next-the-Sea. I had never heard of it before and I came upon it quite accidentally, but it is certainly one of the most extraordinary buildings I ever saw. Its groundplan, I suppose, is quite unique. The appearance when first seen, as I came suddenly upon it from the east, is utterly perplexing. A perfect and a ruined tower, a good deal of perfect building to the west and a good deal of ruined building to the east, suggest for a moment a church of the type of Wimborne Minster with the central tower and the choir in ruins. But the next moment shows that the two towers are not in a line, and also that there are no signs of transepts. I will try to describe the building as well as I can, though it is rather a hard task without a measured groundplan. The existing parish church, taken alone, without reference to the adjoining ruins, would not be very remarkable. It consists of a west tower, a nave with south porch, a chancel a good deal narrower than the nave, and blocked arches on the north side show the former existence of a destroyed aisle, opening into both nave and chancel, but not reaching to the full length, east and west, of either. A very pretty doorway in the north wall of the nave, with shafts and tooth-moulding, shows that the original building was Early English, but the aisle looks like a Decorated addition, and there are several windows of that style on the south side. The tower and porch are of the common East-Anglian Perpendicular. But, having got thus far with ease, wonders begin, which I do not pretend wholly to unravel. First of all, the chancel has no gable, but a lean-to roof leaning on its northern side partly against nothing, partly against the ruins of a tower in the style commonly called Anglo-Saxon. Of this tower only the south wall is at all perfect, the north wall is utterly gone, and the east and west are very imperfect, but enough remains to make out its general design. Its upper stage has a double window—or what seems to be a window, for it either never went through the wall or else has been most sedulously blocked inside—with triangular heads; a shaft between the two openings seems to have been knocked away. On each side are two rude blank arches with irregular round or rather segmental heads. Above, on each side, is what seems to be a round window with a deep external splay, but no traces can be seen inside. The east wall of the

tower has been cut through by a tall late Decorated arch, which reminded me of that in the "Abbey steeple" at Wymondham, but a very small round-headed window can be traced just above it. The south wall had, much lower down, a much larger round-headed window, now of course blocked by the parish chancel. In the west wall was a large blocked round-headed doorway; a good way above it is a jamb of an inserted window (or possibly a doorway in the roof) which hinders one from making out the original design. When these insertions were made a vault was also inserted, or perhaps only contemplated; the springers are there and the lines traced out for the vaulting, a little above the great eastern arch. The whole of the original work of this tower is excessively rude, and quite unlike any Norman work; but it has its full share of that barbaric grandeur which towers of its class always possess.

East and west of this tower stood large buildings now in ruins. To the east of it was evidently the choir of the Priory church, a large building with attached chapels, but no regular aisles. It is very ruinous, and very little detail is left, but that little, being portions of lancet windows at the east end, shows its date and its original extent. The north wall is nearly perfect; there are two arches of different heights in its western part; the loftier, just east of the Anglo-Saxon tower, has opened into a sort of transeptal chapel or pair of chapels, the lower one into a smaller chapel to the east of it. The south wall is nearly all gone, but it is easy to see that it had a large chapel to the south, lying east of the present parish chancel, and which did not reach to the extreme east end of the monks' choir.

The remains to the west of the tower are more perplexing. There was a large building whose gable can still be traced, and into which the blocked arches in the north wall of the parish church must at some time have opened. But I could see no signs of any communication between it and the tower, as the original western doorway of the tower was blocked, and no later arch was cut through as on the eastern side. This of course reminds one of Wymondham, and might lead to the belief that this was part of the parish church. This may very likely have been the case; only there is a rather puzzling cross wall, running north and south, with an east window in it, and helping to block the arch in the north wall of the parish chancel. A space is thus left between the west wall of the Anglo-Saxon tower and the east end of the north aisle of the parish church, which must, as the blocked arch and gable-line show, have once been covered, but which seems afterwards to have been uncovered.

On the north of these buildings was clearly a cloister whose eastern wall was prolonged from the eastern wall of the Anglo-Saxon tower.

I am writing here entirely without books, but I have had a few historical notices sent me by friends[a] which may perhaps go a little way towards ex-

[a] *Wabrunna*, Wayburn, or Waborn Priory, Norfolk. Tanner says that "Sir Ralph Meyngarin, Knight (temp. Hen. II.), founded a priory of *Benedictines* here."—(*Notit.*

plaining some of these very curious phænomena. A church here is mentioned in Domesday; of this we may safely set down the Anglo-Saxon tower as being a relic. Its date I do not profess to fix. It is clearly in the old native form of Romanesque which preceded the introduction of the "novum compositionis genus," or Norman style, by Eadward the Confessor. That native form did, as we know from the case of the Lincoln churches, under certain circumstances survive the Conquest, and such a place as Waybourne is where one might expect it to linger longest. It is therefore quite possible that this tower may have been a new one at the time of the Domesday survey, and the church may even have been mentioned in it on that account. But the work is so very rude, so much more so for instance than the Lincoln churches, that I am inclined to think it must be one of the earlier rather than one of the later examples of my third class of Anglo-Saxon buildings. I place it in the third class because it is essentially a stone construction; except it be in the triangular heads, there is no trace of "stone-carpentry" about it. Perhaps we may place it early in the eleventh century, but all such dates must be quite conjectural.

The other fact is that a Priory of Austin Canons was founded here by one Ralph Mayngaryn or Mainwaring, in the reign of Henry the Second or John. There can be no doubt that the greater part of the present buildings, the few details of which agree with the later of the two dates, were raised in connexion with this foundation. But the founder must have set about the work in a curious way. The common process would have been either to build the Priory church altogether distinct from the parish church, or else, as at Binham and Wymondham, to raise a large cruciform building, of which the eastern limb should belong to the monks and the western to the parish. The founder of Waybourne followed neither plan. He seems to have taken the old parish church, preserved its western tower, built his monks' choir on the site of the rest, and to have rebuilt the parish church to the south-west, with its chancel partly abutting on the old tower. The phænomena to the west of the Anglo-Saxon tower and to the north of the parish church I do not profess altogether to explain. They can hardly

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Monast., Norfolk, 23.) And he refers to *Mon. Ang.*, tom. i. p. 490. But the editors of the new edition of the *Monasticon* (vol. vi. p. 591) refer to the Continuator of Blomfield's "History of Norfolk," (vol. v. p. 966, or new edition, ix. 446); and as the account in the *Monasticon* is extremely meagre, we give the preference to Blomfield or his Continuator. He says that "Hugh de Abrincis, Earl of Chester, had a grant from the Conqueror of this lordship, which was held in the time of Edward the Confessor by Hacon, or Hagan, son of Swan, eldest son of Earl Godwin, and elder brother of King Harold." [Did he build the Saxon church?] Ralph II., Earl of Chester in the time of King John, was most probably the founder of the Priory, which was for Augustinians, and not Benedictines. "At a place here called Wayborne Hope was a fortification; the shore is stony, and the sea so deep, that ships may ride here and lie against it; the Danes are said to have landed here on their invasions." [Can the ruins described by Mr. Freeman have been connected with the fortifications?]—Ed.

be unravelled without having the whole thing thoroughly examined, measured, mapped, and drawn in detail, by a professional architect[b].

It may be worth while to compare the half-monastic, half-parochial, church of Waybourne, with its purely monastic neighbour at Beeston[c]. This is also a thirteenth century building, and also quite a small monastery; but at Beeston there is a distinct parish church, a good way off from the Priory; consequently the latter is altogether uninfluenced by parochial requirements, consequently also it is now wholly in ruins. It is a small cruciform church, about 150 feet long, without aisles; its choir has a very good range of lancet windows. There are two curious things about it; one that it seemed, as far as I could make out, to have lost its south transept in Perpendicular times, at all events the south arch of the lantern was blocked by a tall octagonal turret of that date. The other is the addition in the Decorated period of eastern chapels to the north transept, the northern one of which is prolonged so as to run parallel with the choir, like, to compare great things with small, the Lady Chapel at Ely.

Not far off is the splendid church of Cley-next-the-Sea, one of the finest parochial Decorated naves in England, but with a tower and chancel quite unworthy of it. Blakeney too is a striking church, with a bold turret, evidently intended as a light-house, at the north-east corner of the chancel. This same chancel terminates in a composition of seven lancets, and, as I could see through the windows, has that most rare finish for an English parish church, a stone-vaulted roof. You will therefore judge of my disappointment at having to satisfy myself with this glimpse through the windows, it being impossible to make out the whereabouts of the key[d]. Binham Priory I have already mentioned as one of the best examples of the complete parish church formed within the nave of a large minster. As far as I could make out from the ruins, it struck me that the east end must have had an apse, with something like the retrochoir at Peterborough beyond it. The group of places called Burnham contain one or two churches

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[b] Sylvanus Urban will be obliged if any of his Norfolk friends can supply him with a plan and sketches of these interesting ruins.

[c] At Beeston a Priory of Austin Canons was founded in the time of King John or Henry III. by Lady Margaret de Cressy. (Mon. Ang., vi. 568.)

[d] Sylvanus Urban was more fortunate than Mr. Freeman when he visited this remarkable church in 1845; he succeeded in finding the key and gained admittance. The chancel has a groined vault, but low, and has a room or chapel over it, an arrangement which is not common, but which occurs in some other instances. The seven lancets at the east end are divided by shafts into separate windows, each with its own dripstone, connected by the terminating bosses; there is a recess for the altar under the east window, and one for the Easter sepulchre on the north side, and the sedilia have trefoiled arches under square heads. The windows have Perpendicular tracery inserted, and there are, or were, remains of a fine Perpendicular screen and stalls. A Carmelite Friary was founded at Blakeney about the 24th Edward I., A.D. 1296, and the buildings were completed in 1321. (Mon. Ang., vi. 1,572.)

worth notice, but the next great object, and the last in my present East-Anglian tour, was the noble Decorated church at Snettisham. Its choir and north transept are gone; I do not know whether the choir belonged to any dissolved foundation, or whether it is simply an instance of the vile Norfolk custom—of which Cromer is so infamous an example—of letting the chancel go to ruin without even this shadow of an excuse. One naturally compares Snettisham with Cley. Nave against nave, it is hard to tell which to prefer; the proportions are better at Cley, and the clerestory is much finer, but the clustered pillars at Snettisham have a great advantage over the mere octagons at Cley. Taking the two churches as wholes, there can be no doubt that the cruciform shape—the transepts at Cley are mere transeptal chapels—the noble west front, and the grand tower and spire, put Snettisham, as an architectural design, far above its rival.

I will end these rather desultory remarks with a story. You perhaps know how three adjoining shops in Oxford used to make up the sentence "Wise Parsons Hunt." This sentiment I leave to be judged of by the new Regius Professor of History at Cambridge, but there can be no doubt that "Wise Parsons" leave the key of the church with the clerk. To be sure, some extra wise ones on the marches of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire keep their churches always open, but this is a sort of senior wranglership in wisdom which one cannot look for in every one. But he is decidedly an unwise parson who makes every wandering antiquary come to his house, and he is extra unwise who submits them to a personal catechism. Such an one I came across in the course of my East-Anglian rambles, a goodly man, in a fine M.B. waistcoat, who clearly "thought no small beer" of himself. I made my best bow—the best at least that a wide-awake allowed—and asked leave to see the inside of the church. "I am very willing to show my church, but I must first know who people are whom I admit." I told him my name. "I don't know you" — proving, I ventured to think, ignorance of SYLVANUS URBAN as well. Being asked again, I told him at greater length. Then came the climax. "I don't know you. Do you know me? *Are you a Norfolk man?*" This last escapade might have divided one between anger and laughter, had not the sight of one of the finest parochial interiors in England been at stake, and had I not had visions of a patriotic East-Anglian *posse comitatûs* gathering, at their pastor's bidding, to take summary vengeance on the profane Mercian or West-Saxon intruder. At last however the great man somehow became mollified, and, non-Norfolk man as I was, I was admitted within the walls of the East-Anglian sanctuary. I cannot say however that I was quite in the same frame of mind for enjoying its beauties as in the case of those churches where I had not to go through a purgatory of insolence before I made my way within the precincts of paradise. Where this happened I will not say, further than

that it was at one of the noblest fourteenth-century churches in Norfolk and not at Cley-next-the-Sea.

I can say, from very extensive experience, that impertinence, incivility, or anything but courtesy and something much more than courtesy, is the rarest thing in the world on the part of an English clergyman. Their fault is certainly quite on the other side, an occasional tendency to killing one with kindness. Still, if only as a remarkable natural phænomenon, it is just as well that antiquaries in general should know how curious a specimen to the contrary may be found under the shadow of one of the finest parish churches in England. I am, &c.,

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Cannock, Stafford, June 8th, 1860.

STEETON HALL, SHERBURN-IN-ELMET, YORKSHIRE.

MR. URBAN,—The traveller into Yorkshire by the North-Eastern Railway, who should leave the line at the well-known Milford Junction, and cross the flat meadows and plough-lands towards Milford village, would come, in about two miles or under, to a manor-house of the middle ages, called "Steeton Hall." It seems almost to have escaped observation, for I have failed to find more than one short mention of it; but it well deserves inspection and study as a curious vestige of early domestic architecture in more than one style, and as a copious and well-preserved record, through its thirty sculptured shields of arms, of ancient family tenure, neighbourhood, and alliance.

The house is now so small and ruined, such a mere irregular fragment of what it has been, and withal so altered in our own time, that it is perhaps impossible to restore, even in imagination, its original form and proportions; and the points of curiosity which remain about it must therefore be taken singly, for their own separate interest, rather than as connected portions of a uniform and intelligible structure. Broken now in all directions, and in many places disguised by thick masses of closely embracing ivy, its cracks and angles rank with male fern and the common spleen-wort, its story all immemorial and forgotten, with no clue nor record of its ancient lords but such as an antiquary can alone decipher by the doubtful light of mediæval heraldry, yet planted about with stately trees, and with a notable air of old gentility; it is a fine example of those mysterious monuments which are felt to constitute such a principal charm of wandering through historic lands like ours.

We pass through the village of Milford, and having pursued for a short distance further a narrow country road, turn at length through a stile and cross a meadow, and find ourselves suddenly, before we are aware, under a Gothic gateway of good proportions, lavishly adorned with arms and sculpture, through which we pass into the court-yard of the house, which stands retired from the gate about fifty paces.

This gateway, being the first thing that presents itself, shall be made the first object of our present description. It is handsomely built of fine ashlar masonry, out of the *magnesian limestone* of the surrounding district, and must be regarded as a work of the fifteenth century, though there are forms and mouldings used in its construction which at first sight appear to be incongruous, and which might possibly puzzle an experienced observer who should not carefully consider it as a whole.

Perplexed with Norman-looking vaulting and arches, with lancet-looking and geometrical mouldings, with square-headed

trefoil and ogee-headed doors, and shields of arms that shew the present differences, and therefore can scarcely be earlier than the last half of the fifteenth century, there is yet no appearance of the shields having been later insertions, nor of the whole work being other than one and cotemporaneous. With a very singular absence of the usual distinctive marks, the general *facies* must be described as *Perpendicular*.

It may be proper, if possible, in such a case as this, to discuss the gateway with a minuteness of detail which may enable the reader to judge of it for himself. It is a quadrangular structure, with two arched passages as usual—the principal one in the centre for horsemen and carriages, and the other, to the left of it, narrow for footmen. Hinges remain in the outer wall, shewing that these two entrances were formerly defended on that side by strong doors. Their arches are both segmental-headed, and the smaller approaches nearly to a semicircle. They fall into the jambs continuously, without capitals, and with a simple chamfer; in the smaller arch the chamfer is hollowed. The groining of each archway is of the fashion commonly seen in Norman work. Thus the principal entrance is under a simple vault, with square ribs crossing diagonally in two round arches, and joining the opposite angles. These ribs rest on corbels, three of which are nondescript, while the fourth has an under chamfered Norman aspect. The smaller passage has a cylindrical vault, with a parallel set of round sub-arches, like the aisles of small Norman churches. There is a chamber over each vault, with approaches from the court-yard. A spiral stair starting from a plain round door on the ground, and terminating in a square-headed trefoil, leads into the larger room above; and an external flight of stone steps through an acute ogee arch into the smaller. The square-headed trefoil has a carved head under each cusp in the soffit, with an ornamental effect; but there is, as I have said, a marked absence of characteristic mouldings, indicating date through all the features of this gateway.

The larger chamber has a low gabled roof, slated with thick stone, within the square and plainly-embattled top of the gateway, which overhangs somewhat above the corbel-table. It was lighted towards the north or north-east, in the outer front, by a square-headed trefoil, on which side there is a projecting chimney belonging to this room, supported on a curious small corbel-table of men's heads and cats' heads; towards the house it was lighted by a plain ogee. A simple quatrefoil on the east or south-east lighted the smaller chamber. A gargoyle in either front projects from the centre of the wall.

The overhanging parapet of the gateway rests on a remarkable corbel-table of armorial shields, alternating with the usual conventional sculpture; and these arms, before they perish, may deserve such record as I can now furnish, with a view to their interpretation. Away from libraries I can at present identify but few of them with certainty, though doubtless we have here abundant materials for an unwritten chapter of old county and family history. I saw them hastily too, and must speak of them according to my limited opportunities. The bearings, so far as they could be certainly read without a glass, may be thus registered in order, if I suppose myself standing under the outer front, and reckoning round from left to right:—

(1.) *A chevron between 3 lions rampant.* This coat occurs also in ancient glass in the west window of the parish church, viz. Sherburn-in-Elmet, with the arms of Cardinal Kemp, Roos, Rother, Vipont, and others. Also on the south-west buttress of the *debased* tower, and on the outer door of the porch. The field is gu., the chevron erm., the lions or. It probably must represent *Langton of Yorkshire*, though I have not been able to connect that family with Sherburn or Stecton; and evidently points to the period of Cardinal John Kemp, titular of St. Balbina and legate of the Holy See, who was Archbishop of York from 1426 to 1451, and had a palace close by Sherburn Church, of which the earthworks, partly enclosed in the churchyard, are still plain to be seen.

(2.) *A bend indented with estoile in sinister chief corner* (? Reigate).

(3.) *A bend of* 5 *fusils conjoined at their obtuse angles.* This bearing is upon an oval shield set bendwise on the bracket. It represents the name and family of *Reygate of Steeton*, and is referred to in the following passage of Gough's Camden (iii. 288), which contains the only notice that I have seen of this house:—"Not far from Sherburne to the south-west is Steeton, or Stiveton Hall, formerly a seat of the family of Reygate, which came by marriage many years ago to the family of Foljambe of Aldwark, and is the property of Francis Farrand Foljambe, Esq., who is lord of the manor. A great deal of the old building is standing, but some of it in ruins, about which are the arms of Reygate and other families in the stone-work."

This coat, with an annulet for difference, occurs twice in stone upon the porch of Sherburn Church. Also, without the annulet, it may be seen in a small chapel opening eastward out of the porch, attached to a fragment of a beautiful rood figured in Dr. Whittaker's "Loidis and Elmete," which was dug up many years ago in a corner of the churchyard, and having two similar faces, was sawn in two, one half being placed in this porch-chapel at Sherburn, and the other set over an old front door at Steeton Hall.

The Steeton half is still to be seen there, much decayed but very handsome, and a striking object as one enters through the gateway. This Reygate coat, repeated again on this corbel-table, and also, as we shall soon see, on the house itself, when taken in connection with Gough's notice just quoted, informs us that great part of what now remains at Steeton was built by that family during their tenure. But how they became possessed of the place at first, or when it passed from them by marriage to the Foljambes, (as Gough says,) I have nowhere yet been able to discover. A passage in the *Collec. Topog. et Geneal.* (i. 361) relates that, "In 37 Henry VIII. the King grants to Godfrey Foljambe, Sen., and Godfrey Foljambe, Jun., the custody of the manor of Steeton, Com. Ebor., and 200 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 acres of waste, and 20 acres of land in Steeton," &c.

It will be seen, when we come to speak of the chapel, that the foundation of the house probably dates back to the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, somewhere about the year 1200.

(4.) *Three estoiles,* 2 *and* 1, *and a canton dexter.*

(5.) *A chevron between* 3 *goats'* (?) *heads couped.*

(6.) . . . . *within* . . . *cross-croslets fitchy in orle.* This may probably be the second quartering of the Ryther coat, formerly, if not now, existing in glass in Harewood Great Hall, viz., "Arg., a lion's head erased between 8 cross-croslets fitchy in orle az."

(7.) *Party per bend* 2 *bars;* (or, *over* 2 *bars a bend.*) (? Leghe of Middleton.)

(8.) *Reygate,* with the *annulet.*

(9.) *A chevron between* 3 *leopards' faces.* (? Pollington, or Wentworth.)

(10.) *A chevron bretessy between* 3 *storks'* (?) *heads erased.*

(11.) *Quarterly of* 4 *a bend sinister.*

(12.) *Two bars between* 8 *martlets,* 3, 2, 2, *and* 1. (? Marley.)

(13.) *A chevron between* 3 *fleur-de-lys.* (? Belasyze, Lowther, Pickering, Green.)

(14.) *A* . . . . *with a label of* 3 *points in chief.*

(15.) *On a chief* (*or in chief*) 3 *crosses formy.*

This coat may be the one mentioned by Gough as formerly to be seen amongst other quarterings, on a large stone preserved in his time in the vestry at Sherburne, "which appears to have been a monument or part of one." It belonged probably to a tomb of the Langtons, as it shewed the "lion and chevron" coat (No. 1 in this list) impaling quarterly of 6, and in the third quarter "3 crosses patty in chief."

(16.) *Two bars gemels and a chief.* (? Thornhill or Meynill.)

(17.) *A lion rampant.* (? Aldburgh of Harewood Castle.)

The principal devices that alternate with these shields on the corbel-table are a coiled and eared serpent, a man's head with a bird, an estoiled boss, a wreathed head as on Roman coins, grotesque heads and mask, a monkey, another monkey

with conventional tail over back, a ram's head, &c.

We proceed now from the gateway to the house itself. Its shattered ruin, patched in various bad styles and periods, may be described as consisting of a centre and one wing, the former with a moderately ancient "debased" door, now decorated with the Sherburn rood; and the latter with a row of old shields under the eaves, contemporaneous, and in good part identical, with those on the gateway just recorded. The wing includes the Early Pointed chapel, the most curious vestige that time has left here. There is a coat of arms over the debased door, of comparatively recent aspect, and probably pointing to some "restorer," viz., *A chevron engrailed between* 3 *suns in splendour*. It ought of course to be easy to appropriate this shield; but for want of references I have not been able to determine it hitherto.

The chapel, a spiral staircase now destroyed, and an old fireplace of great capacity, were the only curiosities that I could see or hear of in the interior.

The first alone requires description. No longer a chapel now, it has been desecrated many years, and divided into three compartments, a side passage, parlour, and dining-room. In the two former of these the very curious low *early-lancet* groining has been suffered to remain, an example of unusual simplicity and interest; but unfortunately removed in the latter, and replaced by a common ceiling. This roof has only cross-springer and diagonal ribs very rudely chamfered, which fall down low into the walls on each side. There is no ridge-rib nor boss in the apex of the vault, the height of which is inconsiderable. In one corner of what is now the dining-room may still be seen the old piscina, declaring the original use of the place. It is ogee-headed and large, of less antiquity than the chapel. In the enclosing walls are several no-style windows, not deserving description. One, however, appears to be the work of the Reigates, judging from its style and the shields above it. It is a single light, with trefoiled cusping and ogee head. The wall in which this light is set, and which is surmounted by the row of arms next to be quoted, is much later than the groined roof within, so far at least as the outer face and upper part are concerned.

The shields from left to right come thus:—

(1.) *Reygate*, with the *annulet*.

(2.) A masonic device with compasses and square (on a shield).

(3.) *On a chief* 3 *crosses formy*.

(4.) *A fess and label of* 5 *points*. (? Birkin.)

(5.) *Three sexfoils*, 2 *and* 1. (? Darcy.)

(6.) *Quarterly of* 4, *a bend sinister*.

(7.) *Three crescents*, 2 *and* 1. Ryther of Ryther and Harewood. This coat is in old glass in the west window of Sherburn.

(8.) *Reygate*, with *estoile* in place of *annulet*.

(9.) *Fusily*. (? Fitzwilliam.)

(10.) *Ryther* again.

(11.) *A lion rampant*. (? Aldburgh.)

(12.) *Party per fess dancetty*. (? Vavasour.)

(13.) *Fretty of* 8 *pieces*. (? Huddleston.)

Alternating with these arms are other sculptures, as on the gateway, viz., a head, an estoile, a fleur-de-lys, a sexfoil surrounded by nine stars all within a circle, a geometrical device with circles and squares, and a calf's head. But chief preeminently among these, in the estimation of the villagers around, is the figure of some animal, apparently *an ass*, which has been held in immemorial superstition by the vulgar of the neighbourhood, and known as "Steeton Reckitt." It is distinguished from the other sculpture of the corbel-table by a somewhat larger size, and by being made the support of a small bartizan or projecting turret; and, as the popular story goes, this "Reckitt" conveyed the stone for building the house from quarries beyond Milford Junction. The present occupier, Mr. Kelsey, who is reasonably much interested in the history of Steeton, and pleased to shew it to any visitor, told me this old-fashioned story, which I had previously heard with slight local differences in many other parts of

England, and which will doubtless be recognised by many readers.

In the south aisle of the nave of Sherburn Church was formerly a chantry belonging to this house, and still called the "Steeton Chapel," in which the piscina remains. Here are three low-arched recesses in the wall, extending westward towards the porch, which may, some time, have held effigies of the founder and his family; but all that is out of mind. A mural tablet, however, set over the piscina, remembers Peter Foljambe of Steeton, who died in 1668. Here are his arms, and crest, and a Latin legend. He bears *a bend between* 6 *escallops*, impaling *a chevron between* 3 *crosses formy fitchy*, for the names of Foljambe and Wooderoffe; the lady was a coheiress.

There are four fair Perpendicular windows in this chantry, but of new appearance. This noble church has recently been restored.

There are at least two other Steetons, or (more properly) Stivetons, in Yorkshire, at no great distance from our Steeton-in-Sherburn. This circumstance is liable to lead to confusion, in consulting records about any of the three, unless proper care be taken to distinguish between them. One of these is Steeton of the Fairfaxes, near Bolton Percy; and the other is Steeton-in-Airedale, an ancient manor of the Plumptons, held under the Lords Percy. I am indebted to a gentleman in Oxford for some extracts from Dodsworth's MSS. relating to these Steetons; but it is not possible, in every case, to infer which is meant, without special investigation.

The following seem to point plainly to Steeton-in-Sherburn:—

"Ralph de Wilgeby gives ten marks for seisin of lands in Steeton and Micklegate, which he holds of the Archbishop of York." (? Walter de Grey.)—MS. cxxiv., 85.

A "Confirmation by the Pope of a deed of Ralph Wileby and Robert his son granting lands in Sherburn for the support of a chaplain at Steveton."—(cxxv. 4.)

The date of this deed is unfortunately not sufficiently expressed in the MS.; but it is apparently to the ancient family of Wileby that we are to look for the founders of the house and chapel at Steeton, probably early in the thirteenth century.

A "Charter of Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, endowing the Treasurership of York with the tithes of Steeton, Sherburne, &c., on its separation from the Archdeaconry: 1313—1327."—(cxxv. 86.)

Finally, it is manifest that while I have attempted to pourtray as exactly as possible the architectural peculiarities, heraldical curiosities, and present condition of Steeton Hall, I have yet left its *history* much as I found it, in a condition of almost total obscurity. I am entitled to attribute it to my distance from libraries that I have ascertained nothing about the Wilebys, beyond the presumption that a family of that name founded the old house and chapel somewhere about the year 1200; little or nothing about the Reigates, who, succeeding to it at some time to me unknown, reared the gateway and much of the house about the middle of the fifteenth century, and were gone in the reign of Henry VIII., when it seems to have passed to the Foljambes of Aldwark (as Gough says) by marriage; and nothing of Steeton since the Foljambes sold it, except that it is now the property of a gentleman named Paver. The thirty-one shields of arms that yet remain on the edifice are (mainly, I think, for the same reason) very partially identified, and scarcely at all accounted for in this description. These are the points that remain to be elucidated. Still I have done what I could; and it may be something to have called attention to such a place, hidden (as it is) among trees, in a low situation, and obscure locality, out of sight of ordinary travellers. It may incline some Yorkshire antiquary, with greater opportunities and facilities than I have had, to work the several matters at present left doubtful into their proper connection and historical relationship. If this be done, then the meagre account which I conclude to-day will seem to receive a sufficient justification.

I am, &c.,

T. W. Norwood.

Cheltenham, May 10, 1860.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

A Concise History of England. By JOHN EDWARDS, Author of "A History of the English Language." (Longmans.) —We have never been so fortunate as to meet with Mr. Edwards' "History of the English Language," but if we may judge of that work by the present, we have not much cause for regret. This "History" is described by the writer as "an attempt to narrate in a concise but interesting manner the leading events of English history, from the earliest times to our own day;" he has treated "an old and familiar subject with some freshness and originality," and his labours, he presumes, "may be of use to studious members of our Working Men's Colleges and Mechanics' Institutions." We have a sincere respect for the promoters and students of such establishments, and we therefore advise them to have nothing to do with it. It is quite as bad a book as any of the School Histories that passed under our notice some time since[a], and the fact that a respectable house has been found to publish it, shews that not much progress as has yet been made in the much-needed rectification of our small Histories of England.

As this is a book of some pretension, it may be necessary to notice the "view" of its author. This, we are happy to find, is ultra-Liberal, and Church and King are very properly subordinated to the "fourth estate." A sort of *resumé* of the British constitution occurs near the end, in which, with an eye probably to the "Usurpation by the Lords" question, the reader is told that the House of Peers "have no right to *interfere* with money bills;" statements of the supreme power of the Commons turn up every now and then, and of course in all contests authority is shewn always to have been in the wrong. The sentence on Charles I. "was, perhaps, unjust and cruel, but he was the victim of his own obstinacy and insincerity;" Cromwell was "the greatest prince that has ever ruled England;" the ejected ministers of St. Bartholomew's day were "the most pious and learned in England;" and the Covenanters were "an inoffensive population, whose only crime was their desire to worship God according to their own consciences."

It is possible that some "studious members of working men's colleges" may, from want of sufficient information, not readily see the fallacy of such statements as these, and we shall not lose time in arguing upon them; we prefer to cite a few instances of the ridiculous inaccuracy as to well-known matters of fact which we meet with in every page, and our readers may then judge for themselves as to the value of the opinions of so superficial a writer. To begin with early times, we learn from Mr. Edwards, what we do not find in Cæsar's Commentaries, that at his first coming he passed "but four days in Britain," and at his second, that Cassivelaunus submitted to Cæsar, "and his example was followed by the great tribe of the Trinobantes." We also see that Boadicca was "marching home in triumph" when defeated by Suetonius, which is a valuable correction of the statement of older writers. We also see that Carausius was "a piratical chief," and the three chiules of Hengist and Horsa are pompously described as "a Saxon squadron in the Channel."

As we get lower down in the stream of history, we are gratified to learn that Egbert "had been educated at the Court of Charlemagne in France;" that Alfred defeated Hubba and took the raven banner in Devonshire at the very time that he was hiding in Athelney; but we are concerned to say, that we have not the story about the burnt cakes. However, we find other things nearly as true; as that Hardicanute, who dug up his brother's body and betrayed Eadulf, was "of a mild and

[a] GENT. MAG., March, 1859, p. 261, and June, p. 594.

generous character, and a good governor;" that Stigand crowned William I.; and that the curfew was a Saxon precaution against fire, which he revived.

Better authorities than Mr. Edwards have maintained that Becket was a Saxon, and therefore we shall not quarrel with him for that, but we see something new in the penance of Henry, who "walked on his bare knees seven times round the tomb of A'Becket." There is equally the charm of novelty about the statement that Richard I. was mortally wounded before Chinon; that the wife of Edward I. was called Philippa of Hainault; that "Hotspur, Earl Percy," was the son of the "Duke of Northumberland," and that Douglas was killed with him at Shrewsbury. We were not aware before, that Thorpe the Lollard was burnt with Sautre; and we thought that the French factions were the Orleanists and Burgundians, but we readily bow to the decision that they were "the Orleanists and Armagnacs." Henry VI., too, we are pleased to find, was crowned king of France at Paris, when but a few months old. We learn also that the Duke of Gloucester was "committed to the Tower, where he was shortly afterwards found dead;" and it may interest antiquarian readers to be told that Doomsday is now preserved in that fortress.

The brief reign of Edward V. is told with some important variations from the received account. "The young King and his brother were taken to London by their mother Elizabeth;" "Earl Hastings" is "one of the Queen's friends;" it is after the princes are lodged in the Tower that Gloucester "commences" his machinations; and it is only after he has been chosen king that he "hastens to London," which would seem to exonerate him from the death of Hastings, who had been executed a fortnight before.

Such are a few, and but a few, of the gross errors that have caught our eye in turning over this proposed manual for the "studious." To point all out would be too serious a task, and we will content ourselves with referring our readers to the papers before mentioned. The majority of the errors there enumerated they will find carefully reproduced by Mr. Edwards, with the addition of many of his own making. Of his dates, whether we turn to the battles of Hastings or of Culloden, the death of Prince William in the twelfth century or of Queen Caroline in the nineteenth, we can hardly find a correct one. We scarcely understand what he means in giving as a heading "House of Hanover restored," nor can we tell what to make of the information—

"*Commonwealth.*

"Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, began to reign, 1649.

"Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653.

"House of Stuart restored, 1658."

This gem forms part of a Table of English Sovereigns from Egbert to Victoria, from which Edmund Ironside is omitted; which tells us that Lionel, Duke of Clarence, was the second son of Edward III., and that Edward the Confessor was "descended from Ethelred II.," as if half-a-dozen generations had intervened.

We have bestowed this lengthened notice on a very worthless book, as we conceive that it will justify the remark that no really useful and reliable short History of England will ever be produced until some one shall be found who, though he has accumulated materials for twenty volumes, will be self-denying enough to give their substance in one. Until then, Elementary Histories, and Popular Histories, and Concise Histories will remain very much what they now are—the most unsatisfactory part of English literature.

A House for the Suburbs; Socially and Architecturally Sketched. By THOMAS MORRIS, M.R.I.B.A. (London: all Booksellers (!) 1860.) 8vo., xii. and 136 pp., and 8 plates.—A work which professes to be published by "all Booksellers" must obviously be intended to have every chance of publicity, and is a fair object for criticism, although the usual custom of sending a copy for review has not been complied with, and it might possibly happen that "what is everybody's business is nobody's

business," and consequently that the book is to be seen nowhere, and to be obtained only of the author. We should never have known of its existence had we not accidentally seen a laudatory notice of it in a cotemporary journal, which excited our curiosity, and induced us to procure a copy and give some account of it to our readers.

The author and his subject appear to be admirably suited to each other; the "Houses in the Suburbs" [of London] are notoriously of "Cockney" character, and the book is as genuine a specimen of "Cockneyism" as we ever remember to have met with; the atmosphere of the suburbs and of the kingdom of Cockayne breathes in every page of it. The distinguishing characteristic of Cockneyism is affectation, the attempt to be always fine and *genteel;* and this is equally the character of the book. The author takes care to let us know that he has always been accustomed to *genteel* society in the Suburbs, and therefore knows what is wanted by *genteel* people, and shews that he is the man to supply their wants. He appears to have an instinctive feeling that his book may be considered as belonging to the Cockney school, and therefore in an early page sets up this defence for it:—

"This has lately been stigmatized as 'Cockney fashion;' but let me in all courtesy suggest that there is no ground for sarcasm;—nothing is *Cockney* that does not violate fitness and simplicity. The different conditions of life, apart from relative status, render widely different things appropriate and convenient. 'A cottage with a double coach-house' was an obvious incongruity, and fairly became the sport of the satirist. But for one of more vaulting ambition there are many 'humble livers in content,' who, though fond of pure air, gladly leave predial reforms to the able hands of Mr. Mechi; spade and fork husbandry to the championship of Miss Martineau; and the poultry-yard to another 'blue,' with all its interesting details of gallinaceous physiology."—(p. 10.)

The author has evidently been long in practice, or has succeeded to an extensive practice, as he tells us that he has selected the plans with which he favours us from a large number that have been built within the last twenty years; and we must say that the designs, and plans, and the book altogether seem to be far better suited for the ideas of twenty years ago than for the present day.

The *pretty* picture of "A House in the Suburbs," which forms the frontispiece, is just in that mongrel style which our fathers admired, and which is miscalled Elizabethan; it is a libel on the really great architects of the Elizabethan era to call this modern *Cockney* imitation by this name. We are favoured also with the ground-plan and the "chamber story," and the "mezzanine story" of this same mansion, and a most elaborate affair it is, with no less than forty-seven references to the various chambers, &c., of the ground-plan only; and in this instance we are furnished with a scale, an advantage not allowed to the other plans. We find that this house occupies an area of nearly two hundred feet in depth and upwards of one hundred in width. In this space are included four distinct ranges of building and two courts, one called "the drying ground," the other "the farm-yard." We should have called one the servants' court, the other the stable-yard, but our good friends in the Suburbs are fond of grandiloquence and affectation, and the object of the book being to please them, we hope it will succeed.

In the smaller plans of a "*Mansionette* near Wimbledon Park," "Semi-detached Houses," and "The *Compact* House built near Blackheath," we are not favoured with any scale, but we are led to infer that none of them require more than a quarter of an acre of ground, and that half an acre is sufficient to include not only the house and stables, with conservatory and vinery, but also "two lawns, a flower-garden and a kitchen-garden, terrace, lamp (!) stable-yard, kitchen-court, and jet d'Eau!" There is certainly much ingenuity displayed in the manner in which all these are arranged, and a palace compressed into the space allowed in the country for a cottage and cottager's garden. But the main object of all the designs seems to be to please the Cockney

taste for display rather than comfort. The conservatory is always a conspicuous object, but in no single instance does a drawing-room window open into it, which to a lady who is fond of attending to her flowers is almost indispensable. But we wish to take leave of Mr. Morris on friendly terms; we believe him to be (judging by his book alone) a thoroughly kind-hearted, well-meaning *Cockney* of the old school, and he has produced a book very useful in its way, containing sensible advice, and very suitable to the "*genteel* society of the Suburbs."

We subjoin a few extracts to justify our opinion:—

"'A House for the Suburbs,' however, has not appeared to demand extreme precision, but to admit of *adequate representation by the characterising lines, articulating dots, and supporting touches* of a sketch, rather than to call for the elaboration of a picture; and it is with this impression I presume to lay my slight pencillings before the reader."—(p. viii.)

"Delightful alike to Spinster and Matron, Youth and Sage, are the suburban soirées. Varied in appliances and means of entertainment, Science and Mirth, Sense and Sound—Sir David Brewster and Monsieur Jullien—meet upon a common footing. Instruction spreads her most tempting treasures, and Melody sends forth a voice that leaves its dreamy echo long upon the ear."—(pp. 45, 46.)

"Then came the usual honours of Terpsichore, which were very generally paid. Philosophers relaxed, and dowagers became sprightly, at the sharp, exhilarating call of the piccolo, though the rapid rotations of the *deux temps*, or the deliberate graces of the Varsoviana, were not to be attempted by those who, like myself, belong to the era of Quadrille. The carpet, (or its damask counterpart,) however, whereon a satin slipper glides, is sacred, and I will only add, that these delightful and rational *réunions*, after a refreshment confined to sandwiches and *gateau*, concluded, before midnight, to the sound of the loyal curfew—'God save the Queen.'"—(pp. 47, 48.)

"But what have I written? Is it fixed as that of Pontius?—shall it be effaced as if inscribed in sand?—or shall it be followed by a *misericorde?* Yes, thus it shall be. Not for fear of shells and pointed bullets from Sandhurst, vulnerable though I be in every part, and not, like Achilles, only in the *heel;* and would that I were

'Only weak
Against the charm of Beauty's powerful glance;'

but it does seem becoming to explain, that it is not proposed to send the Schoolmaster among the ladies, to render them wiser by making them less charming; the variety of study here suggested being well suited to win hearts, and of more perdurable worth than many accomplishments tied up with the hymeneal knot, and never 'woke again."—(pp. 53, 54.)

Pass and Class. An Oxford Guide-Book through the Courses of Literæ Humaniores, Mathematics, Natural Science, and Law and Modern History. By MONTAGUE BURROWS, M.A. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—This work professes to give a connected account of the whole course of Oxford education as it now stands, not merely for the use of undergraduates, but for those who may be preparing at schools for Oxford; for parents, who may naturally be supposed anxious to learn what sort of education modern Oxford proposes to give their sons; and for those of the general public who care to consider the subject either abstractedly or otherwise, and whose ideas, not previously very clear perhaps as to the meaning of the words "University Education," have been in a chronic state of mystification ever since the introduction of the "new system" in 1850. To all these classes it may be safely recommended as a trustworthy guide.

The full detail as to number of hours of work—note-books—lectures—private tutors—choice of books—courses of reading, &c., can of course only be gathered from the work itself, as all these matters are so concisely (though clearly) stated, as to render a summary difficult; but we may remark that the object of Mr. Burrows is, while exhibiting the real and abiding value of the Class Course, to remove unfounded ideas of its difficulty. He justly remarks that outside the University—

"The common impression is that obtaining a Pass is a very creditable and quite satisfactory achievement; while the Class List contains the names of some few wonderfully clever and hardworking stu-

dents, who are not uncommonly supposed to have ruined themselves for life by their exertions, and to be great fools for their pains. University men of course know better. They know well enough that ever since the institution of Class Lists some fifty years ago the Pass has not been, except in such cases as the foregoing [b], a satisfactory conclusion to the Oxford course. They know well enough that nearly every one who chooses to work at all can and ought to appear in some one or other of the Class Lists. Still further, they are well aware that the value of the Pass is fixed by the least intelligent and least educated man who is allowed to scrape through,—like a rope or chain the true strength of which is that of its weakest part,—and that the University has deliberately imposed this character on it by declining to number the Passmen, or to arrange them in any way which might mark the superiority of one to another." (pp. 8, 9.)

Mr. Burrows contrasts minutely and in tabular form the amount of work required from the Pass and the Class man respectively, estimates the value of the gains of each as modes of mental training for after life, and sums up with a dictum in which all who study his book as it ought to be studied must concur:—"The mere Pass can never be considered justifiable for any man of commonly good abilities, commonly good health, and commonly good education." We trust that undergraduates will lay this to heart, and, by the exercise—if it must be—of even extraordinary diligence, do justice at once to the friends who have sent them to the University, and to their own abilities.

Sermons. Messrs. J. H. and Jas. Parker have recently published several single Sermons, to which we desire to call attention. *Our Lord's Ascension the Church's Gain*, a most effective University Sermon, preached on Ascension-day, by the Rev. H. P. Liddon, Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall; another, *The Opened Door*, one of the series preached at the Culham Training College, in Holy Week, by the Rev. J. R. Woodford, pointing out the schoolmaster as the connecting link between priest and people. *The Worship of Christ's Church a Shadow of Heavenly Things*, by the Rev. J. M. Wilkins, Rector of Southwell, preached at the Festival of the Notts. Church Choral Union, (which we see consists of fifty-one parochial choirs), is mainly devoted to enforcing the propriety of audible responses on the part of the congregation, and not allowing the Liturgy to sink into "a chill, cold dialogue between the minister and the clerk, with the addition now and then of the feeble voices of a few children or choristers." These audible responses, he shews, according to the natural laws which regulate and govern vocal sound, "would produce what we call a choral service as a matter of course:"—

"A multitude of voices speaking the same words *must* speak in the *same time*, and *on the same note*, if what they speak is to be distinct and intelligible. Many illustrations might be given of involuntary examples of this principle of our nature. To mention but one: Set a number of children (and little children have no prejudices) to say or repeat anything *together*, and they naturally, and as it were in spite of themselves,—they cannot do otherwise,—but they will involuntarily *recite* it in the same tone or note 'with one accord.' Every school-teacher knows this. I do not hesitate, I repeat, to allege my own conviction that this *democratic* principle (if I may, not irreverently, term it so) is the *true* and only key to hearty congregational worship. . . . . The Church of England and her offshoots since the Puritan rebellion, 200 years ago, is the only branch of the Church Catholic,—nay, I believe I may say with strict truth, the only religious community,—that ever existed whose public worship was not one continuous stream of song."—(p. 16.)

We will hope that these remarks will meet with the consideration that they deserve.

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[b] Weak health; mental incapacity; insufficient school-education.

BIRTHS.

May 3. At Rome, the Viscountess Kynnaird (Marchioness Bandini Giustiniani), a son and heir.

May 7. At Smithgrove-terr., Cork, the wife of Major the Hon. Wm. Yelverton, Royal Artillery, a son.

May 10. The wife of Thomas B. Bosvile, esq., Ravensfield-park, Yorkshire, a dau.

May 11. At Gibraltar, the wife of Captain Frederick Sayer, a son.

May 13. The wife of Kingsll. Manley Power, esq., of the Hill-court, Herefordsh., a son.

May 15. At Whatton-house, Leicestershire, the wife of John Martin, esq., a son.

At Rhode-hill, Lyme Regis, the wife of Reginald Talbot, esq., a dau.

May 16. At Inverness-terrace, Kensington-gardens, the wife of Capt. German, a dau.

May 17. At Surbiton, Hampton-court, the wife of Capt. E. P. Baumgarten, 7th Hussars, a dau.

May 18. At Bierley-hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. Wm. Marshall Selwyn, a dau.

May 20. At Hollinwood Parsonage, Manchester, the Hon. Mrs. J. A. Atkinson, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Henry Beattie, Chaplain and Head Master of the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, a dau.

May 21. In Harriet-st., Lowndes-sq., the wife of Major Wm. Fitzgerald, a son.

At Dundridge, near Totnes, the wife of Clement Cottrell Dormer, esq., a son.

May 22. At the Hook, West Hoathly, Mrs. James Tully, of twin sons, since dead.

The wife of E. A. Paget, esq., of Thorpe Satchville, a son.

May 23. At Ford-hall, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, the wife of William H. G. Bagshawe, a dau.

At the Rectory, Shobdon, Herefordsh., the wife of the Hon. and Rev. A. A. B. Hanbury, a dau.

May 24. At Dover, the wife of the Hon. W. W. Addington, a son.

At Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Nugent Bankes, a son.

At Rutland-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Peel, a dau.

May 25. At Herbert-place, Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gordon, 75th Reg., a dau.

At Rushbrook-lodge, Croydon, the wife of W. Barton Ford, esq., a son.

At Bradgate-park, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Payne, M.A., a dau.

At Prescote-manor, Banbury, Oxon, the wife of John Pares, esq., a dau.

May 27. At Blackheath-park, the wife of Frederick Currey, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Kew, the wife of Dr. Hooker, F.R.S., a son.

At the Elms, Ringwood, the wife of H. Tremenheere Johns, esq., a dau.

In Pulteney-street, Bath, the wife of W. S. Coke, esq., a dau.

At Kiddington-hall, Woodstock, Oxon, the wife of Henry L. Gaskell, esq., a dau.

May 28. The Hon. Mrs. George Dashwood, Stone-lodge, Ipswich, a son.

At Can-hatch, Banstead, Surrey, the wife of Timothy James Durrell, esq., a son.

The wife of Richard Bloxam, esq., of Eltham-court, Kent, a son.

May 29. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Daly, C.B., a son.

May 30. At Croston-hall, Lancashire, Lady Adelaide de Trafford, a son, who survived only a few hours.

At Ankerwyke-cottage, Wraysbury, near Staines, Emily, wife of Francis H. Burckhardt, esq., a dau.

At Lowndes-st., Belgrave-sq., the wife of Henry King, esq., a dau.

At Leinster-gardens, the wife of Dr. J. H. Gladstone, a dau.

At Warminster, the wife of the Rev. J. Erasmus Philipps, a son.

May 31. Lady Constance Grosvenor, a son.

At the Rectory, Bedale, the Hon. Mrs. T. J. Monson, a son.

At Oakfield-court, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Rev. J. Sandford Baily, a son.

At Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of A. F. Bundock, esq., a son.

June 1. At Brighton, the wife of Frederick Drummond Hibbert, esq., a son.

At Bedford-place, Russell-square, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Miller, a dau.

At the Cottage, Sonning, Berks, Mrs. Arthur Pratt-Barlow, a son.

At Dalvey-cottage, Morayshire, N.B., the wife of D. A. Mac Leod, esq., a son.

June 2. At Circus-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of D. F. Main, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Dorchester-house, Park-lane, Mrs. Holford, a son and heir.

At Brandeston-hall, Suffolk, Mrs. Austin, a son.

June 3. At Botley, Hants, the wife of Commander George Winthrop, R.N., twin daus.

At Hill-house, Tooting-common, the wife of P. W. Flower, esq., a dau.

At Kilham, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Bourke Fellowes, Vicar, a dau.

At Charterhouse-square, the wife of Captain Davenport, a dau.

June 4. At Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Mostyn, a son.

At Greenwich, the wife of H. Elphinstone Rivers, esq., a son.

At Downe-hall, Bridport, the wife of H. Strangway Hounsell, esq., M.D., a son.

June 5. At Kingston-house, Leatherhead, Mrs. Henry Chater, a son.

At Aldershott, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Chapman, 2nd Battalion 18th Royal Irish, a dau.

At Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, the wife of Thomas How, esq., a dau.

June 7. At Ellerslie, near Barnstaple, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. Wyllie, a son.

At Hackness-grange, Yorkshire, Mrs. Johnstone, a dau.

June 8. At Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Okeover, a dau.

At Wear-house, near Exeter, Lady Duckworth, a dau.

At Putney, the wife of C. A. E. Beley, esq., M.A., a son.

June 9. At King's-road, Brighton, the wife of Capt. Edward Willoughby, Bengal Artillery, a dau.

At Horsell, Woking, Surrey, Mrs. H. F. Norton, a dau.

June 10. At Barford-house, Warwickshire, the wife of Capt. Eyton, a dau.

At Woodsley-house, Leeds, the widow of Lieut.-Col. Brandling, C.B.. Royal Artillery, a dau.

At the Rectory, Bildestone, Suffolk, the wife of Capt. Cockburn, R.N., a dau.

June 11. At Hesmond's-lodge, East Hoathly, the wife of Chas. F. Clements, esq., a dau.

At Surbiton-hill, Kingston-on-Thames, the wife of J. H. Murchison, esq., a son.

June 12. At Surbiton, the wife of Edward L. Beckwith, esq., a son.

At Harracott, Barnstaple, the wife of the Rev. Bourchier W. T. Wrey, a dau.

At the Rectory, Itchen Abbas, Winchester, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Spicer, a dau.

June 13. At Torquay, the wife of the Rev. G. C. Bethune, of Chulmleigh Rectory, a son.

At Sussex-lodge, Shirley, near Southampton, the wife of Henry Dennett Cole, esq., a son.

June 14. At Scarr-hill, the wife of Captain Pollard, Adjutant 4th West York Regt., a dau.

June 15. In Fitzwilliam-sq., Dublin, Lady Carew, a son and heir.

At Sopworth Rectory, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Buckley, a son.

June 16. At Sandgate, Kent, the wife of Major-Gen. W. Freke Williams, K.H., commanding Infantry Brigade, Shorncliffe, a son.

At Canterbury, the wife of Major Bowlby, 64th Regt., a son.

June 17. In Portugal-st., Grosvenor-square, Lady Kathleen Tighe, a son.

At Hamilton-pl., Lady Adeliza Manners, a son.

At Duffryn, Aberdare, the wife of H. A. Bruce, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Court-lodge, Frant, Sussex, the wife of J. W. Roper, esq., a son.

June 18. At the Close, Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. John Ellis, a dau.

At Westbourne-pl., Eaton-sq., the wife of Major Walton, 38th Regt., a dau.

At Hastings, the Hon. Mrs. Adolphus Graves, a son.

In Lowndes-st., Mrs. Lindsay Antrobus, a son.

June 19. In Manchester-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Townley Mitford, a son.

At Lee, Blackheath, the wife of Capt. John J. Wilson, Royal Engineers, a dau.

At Portobello, N.B., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Clephane, late 79th Highlanders, a dau.

June 20. In Thurloe-sq., the Lady Anne Sherson, a son.

At East Sheen, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Leycester Penrhyn, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 8. At Barrackpore, Brook Samuel Bridges Parlby, of H.M.'s 6th Regt. Bengal Eur. Inf., only son of Gen. Brook Bridges Parlby, C.B., H.M.'s Indian Forces (Madras Army), to Margaret Mary, fifth dau. of the late Major Bunbury, of the Bengal Army.

March 20. At Rampore, Bauleah, Archibald Hills, esq., of Katcha Katta, Bengal, to Emma Louisa Erle, only dau. of W. White, esq., F.R.C.S., Civil Surgeon, of Ragshahye, and formerly of Heathfield, Sussex.

April 16. At Byculla, Bombay, the Hon. Wm. Beresford Annesley, to Caroline, fifth dau. of the late John Mears, esq., of Bagshot, Surrey.

April 21. At Madras, Maurice Cross, esq., stipendiary magistrate, to Grace Eleanor Cottenham, eldest dau. of Col. Robert Clifford Lloyd, H.M.'s 68th Light Infantry, and grand-dau. to the Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd. D.D., late Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and President of the Royal Irish Academy.

April 25. At St. Philip's, Charlestown, Demerara, the Rev. Henry John May, Minister of St. Mark's, Enmore, to Charlotte Geraldine, only dau. of the late S. B. Liot Backer, esq.

May 9. At the Consulate, Alexandria, William Frederick, eldest son of W. Wilson Saunders, esq., of Reigate, Surrey, to Frances Anne, eldest dau. of Sydney Smith Saunders, esq., her B.M.'s Consul, Alexandria.

At Portage-du-fort, Canada West, Henry John Fourdrinier, esq., of Montreal, to Mary, second dau. of George Usborne, esq., of Portage-du-fort and Quebec.

May 10. At All Saints', Colchester, George Matson, esq., of East-hall, Mersea, second son of Wm. Matson, esq., St. Osyth, to Margaret Anna, eldest dau. of the late John Dennis, esq., of the Manor-house, Great Holland.

At Aspley Guise, Beds, the Rev. J. Watson, of St. Neot's, to Hannah Margaret, eldest dau. of George Carter, esq., of Darlington.

May 15. At Upper Chelsea, Baron Luigi Farina, of the Neapolitan Kingdom, to Annie Unett, dau. of George Head, of Canterbury.

May 16. At Highfield, William Seward Le

Feuvre, esq., son of W. J. Le Feuvre, esq., Southampton, to Rosina, dau. of the late J. R. Keele, esq., of Southampton.

At St. John's, Surrey, Walter, youngest son of the late W. P. Honywood, formerly M.P. for Kent, to Ellen, eldest dau. of J. G. Hodgson, esq., of Liverpool.

May 17. At All Souls', Langham-pl., the Rev. H. H. Bishop, to Laura Sophia, youngest dau. of the late William Pizzy, esq., of Norton, Suffolk.

At Hove, Sussex, Andrew Green, esq., Lieut. Rifle Brigade, to Emily, second dau. of the late Philip Rickman, esq.

May 22. At Clifton, John William Townsend Fyler, Capt. H.M.'s 31st Regt., of Heffleton, Dorset, to Jane Louisa, youngest dau. of George Stevenson, esq., late of the Grenadier Guards.

At St. Pancras church, Lieut. F. J. de Silva Araujo, of the Imperial Brazilian Navy, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of H. H. Langley, esq., of Claremont-terr., Pentonville, and late of Colyton, Devon.

At Sudbury, the Rev. Thomas Lingard Green, eldest son of John Green, esq., Woburn, Bedfordshire, to Louisa, dau. of Edmund Stedman, esq., of Belle Vue, Sudbury.

At Wrawby, Arthur Tennyson, esq., brother of the Poet Laureat, to Harriett West, sister of the Vicar of the parish, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. John West, Rector of Chettle and Farnham.

At St. Luke's, Lower Norwood, the Rev. R. J. Burton, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Eliza, only dau. of the late R. H. Robertson, esq.

At Brighton, Thomas Ayscough Thompson, F.R.G.S., F.S.S., of Cambridge, to Esther, widow of J. Philips, esq., late Bengal Light Cavalry.

At Oswestry, the Rev. Thomas Martin Herbert, M.A., of Sheffield, to Maria, eldest dau. of Thos. Minshall, esq., solicitor, of Oswestry.

At Clifton, the Rev. I. Sadler Gale, Rector of St. John Baptist's, Bristol, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late S. Girdlestone, esq., Q.C., of the Middle Temple.

At Holy Trinity church, Kentish Town, the Rev. Matthew Churton, of Watton, Herts, to Mary, dau. of the late Mr. Joseph Moginie, late of Watton.

May 23. At Rochester, Percy Vincent James, esq., R.N., to Catherine Lincoln, eldest dau. of Frederick Furrell, esq., J.P., of Rochester; and, at the same time and place, Edw. James Randall, esq., of the Invalid Depot, Chatham, to Alice, fourth dau. of the above Frederick Furrell.

At Pilton, George Brown, esq., of Roborough, near Barnstaple, to Isabel de Courcy, fifth dau. of the Rev. Septimus Palmer, Rector of High Bickington.

At Prestbury, Capt. Ivan Herford, of H.M.'s 90th Regt. of Light Infantry, to Marion Jane Caldwell, fourth dau. of the late Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson.

At Leicester, Thomas North, esq., to Fanny, only dau. of Richard Luck, esq., solicitor.

May 24. At St. Mary's, Ilminster, Alfred T. De Lisle, esq., of Addison-road, Kensington, to Catherine Messiter, eldest dau. of the late Henry Burnard, esq., of Ilminster.

At Brixton, Henry Chevallier, second son of J. C. Cobbold, esq., M.P., to Louisa Anne, only dau. of Chas. Montague Pocock, esq., of Brixton.

At Broadwater, Wynyard Battye, esq., 65th Bengal Infantry, to Margaret Ellen, fourth dau. of the late Rev. William Colvile, of Baytham, Ipswich.

At Cathedine, Breconshire, Hugh Wild, esq., of Pwll-court, in the parish of Llangynidr, and same county, eldest son of Thos. Martyr Wild, esq., of Strettit-house, Kent, to Cordelia Charlotte O'Callaghan, dau. of the Rev. William Davies, B.D., Rector of Cathedine and Llangynidr.

At Bubwith, Robert Leighton, esq., of Goodmanham, Market Weighton, to Eliza Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Wilkinson, formerly Vicar of Budwith and of Gate Helmsley, Yorkshire.

At St. Clement's, Hastings, William Halliday Cosway, esq., only son of the late Sir William Richard Cosway, knt., to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar, bart.

At St. Matthew's, Bayswater, Fred. Edward, eldest son of John Ogle Else, esq., of Bayswater, to Emma, sixth dau. of Thomas Brice, esq., of Ramsgate.

At Ripley, Robert Charles Winder, of Court-lodge, Stanstead, Kent, to Clara, youngest dau. of John Cooke, esq., of Ryde-house, Ripley, Surrey.

At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. H. E. M. Bull, to Mary Jane, third dau. of the late Rev. J. Hayes, Vicar of Wybunbury, Cheshire.

May 25. At Brighton, Andrew Lighton, esq., of Clifton, Glocestershire, to Eliza Amelia, youngest dau. of Henry S. Joyce, esq., of Freshford, Wilts.

May 26. At Crediton, Richard, eldest son of Wm. Wippell, esq., of Rudway, Rewe, to Elizabeth Tremlett, only child of D. T. Pridham, esq., of Rock, Crediton.

May 28. At Cornworthy, South Devon, David Hardy, esq., third son of James Hardy, esq., of Bath, to Emily, only dau. of the late J. Masters Collins, esq., formerly of Bath.

At Newton Abbot, Chas. Henry Battersby, esq., M.D., Torquay, to Catherine Grace Hickman, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert de Burgh, M.A., Highweek.

At St. Thomas's, Portman-sq., C. Malton Bevan, esq., to Isabella, second dau. of Frederick Lennox Horne, esq.

May 29. At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Humphry Sandwith, esq., C.B., D.C.L., Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, to Lucy Ann, youngest dau. of the late Robert Hargreaves, esq., of Accrington, Lancashire.

At Cranbourne, Berks, John Sanders, eldest son of the late John Kirton Gilliat, esq., of Fernhill, Berks, to Louisa Anne Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Matthew Babington, esq., of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Frederic, son of Chas. Robinson, esq., of Chandos-st., Cavendish-sq., and Grandboro', Warwickshire, to Lydia,

dau. of the late Robt. Warren, esq., of Glocester-pl., Portman-sq.

At Ashurst, Charles Walter Hill, of Truleigh, Edburton, youngest son of John Hill, esq., late of Canford Magna, Dorsetshire, to Frances, dau. of Wm. Stanford, esq., of Eatons, Ashurst, Sussex.

May 30. At St. Marylebone, George Crozier Cole, esq., Captain in the 1st Royal Middlesex Militia, to Anna Maria, only child of Philip Alward, esq., of Eardisland, Herefordshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John A. Burn Callander, esq., of Preston-hall, Mid-Lothian, to Mary Frederica Dundas, eldest dau. of the Hon. Henry Coventry.

At East Retford, George Marshall, jun., esq., solicitor, to Betsy, eldest dau. of Wm. Newton, esq., Town Clerk of East Retford.

May 31. At St. Paul's, Sketty, John Cole Nicholl, esq., of Merthyrmawr, Glamorganshire, eldest son of the late Right Hon. John Nicholl, to Mary De la Beche, eldest dau. of Lewis Ll. Dillwyn, esq., M.P., of Hendrefoilan, in the same county.

At Scarbro', Joseph Clarke, esq., of Ashfield-house, Sherburn, to Jane Johanna, eldest dau. of Charles Newstead, esq., solicitor, of Selby.

At Eynsford, Kent, John, eldest son of Mr. John Marsland, of Walworth, to Katharine, eldest dau. of Mr. Geo. Mandy, of Eynsford.

At Cookham, Berks, Robt. Roberts, jun., esq., of Llangollen, to Emily Frederica Ann, eldest dau. of Fred. T. Ward, esq., of Maidenhead.

At Hornsey, Joseph Dods, esq., of St. Martin's, Stamford, to Caroline, only dau. of the late E. James Reid, esq., of Salt-pond, Spanish-town, Jamaica.

At Llanfihangel, Geneur-glynne, James, second son of Jonathan Jenkins, esq., of Kilfrome, Cardiganshire, to Susannah, youngest dau. of the late R. Williams, esq., M.D., Aberystwyth.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. S. J. Browne, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Lucy, second dau. of the late R. C. Sherwood, esq., of Suffolk-lawn, Cheltenham.

June 1. At St. Mary's, Reading, T. Lawrence Forbes, esq., of the Adelaide-road, Hampstead, to Charlotte Ann, elder dau. of the late Benjamin Hawkins, esq., of Reading, and formerly of Donnington, Berks.

Henry, second son of Henry Larking, esq., of Tonbridge, to Mary Ann, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Andrewes, esq., of East Malling.

At Chester, Thomas Helps, esq., of The Friars, Chester, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Edward Stokes Roberts, esq., of Abbey-square, Chester.

June 2. At Odiham, Hants, the Rev. John B. Bartlett, of Blandford, Dorset, to Harriette Adelaide, dau. of the late Capt. David Allen, of the Madras Light Cavalry, and niece of the late Lieut.-Col. Allen, of the Chantry, Bradford-on-Avon.

At Headley, Surrey, John, second son of the late Geo. Stone, esq., of Charlton-grove, Kent, to Fanny, second dau. of the late Thos. Hoof, esq., of Kensington.

At St. Mark's, Marylebone, Robert Henton Wood, esq., F.R.C.S., of St. Martin's, Leicester, to Mary Ann, only dau. of Edward Marr, esq., of Hamilton-terr., St. John's Wood.

At Cheltenham, R. T. R. Levett, esq., of Packington-hall, second son of the late John Levett, esq., of Wichnor-park, to Margaret Catherine, only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Levett Pinsep, esq., of Croxall, Derbyshire.

At St. Paul's, Derby, and afterwards at the Roman Catholic church, St. Mary's, Chas. Burn, esq., to Ellen Victoria, second dau. of the late T. Shannon, esq., of Clare, Ireland.

At St. Pancras, Charles Collard Knight, esq., to Katharine Isabel, third dau. of the late H. B. Wedlake, esq., of the Temple, solicitor, and of Camden-st., Camden-town.

At St. Thomas's, Stamford-hill, Wm. Robert, youngest son of the late George Arbuthnot, esq., of Invernettie, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, to Caroline Elizabeth, younger dau. of the late Wm. Marshall, esq., of Springfield, Upper Clapton, and Lloyds'.

At All Saints', West Ham, Mr. Edmund Cooper, of the Ilford-road, Stratford, to Seelie Susannah, dau. of Mr. Richard Young, of Rectory-grove, Clapham.

June 3. At Kingscote, Gloucestershire, Arthur Holme Sumner, esq., of Hatchlands, Surrey, to Georgiana Emily, second dau. of Col. Kingscote.

June 5. At Wimpole Church, Cambridgeshire, Henry John Adeane, esq., M.P. for Cambridgesh., to the Lady Elizabeth Philippa Yorke, eldest dau. of the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke.

At Dawlish, Charles Fawcett, esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset-house, only son of Henry Augustus Fawcett, of Porchester-terr., Hyde-park, to Frances Susannah Owen, only dau. of Sydney Pearson, esq., of Dawlish.

At Brighton, William Wood Whitter, esq., of Worthing, late of H.M.'s 76th Regt. of Foot, to Emily Eliza, youngest dau. of the late George J. Dettmar, of Mecklenburg-sq., and Wanstead, Essex.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Edward, second son of Edward Vickers, esq., of Tapton-hall, Sheffield, to Frances Mary, only dau. of the late Joseph Douglas, esq., of Sumner-terr., Onslow-square.

At Moorlinch, William Bulmer Bailey, esq., of Liverpool, to Cecilia, only dau. of the late Wm. Stradling, esq., of Roseville, near Bridgewater, late deputy-lieut. for Somerset.

At All Souls', Langham-pl., the Rev. Joseph Barthrop Tweed, eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Tweed, of Capel Rectory, Ipswich, to Sarah Ann Maria, second dau. of the late Thomas Tonge Vallance, esq., of Cavendish-sq.

At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. Frederick Walter Baker, M.A., Incumbent of Beaulieu, New Forest, Hants., to Charlotte Frances, eldest dau. of Major George Willock, K.L.S., of Lansdown-cres., Bath.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., the Rev. Samuel Arnott, Vicar of Chatham, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Col. Sir Charles Dance, of Barr-house, Taunton.

At Trinity Church, Westbourne-ter., Major Robert L. J. Ogilvie, H.M.'s I. Army, to Clara,

widow of Major Fitzharding Hancock, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders.

At Hollesley, Suffolk, Francis Holland, esq., of Cropthorne-court, Worcestershire, to Sarah, widow of the Rev. William Mack, late Rector of Horham, Suffolk.

At Whitbourne, Herefordshire, Rich. Harington, esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, barrister-at-law, and Student of Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of the late Principal of Brasenose, to Frances Agnata, second dau. of the Rev. Robert Biscoe, Rector of Whitbourne.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, George P. Bidder, esq., eldest son of G. P. Bidder, esq., C.E., President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, to Annie, second dau. of J. R. McClean, esq., C.E., of Park-st., Westminster.

At Mauchline, Ayrshire, Capt. Wallace Adair, 5th Fusiliers, to Helenora Agnes, youngest dau. of Dugald Stewart Hamilton, esq., Beechgrove, Mauchline.

At Howell, Lincolnshire, the Rev. David Hunter, Rector of Howell, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of J. W. Dudding, esq.

At Temple Combe, Somerset, John A. L. Tighe, esq., of H.M.'s 58th Regt., to Cornelia Beckmann, eldest dau. of the late A. Blake, esq.

At St. Pancras, Commander Richard Stokes, R.N., to Eliza Anne, eldest dau. of Thomas Sampson, esq., Hilmarton-villas, Holloway.

At Hackney, Lavinia Christiana, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Hare, M.A., to Hubert Wood, esq., of Lowther-cottages, and Coleman-street-buildings.

At Pinner, A. W. Adair, esq., Capt. 52nd Light Infantry, eldest son of A. Adair, esq., of Heatherton-park, Somerset, and Colehouse, to Caroline Maria, eldest dau. of J. D. Turnbull, esq., and grand-dau. of the late Gen. Sir P. Maitland, G.C.B.

June 6. At Bath, Francis Stanier-Broade, esq., of Silverdale and Fenton Vivian, Staffordshire, to Caroline J., dau. of Major-Gen. Wm. Justice, Madras Army, Bath.

At Hampstead, John Nickirson, esq., of High Offley-manor, Newport, Salop, only son of John Nickirson, esq., of Stone, Staffordshire, to Eliza Alice, third dau. of Andrew Steedman, esq., St. John's-villas, Haverstock-hill.

At Higham-on-the-Hill, Joseph Holt, esq., of Wedderburn-house, Harrowgate, to Matilda, only dau. of Edward Fisher, esq., of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Thomas Stanley Clay, Lieut. H. M.'s Bombay Fusiliers, to Fanny, third dau. of Colonel Carthew.

At South Bersted, Sussex, Capt. Hugh G. Robison, H.M. 3rd Bombay European Regt., to Mary Maria, eldest dau., and Capt. Edward Wm. Bray, 83rd Regt., eldest son of the late Col. E. W. Bray, C.B., to Ann Elizabeth, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Mair, of Hothamton-pl., Bognor.

At Sunninghill, Berks, Thomas Garratt, esq., late Capt. 14th Light Dragoons, fourth son of the late John Garratt, esq., of Bishop's Court, Devon, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Hargreaves, esq., of Silwood-park, Berks.

June 7. At Clapham, Surrey, John, eldest son of the late John Wild, esq., of Clapham Common, to Margaret Josephine Carew, eldest dau. of R. H. Carew Hunt, esq., of Clapham Rise, Surrey, and Sidbury, Devon.

At Ashburton, the Rev. James Law Challis, Rector of Papworth Everard, Cambridgeshire, son of the Rev. James Challis, Plumian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge, to Margaret Edmonds, dau. of the Rev. William Marsh, Vicar of Ashburton.

At Ipplepen, E. F. Squire, esq., of Cross-hall, Bedfordshire, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Holland, esq., of Ipplepen-house, Devonshire.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Duncan Smith, esq., to Sophia Emma, elder dau. of William Almond, esq., of Lord's-hill, Wonersh, Surrey.

At Netley, Eling, Neville Hill Shute, esq., Lieut.-Col. 64th Regt., son of the late Thos. Deane Shute, esq., of Burton and Bramshaw, Hants., to Margaret, dau. of the Rev. Edward Timson, of Tatchbury-mount, New Forest, Hants.

At St. Matthew's, Netley, Col. Nevill Shute, of the 64th Regt., son of the late Thomas Dean Shute, of Branshaw, to Margaret, only dau. of the Rev. E. Tinson, of Tatchbury Mount, Hants.

June 8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Horace, only son of Major-General Broke, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of B. Gurdon, esq., M.P., of Letton.

At Birmingham, Thomas, eldest son of R. Martineau, esq., of Edgbaston, to Emily, eldest dau. of T. Kenrick, esq., of Maple-bank, Edgbaston.

At St. Thomas's, York, James Paley, esq., of York, to Anne, dau. of the late Robert Paley, esq., M.D., of Bishopton-grange, Ripon.

June 9. At Christ Church, Brixton, D. Cornish, esq., of Dagnell-house, Dagnell-park, Croydon, to Belinda, youngest dau. of the late Richard Simpson, esq., of Elm-grove, Norwood.

At Canterbury, S. Gordon M'Dakin, esq., of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, only son of Capt. M'Dakin, of Boultham, Lincoln, to Emily, eldest dau. of H. Collard, esq., of All Saints', Canterbury.

At Ham, Surrey, William Carnegy de Balinhard, esq., of Her Majesty's 47th Regt., to Julia Condon, of Castle-house, Kingston-hill, only surviving dau. of the late John Condon, esq.

At Croydon, Joseph Hobb, youngest son of the late C. W. Knight, esq., of Berners-st., London, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Henry Upham, esq., of Taunton, Somersetshire, and stepdau. of Charles Evans, esq., Tower-house, Croydon.

June 12. At Ackworth, John Frank Atkinson, esq., of Cornwall-ter., Regent's-pk., Commander of the "Blenheim," to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Christopher Edward Dampier, esq., of Canterbury, New Zealand, and niece of the late William Hepworth, esq. of Ackworth-lodge, Pontefract.

At St. Pancras, Richard Alfred Evans, second son of the Rev. Thomas Alfred Ashworth, to Frances Emily Jarvis, dau. of the late Alexr. Graham, esq., of Danehill, and niece of Thomas Ellman, esq., of Beddingham, Sussex; and at

the same time and place, Henry, eldest son of the late James Barrett, esq., of Albert-st., Regent's-park, and York-buildings, Adelphi, to Caroline, only child of Walter Ware, esq., of Rotherfield, and niece of Thomas Ellman, esq.

At Walcot Church, Bath, Charles Hale Monro, esq., of Ingsdon, Devonshire, to Anne Spooner, eldest surviving dau. of William Bowie, esq., M.D., of Bath,

At Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, Arthur T. Searle, esq., H.M.'s 32nd Regt. Madras N.I., to Lucy Helen, eldest dau. of H. M. Byne, esq.

June 13. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Richd. Benyon Berens, esq., of Kevington, Kent, to Fanny Georgiana, dau. of Alexander Atherton Park, esq., of Wimpole-st.

At Morton, Derbyshire, George Oldham Siddall, esq., Alfreton, to Charlotte Hagger, only dau. of the late William Page, esq., of Alfreton.

June 14. At Scarborough, Richard Wellesley Barlow, esq., Madras Civil Service, son of Richard Wellesley Barlow, esq., Bengal Civil Service, and grandson of the late Sir George Hilare Barlow, bart., Governor of Madras, to Annie Catherine, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Whiteside, Vicar of Scarborough, and niece of the Right Hon. James Whiteside, M.P.

At South Shields, Dr. Edmund Waller, R.N., of Chesterfield, to Adelaide, fifth dau. of the late Thomas Forsyth, esq., J.P., of South Shields.

At Kenn, Samborne S. P. Samborne, esq., eldest son of S. S. P. Samborne, esq., of Timsbury-house, Somersetshire, to Lucy, second dau. of F. B. Short, esq., of Bickham-house, Devon.

At Auckland, the Rev. John Rogers, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, curate of St. Andrew's, Auckland, to Annie, fourth dau. of William Hodgson, esq., Bishop Auckland.

At St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, John Wm. Zorapore Wright, late Lieut. 2nd Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Maj.-General Wright, C.B., late 39th Reg., to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. John White, Vicar of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Richard Hen. Magenis, esq., Brevet-Major and Capt. 32nd Light Infantry, eldest son of the late Colonel Magenis, to Lady Louisa Ann Lowry-Corry, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Belmore.

At Wimborne Minster, Charles Brome Bashford, esq., 9th Royal Lancers, eldest son of W. C. L. Bashford, esq., of Norwood-park, Middlesex, to Anne Argentine, youngest dau. of the late John Fryer, esq., of Wimborne Minster.

At Plympton St. Mary, Wm. Henry Charsley, esq., M.A., Ch. Ch., to Eliza Mary, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Were Fox, esq., of Hoe-house, Plymouth.

At Dursley, Gloucestershire, Wm. H. Nunn, esq., of Wolverhampton, Berks, to Sophy Caroline, youngest dau. of Richard R. Houghton, esq., late Major of the 73rd Regt.

At St. George's, Stonehouse, Devon, Richard B. Barrett, esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset-house, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Hasby, esq., of Stonehouse.

At Ross, Edward Thoroton, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, to Catharine, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, Rector of Ross, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

At St. John's, Hyde-park, the Baron von Barnekow, to Anna, sister of the Right Hon. Sir John Young, bart., of Bailieborough Castle, co. Cavan.

At Skirbeck, near Boston, John Joshua, third son of Samuel Henry Jebb, solicitor, Boston, to Georgiana Hutton, fourth dau. of the late William Roy, D.D., senior chaplain Fort St. George, Madras, and Rector of Skirbeck.

June 15. At St. Olave's, Exeter, the Rev. Richard Hooker Edward Wix, M.A., Incumbent of Aldershott, near Fordingbridge, only son of the Rev. Edward Wix, M.A., some time Archdeacon of Newfoundland, and grandson of the Rev. Samuel Wix, M.A., F.R.A.S., Vicar and Hospitaler of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, London, and Rector of Inworth, Essex, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late William Abell, esq., of Jamaica.

At Sandhurst, the Rev. Robert Holdsworth, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Walker, M.A., F.R.S., Reader in Experimental Philosophy in the University of Oxford, to Kate, second dau. of Francis Wm. Medley, esq., of Yately-hall, Hants.

June 16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Thomas F. Scrymsoure Fothringham, esq., of Fothringham and Powrie, co. Forfar, to the Lady Charlotte Carnegie, dau. of the late Sir Jas. Carnegie, bart., and sister of the Earl of Southesk.

June 19. At St. Alphage, Greenwich, Edward James, son of the late Charles Badham, M.D., F.R.S., and grandson of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Edward James Foote, K.C.B., to Harriette Jane, fourth dau. of the late Mathew Fitzpatrick, esq., of the Queen's County, formerly of H.M.'s 39th Regt.

At Charlton, Kent, the Rev. William Owen, Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Tunbridge, to Mary Louisa Adams, only dau. of the late William Harvey Hooper, esq., R.N., Secretary of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

At St. John's, Hackney, Herman, youngest son of Herman Stollerfoht, esq., of Edge-lane, Liverpool, Consul for the Free and Hanseatic Towns of Hamburg and Lubeck, to Rosalie Ellen, second dau. of the Rev. T. O. Goodchild, A.M., Rector of the parish.

June 21. At St. John's, Hackney, Charles Edward Kingstone Butler, of Onslow-sq., eldest son of Charles Salisbury Butler, esq., M.P., of Cazenoves, Middlesex, to Mary Ann, second dau. of the late William Bradshaw, esq., of Upper Homerton, Middlesex.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, John Augustus, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. and the late Lady Ellen Fane, of Wormsley, Oxfordshire, to Eleanor, dau. of the late Thos. Thornhill, esq., of Woodleys, in the same county.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communication may be forwarded to them.*]

FIELD-MARSHAL THE EARL OF STRAFFORD, G.C.B., G.C.H.

June 3. In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 88, Field-Marshal the Earl of Strafford, Colonel of the 2nd or Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.

The deceased, who was the third son of Mr. George Byng, of Wrotham-park, Middlesex, and grandson of the Hon. Robert Byng, third son of the first Viscount Torington, was, with the exception of Lord Sinclair, the oldest member of the House of Peers. He entered the 33rd Regiment in 1793, served with it in Flanders and in Holland in 1794 and 1795, and was wounded at Geldermalsen; he subsequently served in Ireland. In the expedition to Hanover in 1805 he was in the 3rd Guards; he took a part in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and also in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, when he was with the reserve under General Sir J. Hope, and commanded his advance, composed of the Grenadier battalion of the Guards and a detachment of the 95th Rifles. In 1811 he proceeded to the Peninsula to join the brigade of Guards in Portugal, and in September of that year he was appointed to the command of a brigade in the second division of the army under Lord Hill. During the period of the siege of Cuidad Rodrigo he was detached in command to Idanha Nova with his own brigade and some cavalry to observe the movement of a corps of the enemy commanded by General Foy, at Coria. In the campaign of 1813 he was engaged in the several actions of Vittoria, of the Pyrenees, of Pampeluna (in which last he was wounded,) in the crossing the Nivelle, and the attack of the fortified camp, when he was wounded and had two horses shot under him; in the passage of the Nive and the affair before Bayonne on the 13th of December, 1813, when the 2nd Division was attacked by six divisions of the French army, commanded by Marshal Soult. In that action a horse was shot under him. In the campaign of 1814 he was engaged with the enemy at Espellette, and in the attack of the heights above Garris. He was in the subsequent actions of Orthes and Aire, and he repulsed the enemy at Garlin, and was also engaged with his brigade at the battle of Toulouse. In the campaign of 1815 he eminently distinguished himself, more particularly at Waterloo, having the command of the 2nd brigade of the 1st division. He was, after that victory, appointed to the command of the first corps of the British army which marched from Waterloo to Paris, and on the march took the fortified city of Peronne, and subsequently obtained possession of Paris by occupying the heights of Belle Ville and Montmartre.

The deceased (then Sir John Byng,) was appointed Colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment in July, 1822; in January, 1828, he was removed to the 29th Regiment, and in August, 1850, he was made Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, in the room of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. His lordship, who had frequently received the thanks of Parliament for his military services, obtained from the Crown an honourable augmentation of his arms for his personal intrepidity at the capture of Monguerre, near Bayonne; he had received the gold cross and one clasp for Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes; and the silver war-medal, with one clasp, for Toulouse; he was also Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa of

Austria, and of St. George of Russia. In addition to other staff appointments, he had commanded the forces in Ireland. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, September 30, 1793; lieutenant, December 1, 1793; captain, May 24, 1794; lieutenant-colonel, March 14, 1800; colonel, July 25, 1810; major-general, June 4, 1813; lieutenant-general, May 27, 1825; general, November 23, 1841; and field-marshal, October 2, 1855. In 1812 he was appointed Governor of Londonderry and Culmore, and was made a privy councillor in 1827. In 1831 he was nominated a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, having in 1828 been made a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Order of Knighthood. From 1831 up to 1835 he represented the borough of Poole in the House of Commons. In 1837 he was elevated to the House of Lords by the creation of Baron Strafford, and was ultimately created an earl in 1847.

He married first, in June, 1804, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Mackenzie, of Twickenham; and secondly, he married in May, 1808, Marianne, second daughter of Sir Walter J. James, Bart., by Lady Jane Pratt, sister of the late Marquis Camden, which lady died in October, 1845. He leaves issue one only son, Viscount Enfield, by the first marriage, and two daughters and a son by the second—namely, Lady Harriett, married to Mr. Charles Ramsden; Lady Caroline Stirling, married to Sir Walter Geo. Stirling; and the Hon. Wm. Frederick Byng, formerly of the 29th Foot.

His lordship is succeeded in the earldom by his eldest son, George Stevens, Viscount Enfield, born June 8, 1806, who, after sitting in the House of Commons successively from 1831 for Milbourne Port, Poole, and Chatham, to 1852, was in 1853 summoned to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Strafford of Harmondsworth. He married first, in 1829, Lady Agnes Paget, fifth daughter of the late Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, who died in 1845; and secondly, in March, 1848, Harriet Elizabeth, second daughter of Lord Chesham. The present peer has held several appointments during the Whig administrations, having been a Lord of the Treasury in 1834, Controller of the Queen's Household, and afterwards Treasurer of her Majesty's Household; and in July, 1846, Secretary to the Board of Control.

LORD HEYTESBURY.

May 31. At Heytesbury, aged 80, the Right Hon. Lord Heytesbury, G.C.B.

The deceased, William à Court, Baron Heytesbury, of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts., in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and a baronet, was the eldest son of Sir William Pierce Ashe à Court, who was for many years M.P. for Aylesbury, by his second wife, Letitia, daughter of Henry Wyndham, Esq., of the College, Salisbury. He was born July 11th, 1779, and married, October 3rd, 1808, Maria Rebecca, second daughter of the late Hon. W. Bouverie, by which lady, who died October 6, 1844, the late lord leaves surviving issue, a son, the Hon. W. H. Ashe à Court-Holmes, who succeeds to the barony, and the Hon. Cecilia Maria, married to the Hon. Robert Daly. In 1801 the deceased was appointed by Lord Hawkesbury (afterwards Lord Liverpool) Secretary of Legation at Naples, and he subsequently held many important appointments. On Sir Robert Peel coming into office, in 1834, he was selected as Governor-General of India, but the Administration broke up before he could depart for India. On the resignation of Earl de Grey, in July, 1844, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which office he held up to July, 1846, when the late Sir Robert Peel finally quitted the Government. For many years he had enjoyed a pension of £1,700 a-year, and also the office of Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight and Governor of Carisbrook Castle, but this he resigned in 1857. The present peer, who assumed the additional name of Holmes on his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir Leonard Worsley-Holmes, Bart., is a Deputy Lieutenant of the counties of Hants and Wilts.

GENERAL SIR H. E. BUNBURY, BART.

April 13. At his seat, Barton-hall, Bury St. Edmunds, aged 81, Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, Bart., K.C.B., and F.S.A.

He was born on the 4th of May, 1778, and entered the army as an ensign in the Guards in the year 1794; he was subsequently promoted to a captaincy of the Light Dragoons, and was appointed aide-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, with whom he served in the disastrous expedition to Holland in 1799. In 1803 and 1804 he was attached to the Quartermaster-General's staff on the south-east coast, at that period of alarm when Napoleon was preparing on the opposite shores his gigantic expedition for the invasion of England.

In 1805 Lieut.-Colonel Bunbury accompanied the expedition to the Mediterranean, at the head of the Quartermaster-General's department; he was present at the battle of Maida, and he did not return to England till 1809; shortly after he was made Under Secretary of State for War in the Portland Administration, an office which he held till 1816.

It was during his tenure of this office that Sir Henry Bunbury, now Major-General, accompanied Lord Keith on the delicate mission of announcing to the captive ex-Emperor Napoleon the decision of the British Government as to his disposal. For the discharge of that painful duty Sir Henry was well qualified by the perfect courtesy and tact for which he was through life distinguished.

In the same year Sir Henry received the distinction of a Knight Commander of the Bath. In the year 1821 he succeeded to the baronetcy, on the death of Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, his uncle.

In 1830, after the county of Suffolk had been uncontested for 40 years, Sir Henry was induced to come forward on the side of the Reformers, and he was returned, with Mr. Tyrell; in the following year he gave to Lord Grey's Administration a majority —though a bare one—for the second reading of the Reform Bill. At the dissolution which soon after took place, Sir Henry was re-elected, unopposed, to join the band of Reformers which, almost without exception, were then returned by the counties. During his brief Parliamentary life Sir Henry faithfully acted out his previous professions in favour of reform and retrenchment, civil and religious liberty. He was offered by Earl Grey the office of Secretary at War, which he declined on the ground of impaired health; and the same cause obliged him, at the dissolution which followed the passing of the Reform Bill, to resign his seat, in which he was succeeded by Sir Hyde Parker. In 1837, when Mr. Logan was brought forward to oppose Mr. Wilson, Sir Henry was induced to forego personal considerations, and to join his fortunes with the latter gentleman in a contest. But the tide had now turned in the counties, two-thirds of which on this occasion sent Conservatives to Parliament, and Sir Henry and Mr. Wilson lost the election under the new franchise which had been so triumphantly carried under the old one.

Though now removed from public life, Sir Henry was a consistent supporter of liberal policy and fiscal economy; and in keeping with those principles, he many years ago resigned the pension to which he had become entitled by his services. As a country gentleman and a landlord, he was not ostentatious of his zeal as a farmer's friend—he differed from the majority of the agriculturists as to the public policy which was their true interest. But his anxiety to see the people well employed and fairly remunerated was evinced on various occasions, and was understood to be a condition in letting his farms. His bounty was given with freedom but discrimination, and with a desire to enable the poor to help themselves, rather than to be dependent on eleemosynary assistance.

In society Sir Henry Bunbury was well fitted to shine. To the frankness of a soldier, he added the refinement of an accomplished gentleman. His taste for the fine arts was, in the estimation of high authorities, unsurpassed; and his patronage of local talent was as generous as it was discerning. His collection of pictures at Barton includes several fine specimens of

Sir Joshua Reynolds. In the year 1854 Sir Henry published an interesting "Narrative of some Passages in the Great War with France," in which, "as a lesson that ought not to be forgotten," he dwells on the inefficiency to which, at the outbreak of that war, our military means had been brought by the neglect of the Government during ten years of peace. He states that, after the French had, in 1793, declared war against Great Britain and Holland, and invaded the latter country, 1,700 Foot Guards and some scores of Artillerymen, huddled on board some empty colliers found in the Thames, were all the assistance that could be afforded to the House of Orange in the first days of the crisis; and that during the whole of that year the Duke of York never had more than 3,000 British Infantry and about 700 Light Dragoons under his command, and not many more infantry in the year following. Sir Henry has strenuously vindicated his royal master from the responsibility for the failures of those campaigns, which properly belonged to the Ministers of the day. But with regard to the expedition to the Helder, though he contends that to the council of war with which the Cabinet had clogged the appointment of the royal commander, and of the composition of which he gives us a curious account, rather than to the Duke alone, should be attached the blame of the operations, he candidly tells us:—

"Much as I loved the Duke personally, much as I felt many good and amiable qualities in his character, much as I owe to him of gratitude for long kindness to myself, I cannot but acknowledge that he was not qualified to be even the ostensible head of a great army on arduous service."

Sir Henry gives a curious picture of the conduct of Sir John Stuart at the battle of Maida, of which "he seemed to be rather a spectator than the person most interested in the result;" forming no plan, declaring no intention, and scarcely troubling himself to give an order; cantering about, perfectly regardless of danger, and indulging in little pleasantries; but after the rout of the enemy's left wing, breaking out into passionate exclamations—"Begad, I never saw anything so glorious as this! There was nothing in Egypt to equal it! It's the finest thing I ever witnessed!" He goes on to relate that the army was left kicking their heels for forty-eight hours whilst the General was absorbed in writing his despatches; an aide-de-camp and a brig to convey them to England were kept waiting for four days; but the hero of Maida was unable to tell his story to his satisfaction, and the letter was actually not finished till they reached the straits of Messina, a fortnight after the battle!

In the preface to his book Sir Henry expresses his regret at having been obliged to speak severely of some passages in the conduct of two or three brave men, whose reputation has been cherished by the country. But for his description of the Court of Naples and Palermo, which he drew from personal observations in Sicily, he offers no apology—it was too bad to be represented worse than it deserved; and as a proof of the anxiety of the Court that the whole truth should not reach the ears of the British Ministers, he relates that, just as he was sailing for England, on his private affairs, in 1809, a messenger from Palermo came on board, and soon after their arrival in London the Sicilian Ambassador waited on Colonel Bunbury, to tender for his acceptance "the Order of Saint Ferdinand or Saint Something," which "was declined with the courtesy due to the character of Prince Castelcicala, but with unaltered sentiments as to his sovereigns and the Court of Palermo."

The present volunteer movement owes very much of its extent and success to the zeal and activity of Sir Henry. From the position he had held when England was threatened with invasion more than fifty years ago, he was better acquainted with the dangers of that period and the spirit with which they were met than most men of the present day, and this knowledge prompted an appeal from him a year ago, and an offer, if no general movement took place, to set the example of training a certain number of volunteers at his own charge. In 1803, when the peace of Amiens was broken, he stated we had in

the United Kingdom, nominally, 40,000 foot and 12,000 horse, but many battalions of the line were mere skeletons of worn-out men from the East and West Indies. But the bold measure of the Army of Reserve, and the Volunteers, had before the close of autumn in that year brought up our force to 342,000 men enrolled and armed, which in the autumn of 1804 was further increased to 510,000, besides artillery, to meet the 150,000 men whom Napoleon had prepared for the invasion.

Sir Henry Bunbury was twice married —first, in 1807, to Louisa Emilia, daughter of General Fox, (under whom he served in Italy,) and granddaughter of the first Lord Holland, who died in 1828: secondly, in 1830, to Emily Louisa, daughter of Colonel George Napier, by his second wife, Lady Sarah Lennox, and granddaughter of the fifth Lord Napier, who survives him. By his first wife, besides a daughter who died young, he had four sons, of whom the eldest, now Sir Charles James Fox Bunbury, born in Sicily in 1809, succeeds to the baronetcy and estates. Sir Charles in 1837 contested the representation of Bury St. Edmunds, and was only two votes below Earl Jermyn on the poll. Mr. Edward Herbert Bunbury was returned in 1847, on the retirement of Lord Charles Fitzroy, but was defeated by Mr. Stuart in 1852. Colonel Henry William St. Pierre Bunbury served with distinction in the Crimean war; and the youthful bravery and forgetfulness of self displayed by Captain Richard Hanmer Bunbury (deceased) at Navarino will not readily be forgotten.

The funeral of Sir Henry took place at Barton Church, and the bearers of the body were, by his express desire, "clothed not in black, but in grey, as more serviceable afterwards."

REV. JAMES HAMILTON.

April 7. At the Rectory, Beddington, aged 49, the Rev. James Hamilton.

James Hamilton, the only son of Thomas Hamilton, Esq., formerly of Paternoster Row, was born in London, November 9, 1811. His bright, open, active boyhood ripened into a youth sedate and thoughtful; and, with literary tastes and with deepening piety, he felt strongly attracted towards the Christian ministry. He went to St. John's College, Oxford, and graduated there in 1836. In the following year he was ordained, his title to orders being the curacy of Great Baddow, Essex. Of this parish he became Vicar in 1840, and in the following year he resigned it for the rectory of Beddington, Surrey, where he continued until the day that he died.

"Beddington is a beautiful parish, embowered amidst grand old elms, and bright with the Wandle—Izaak Walton's own Wandle—gleaming along through glade and meadow; a region so secluded as to be utterly unconscious of London, only twelve miles distant. Its fourteen hundred inhabitants, partly grouped in two or three hamlets, and partly sprinkled through various inviting nooks and corners, are mostly rural labourers. When the new incumbent came there, nineteen years ago, he found that there was much to do. Although the church was very picturesque, it was neither church-like nor home-like within. To restore its architecture, and to render it a comfortable place of worship, involved a large outlay, but an outlay which he shared so generously as to elict the cheerful contributions of his friends. In like manner he succeeded in erecting commodious schools; and, at a cost more entirely personal, he provided for himself and his successors a handsome rectory.

"His people soon came to know that a man of God was among them. With his pure, elevated, disinterested deportment, with a calm self-control which kept clear of strife and partisanship, and with an accessibility which made him the resort in every emergency, they saw that he was evermore exerting for their good and for his Master's glory, his rare and undisputed ascendancy. Nor was it any effort to him to be continually among them. He felt himself their father. He thoroughly understood and dearly loved that Saxon heart, which, under the fustian jacket or embroidered smock, often beats so loyal and so true; and many a time, at the end of a long day's circuit, he came home faint with fatigue and abstinence, but able to think and speak of nothing save the scenes which had cheered or saddened his spirit.

"Of all his flock, however, the young received the largest and most loving oversight. The schools were near the par-

sonage, and he had a path constructed to them direct from his own door. He was a daily visitor, throwing life and soul into the lessons, and winning to himself at once the teachers and the taught. Besides the usual routine of classwork, he was anxious to interest them in the wonderful world around them. He encouraged them to form a little museum, to which every contribution was welcome, from a stuffed owlet to a stag-horn beetle; and he sought to open their eyes to those beautiful flowers so abundant at Beddington,—from the bee and spider orchises so *bizarre* in the chalk-pits, to the lavender and roses, by the culture of which many of the inhabitants earn their subsistence. Every boy of promise found in him a zealous patron, and in the line of things for which he seemed fittest—clerk, artizan, pupil-teacher—was sure to be helped onward as long as his necessities required or his deserts might justify. But it was for their souls that he watched, and in order to win them he was gentle among them as a nurse cherishing her children. There was one season especially on which he concentrated his most earnest and affectionate efforts. It was that period when the youth of the Church of England make public profession of their faith, and from sponsorial tutelage pass over into a state of avowed personal responsibility. From the long-continued instructions and tenderly-solemn exhortations which preceded such seasons, many of his younger parishioners dated their deepest religious impressions.

"With a constitution by no means robust, he had never been an invalid; and although his worn, attenuated look often made his friends uneasy, it was in vain they said, 'Spare thyself.' Even his short holiday he seemed glad to abbreviate, so as to get back to his beloved Beddington, and before he was himself aware, the vital powers were wasted. Lent brought its extra services, and he had in addition some sixty candidates to prepare for confirmation. One of these, as it is now interesting to recal, was his youngest child and only daughter. The great task of the year was nearly ended, and after ten days more he might look for relaxation. The confirmation was held on Tuesday, the 27th of March, and, according to his custom, he had provided for the young people dinner in the school-room. Passing from the heated apartments into the keen open air, he caught cold, which confined him to his bed, and soon assumed the form of pleuritic fever. With congested lungs, and only able to breathe in quick and panting respirations, the utterances of these last days were reduced to monosyllables. The longest sentence that he spake on the last day of that distressing illness was when some one remarked, 'You are weary,' and he answered, 'Yes; but there remaineth a rest for the people of God.' He lingered on till within an hour of Easter Sunday.

"Some will ask, To which section of the Church did he belong? and what was his school of theology? To which the true answer is, an eclectic theologian, and a Churchman staunch and stedfast. His time at Oxford was the top-tide of the Tractarian movement, and a spirit so devout and susceptible could hardly fail to be impressed by the surrounding influences; but happily for himself, before he listened to the fascinating mysticism of Mr. Newman, he had been a constant hearer of Mr. Howels, and could never forget those sublime corruscations of Christian philosophy which so often flashed from the pulpit of Longacre Chapel; and although he left college with strong Anglican leanings, they were gradually modified by his own sound judgment, and by the actual requirements of an earnest pastorate. It was the Gospel of the grace of God with which he went to the bedsides of his dying parishioners, and within the ample homestead of all genuine Christianity his spirit walked at liberty. On the day that he was dying, waiting in an adjoining apartment, which was one of the spare bed-rooms of the rectory, our eye ran over the book-shelves provided for his visitors, and we saw standing side by side 'The Christian Year,' 'Taylor's Holy Living and Dying,' 'The Memoirs of Robert Murray M'Cheyne, and Henry Venn;' we felt that the collocation was truly typical of the mind which placed them there, and which subordinated all personal attachments and æsthetic preferences to the Name that is above all others. In that Name he would have been content to have his own merged and forgotten: it lives, however, in memories which cannot afford to let it go, and in hearts which owed to him their first introduction to the source of all happiness. And although the place that once knew him so well knows him no more, generations must come and go before Beddington forgets the benefactor who has left his memorial in all its dwellings, and who died, as he had lived, in its service."—(*Communicated.*)

MR. GODDARD JOHNSON.

April 10. At Dereham, aged 83, Mr.

Goddard Johnson, a veteran archæologist.

"The deceased," says the "Norwich Mercury," "enjoyed the esteem and respect of perhaps as wide a circle of friends as any man in any station of life had ever obtained for himself.

"The late Mr. Goddard Johnson was strongly attached to the study of antiquities, and, indeed, his love for the science of archæology in its manifold departments was so bound up in every act of his long life, that his feelings upon this subject were shewn to have been neither gathered from an accidental attraction towards the general science, or from early training, but to be as much a part of his nature and individual self as any one of his senses. The last fifty years of his existence were passed in the depths of research among Roman remains, ancient buildings, the mouldering contents of church chests, municipal muniments, numismatic collections and literature, ecclesiastical brass rubbings, and other kindred employments. Scarcely a coin, a fibula, or a piece of pottery could be exhumed in the district in which the deceased antiquary resided, but was either found by his own hand, brought to him for examination, or passed by purchase into his hands. The knowledge of a 'discovery' having been made in the county, found its way to the late Mr. Johnson as certainly as iron finds its way to the magnet. Persons who had no personal knowledge of him, considered it almost a duty that they should communicate any stray piece of antiquarian intelligence to him; and this singularity, combined with his large and untiring correspondence among friends and acquaintances, rendered him the depository of much of the current archæological news of Norfolk. No amount of personal exertion daunted him in the pursuit of knowledge. Of simple habits, with a mode of life which a 'Norfolk dumpling' and a glass of spring water would at all times amply satisfy, and with a frame capable of enduring great personal exertion, even in his latter days he would undertake long journeys in behalf of his darling pursuit; but when in the prime of life, his excursions to the seats of interesting places at far distances were almost of daily occurrence. The intended removal of tumuli on a Norfolk heath, or an excavation on the site of some old monastery or church, seemed to reach Goddard Johnson instinctively, and frequently before the supposed secret operations could be commenced, he would be found on the spot to assist, indicating, in his unobtrusive manner, the site of the funereal urn filled with the calcined bones of British, Roman, or Saxon progenitors, descrying with the eye of the lynx where lay a first-brass Roman coin wrapped in its green mantle of long accumulated centuries, or taking note whether the walls of churches under repair or destruction disclosed beneath their successive coats of whitewash any indications of mural paintings. In following such occupations, or sitting at home in his small study transcribing or reading, (for he had a good library,) his life was passed in contentment and even pleasure, —although our antiquary, in that earthly region which lay beyond the pale of his home, had experienced considerable family troubles and bereavements. As Charles Lamb says, 'He was a man that had had his losses, and as a mortal he had also borne and felt them.'

"The late Mr. Goddard Johnson never did more than contemplate authorship. In truth, the knack and the refinement necessary were not in him. He could neither round a period, nor did he care to make himself capable. But this was of minor consideration, because he was never desirous of keeping what he knew exclusively to himself. His numismatic learning, his collections on Folk Lore, his gatherings of old Norfolk words and phrases, have for the most part been free to others, and much collected by himself has appeared in the volumes of the Norfolk Archæological Society, and in works published by friends, unacknowledged. Still his services in this way have received many appropriate acknowledgments, and the late Mr. Dawson Turner of Yarmouth, in the printed catalogue to his Illustrated Blomefield, thus speaks of his own indebtedness to our deceased antiquary:—

"'But above all, to Mr. Goddard John-

son, whose efforts in supplying the rubbings of inedited sepulchral brasses, and whatever other objects of antiquity he could collect, have been pursued without intermission, and their results communicated with a hearty kindness that entitle him to the warmest acknowledgments.'

"Although Mr. Johnson died at Dereham, he had quitted this city only a few years, and his friends in Norwich are numerous. His death was the result of no disease, but caused by that natural decline of human power which must, as a sure consequence, visit the man who had seen so many winters, however simple his life, and however much the least indulgences had from taste or principle been rigidly avoided.

"Mr. Johnson was employed by the Corporation of this city in making a Repertory of the city muniments, a task of great labour."

MR. ALBERT SMITH.

May 22. At North-end Lodge, Fulham, of a sudden attack of bronchitis, added to former ailments, aged 43, Mr. Albert Smith, the well-known author and popular lecturer.

The deceased was born at Chertsey, on the 24th May, 1816. His father was a surgeon in very good country practice, and intended bringing up his son to the profession. The boy was accordingly sent to Merchant Taylors' School; and the account of his scholastic experiences, how he was bullied and homesick, and how, finally, he ran away, and found his way from London to Chertsey—all this has been narrated by him in the "Scattergood Family." But even in the boy the ruling passion began to develope itself; and when eleven years old, he was noticed in a county newspaper as having (at a public dinner given to the member for Surrey) "sung two songs in the style of Matthews with a genius and versatility that astonished everybody." From Merchant Taylors' he was sent to the Middlesex Hospital, where he gained several prizes, afterwards continuing his studies at the Hotel Dieu in Paris. On his return to England he practised with his father as a surgeon at Chertsey, and went through all the melancholy drudgery of a country doctor's life, which he has since in so many ways described.

His literary tastes were early developed. These he first gratified by some contributions to the "Medical Times," in which appeared "Jasper Buddle, or Confessions of a Dissecting-room Porter." Not being entirely satisfied with his position as a surgeon, he prepared views of the scenery of the Alps, together with a descriptive lecture, with which he visited most of the small towns in the vicinity of the metropolis during 1839 and 1840. In 1841 he settled in London, and commenced writing for the magazines, in which appeared, among a variety of miscellaneous articles, several of his novels. He afterwards became the dramatic critic of a weekly newspaper, and also wrote many "Physiologies" of the various classes of London society,—"The Gent," "The Ballet Girl," "The Idler upon Town," "The Flirt," all of which had a great sale. In 1849 Mr. Smith visited the East, and on his return published the result of his travels in "A Month at Constantinople," the first of his works in which he proved himself possessed of much greater powers than were needed for mere comic writing.

Mr. Smith, in the autumn of 1851, revisited the scene of his early predilection, and succeeded with much difficulty in gaining the summit of Mont Blanc, a feat which afterwards became one of every day occurrence. On March 15, 1852, he produced at the Egyptian Hall his entertainment of "The Ascent of Mont Blanc," wherein his rapid but distinct utterance, his humour, the well-selected and well-painted scenery, and his careful attention to the comfort of his auditors, enabled him to achieve an unprecedented success. This entertainment continued a standard favourite for several years, when Mr. Smith determined on introducing the British public to an entirely new field of observation. In the autumn of 1858, therefore, he went to China, and after remaining there a sufficient time to make himself acquainted with the manners, customs, and national peculiarities of the inhabitants of

the flowery land, he returned to London, and commenced a series of pictorial and descriptive Chinese entertainments, always delighting his overflowing audiences.

About a year ago the deceased married the eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Keeley, the comedian. His pictorial entertainments are believed to have enabled him to realize a considerable fortune, and it is said that he contemplated retiring into private life, as his lease of the Egyptian Hall was very nearly expired.

Speaking of Mr. Smith some time ago, a writer in the "Illustrated Times" remarked:—"Except for a month's vacation every year, this indefatigable gentleman has never relaxed his labours since 'Mont Blanc' first started; nine times a week he has gone through his entertainment, and sung his songs, never allowing any real or fancied illness, or any domestic matter, however onerous or worrying, to interrupt the due discharge of his business. There are few that can say as much."

CLERGY DECEASED.

May 15. At the residence of his brother, Wm. Slade, esq., Crompton Fold, Bolton-le-Moors, aged 77, the Rev. *Jas. Slade*, Canon of Chester, and Rector of West Kirby.

At Thorpe, aged 66, the Rev. *G. Miller*, Vicar.

May 19. At the Rectory, Cavendish, Suffolk, aged 94, the Rev. *Thomas Castley*, M.A., formerly Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and for nearly 53 years the Incumbent of that parish. He took his degree of B.A. at Cambridge in the year 1787, when he was seventh Wrangler, and was the oldest surviving member on the boards of the University. Few men have enjoyed such uninterrupted health as Mr. Castley; until the fortnight before his decease he was a constant attendant at church, though the duty had for some few years been done by a curate; and he retained possession of his faculties to the last. His family appears to have been remarkable for longevity, his father, who obtained the honours of Senior Wrangler and Chancellor's Medallist in 1755, having lived till nearly 100 years of age, and his brother being still alive and in the enjoyment of good health.

May 23. At Hastings, aged 38, the Rev. *Frederick Bell Pryor*, Rector of Bennington, Herts.

May 25. At Elsecar, Yorkshire, aged 40, the Rev. *George Scaife*, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford, Incumbent of Elsecar, and only surviving brother of John Scaife, esq., solicitor, Newcastle.

May 27. Aged 71, the Rev. *S. T. Slade Gully*, of Trevennen, Cornwall, and Rector of Berrynarbor, Devon.

Suddenly, while preaching, the Rev. *W. Streatfeild*, for thirty-three years Vicar of East Ham, Essex.

At the Rectory, Preston-on-the-Wildmoors, Wellington, Salop, aged 60, the Rev. *W. T. Birds*, Rector.

May 29. At the Vicarage, Ashbury, aged 73, the Rev. *W. Chambers*, B.D., Vicar, and Rural Dean in the diocese of Oxford.

May 31. At Tarrant, Keynston, the Rev. *Chas. Austen*, Rector of Tollard Royal, Wilts.

June 5. At Seend, Wilts, aged 75, the Rev. *George William Daubeny*, LL.B., eldest son of the late Archeacon Daubeny.

June 6. Aged 47, the Rev. *T. Chaffers*, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.

June 9. In Blandford-st., Portman-sq., aged 75, the Rev. *E. Scobell*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Vere-st., and Vicar of Turville, Bucks.

June 11. In Stanhope-st., Hyde-park-gardens, aged 63, the Rev. *Baden Powell*, Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford.

June 15. At Ilfracombe, aged 47, the Rev. *Francis Cooke*, M.A., Incumbent of Bothenhampton, Bridport, formerly of Balliol Coll., Oxford.

June 17. At Orsett-terr., Hyde-park, aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Clayton Glyn*, of Durrington-house, Essex.

June 18. At the East Indian Chaplaincy, Poplar, the Rev. *Robert Bruce Boswell*, late Chaplain to the H.E.I.C. on the Bengal Establishment.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Feb. 5. At Nelson, New Zealand, aged 31, Charles Mousley, esq., S.C.L., of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Feb. 14. On board the "Blenheim," on his voyage home from Calcutta, aged 31, James Vallings, esq., of H.M.'s Bengal Army, third son of the late Fred. Vallings, esq., of Upper Woburn-place.

March 25. At Calcutta, aged seven months, Francis, only son of the Hon. Algernon and Mrs. Chichester.

March 30. At sea, on board H.M.S. "Hermes," Lieut. Tathwell B. Collinson, R.N., eldest son of the Rev. Henry Collinson, Vicar of Stannington. He was buried with military honours at St. Helena.

April 2. In his apartments at the Louvre, M. Sauvageot, the well-known collector of curiosities, and Honorary Conservator of the Imperial Museums. He was one of the best judges of ancient works of art, and had devoted himself for nearly sixty years to seeking out and purchasing such objects. His collection, estimated to be worth 600,000f. or 700,000f., he gave a few years back to the Louvre, on the sole condition of being permitted to remain under the same roof with it until his death. At the moment of dispossessing himself, in favour of the State, of all those objects so precious and so dear to him, he wished to ascertain their number and value. He had an inventory drawn out, conjointly with an appraiser, who pledged himself that he would

estimate each object at the price he would pay for it himself. He found in all 1,680 objects, divided into 32 series, of which the following are the principal:—151 of glass, 94 Italian earthenware, 89 enamels, 97 Palissy earthenware, 90 ivory, 97 bronzes, 142 carvings in wood, 60 furniture, 100 arms, 70 Oriental articles in wax, 92 pictures, 64 painted glass, and 130 jewellery. The estimate of the value attained the amount of 589,200f. The liberality of M. Sauvageot did not stop here, for, during the three years that he passed at the Louvre, he increased the collection by 92 articles worth from 7,000f. to 8,000f. It is therefore a present of nearly 600,000f. which a poor private individual has made to the Museum of the Louvre, and at the always increasing prices which since 1857 all those objects have attained in public sales, it would not be far from the truth to affirm that if this fine collection were now put up to auction it would sell for more than 800,000f.—*Galignani.*

April 7. At St. Helena, aged 56, Col. F. Dudgeon, late of the 44th Madras Native Infantry.

At Mussoorie, Bengal, Thos. Harvey, youngest son of the late General Sir M. Hunter.

April 8. At Forres, aged 88, Dr. John Grant, Staff-surgeon. He was the third son of Mr. James Grant, Heathfield, many years factor for Strathspey; and was born at Old Grantown on Nov. 25, 1771. At an early age he was sent to Marischal College, Aberdeen, where the late Sir James M'Grigor, bart., was his class-fellow. A strong intimacy sprung up between them, which only terminated with Sir James's death. Shortly after leaving college Mr. Grant was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Grant Fencibles, one of the Strathspey regiments, raised by the late Sir James Grant of Grant, who were embodied at Forres in April, 1793—nearly seventy years ago. When the Fencibles were disbanded early in 1799, Dr. Grant was appointed to the 63rd, and went through the campaign under the Duke of York in that year. He was with his regiment in Malta and Gibraltar, and was afterwards placed on the staff, and stationed for some time in Aberdeen; where, in conjunction with his friend Sir James M'Grigor, Mr. Robert Brown, the eminent naturalist, also an intimate friend, and Dr. Moir, he founded the Medical Hall and Library; and their portraits may now be seen side by side in the building. Dr. Grant, after leaving the service, resided in Elgin, and subsequently came to Forres, where he practised his profession from 1819 to 1832, when he retired; but continued to reside there with little interruption till his decease. For many years before, and for some time after, the Reform Bill, he was an active magistrate of the burgh, and took a great interest in all municipal matters and local improvements.—*Forres Gazette.*

April 10. At Kurrachee, in Scinde, Henry Emmanuel Scott, esq., C.E., second son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Scott, of Bevelaw, Mid-Lothian.

April 16. At the residence of his brother, Dr. Macpherson, aged 54, Major Macpherson, political agent at the Court of his Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior. He was the eldest son of the late Dr. Macpherson, Professor of Greek in King's College, Aberdeen, and was born in Old Aberdeen on the 7th of January, 1806. He was educated in Aberdeen, afterwards at Cambridge, and subsequently studied law at Edinburgh, with a view to the Scotch bar. He, however, relinquished this intention, and accepted of an Indian cadetship, and went to Madras in 1827, so that at his death he had been thirty-three years in the service. He was first engaged on the trigonometrical survey of India, and it was while thus employed that he became interested in the Khoonds, his services in connection with whom were of the highest utility. By the influence which his character qualified him to exert over the native mind, he succeeded by the mere force of argument in persuading this tribe to give up such barbarous customs as human sacrifices and female infanticide. The work was not light. He had to labour in a climate so pestilential that in one month ninety-five per cent. of his native followers were struck down, and his own health received a shock so severe as to compel a visit for two years to the Cape. His time there was passed not in idleness or in recreation, but in preparing a valuable report on the condition of the Khoonds, and in visiting, with a view to the perfection of arrangements for their benefit, the frontier tribes of the Kaffirs nearly two thousand miles distant. As a political officer the deceased possessed great abilities, and was one of the foremost among those who rendered important services to Government during the most critical period of the mutiny.

April 20. At Brussels, aged 64, M. Charles de Brouckere, the burgomaster, a very popular functionary. He was born at Maestricht Jan. 6, 1796. In 1831 he was Minister of War, and afterwards Minister of Finance, Director of the Mint, of the Bank of Belgium, &c. He had held the office of burgomaster ever since 1848. Brussels is indebted to him for an admirable supply of water, and for the restoration or construction of most of the public monuments. To him likewise the city owes the construction or improvement of schools, churches, theatres, barracks; also the adoption of various sanitary measures. He was honoured with a public funeral at the cost of the city, and it has been determined that a street shall be named after him, and a monument erected by subscription.

April 22. At Bombay, suddenly, Lieut.-Col. J. H. G. Crawford, Bombay Engineers.

April 26. At his residence, Upton-park-ter., Slough, aged 47, John Ashby, esq.

April 27. At Nivelles, in Belgium, aged 65, George Stainford, esq., late of Hutton, Yorkshire, and formerly of the 23rd Fusiliers, with which regiment he served the Waterloo campaign.

April 29. At Bombay, aged 45, Capt. John George Forbes, Acting Military Auditor-General, Bombay Army, second son of the late John Forbes Mitchell, esq., of Thaniston, Aberdeen.

In camp at Oonia, in Guzerat, East Indies, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, aged 21, Lieut. James Robert Alfred Colebrooke, of H.M.'s 83d

Regt., and youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Colebrooke.

April 30. At Woolwich, aged 74, John Rowley, a well-known sergeant of the Royal Artillery. He enlisted into that regiment at a time (1803) when the nation was in alarm about the threatened invasion of Napoleon. In August, 1808, gunner Rowley, belonging to the famed Major Lawson's company, commenced his active career in the Peninsula, and left it at the peace in 1814. During that stormy period he fought in fifteen battles and sieges, besides numerous lesser affairs, and was twice wounded. For these services he received the war medal and eleven clasps! Twice he served at Gibraltar, and the rest of his time was passed in Guernsey and Woolwich, where he was discharged in 1827. Subsequently he was employed for more than a year as a clerk in the military repository at Woolwich; whence he was removed to Portsmouth, where he filled the office of steward of the Ordnance Hospital for twenty-two years. In this way he was close on fifty years in the service of his country.

May 1. At Bombay, of cholera, aged 26, Henry Lee, eldest son of Henry Boulton Pennell, esq., of Dawlish.

May 2. At Montreal, Canada, from the effects of a fall from his horse, aged 32, Marcus Richard, only son of the Rev. Marcus Richard Southwell, Vicar of St. Stephen's, St. Alban's.

At Chalons-sur-Saone, M. Deslais, Professor of Natural Philosophy at the College of that place. He had occupied himself lately with etherization, and on the previous day had been lecturing upon that subject to the pupils. The next morning he was found dead in his room. He was leaning with his head over a glass of ether, the windows being open as though to prevent suffocation: it is supposed, therefore, that he was making some experiment on himself, which proved fatal.

May 3. At Evesham, aged 47, the wife of Oswald Cheek, esq., Town Clerk of the borough.

May 4. Aged 66, Mary, the wife of Gilbert Bridges, esq., surgeon, Narborough.

At Porkington, Salop, aged 81, Wm. Ormsby Gore, esq. Mr. Gore was a branch of the noble family of Gore, Earls of Arran. He was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, and afterwards entered the army, served as Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Richmond and Earl of Hardwick, during their Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. Early in life he sat for his native county of Leitrim, in the Parliament of Ireland, which county his father had also represented, and it is said that at one time there were no less than thirty members of this house in the Irish Parliament. In 1815 he married Mary Jane Ormsby, of Porkington, in Shropshire, the wealthy heiress of the ancient houses of Willowbrook, in the county of Sligo, and at Owen, of Porkington, Clenenney, and Glyn, in the counties of Salop, Carnarvon, and Merioneth. Upon this occasion Mr. Gore assumed by royal licence the additional surname of Ormsby, before that of Gore. Subsequently, he represented the Carnarvon boroughs during one Parliament, and then came in for the Northern Division of Shropshire, for which he continued member for more than twenty years, and retired at the general election of 1857. Mr. Ormsby Gore was warmly attached to the Conservative party. He was also well known for the active part which he took in promoting railways in the districts in which his estates are situated. He was chairman of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway till his death. By his lady, who survives him, he has left two sons; John Ralph, late groom-in-waiting to her Majesty, formerly M.P. for Carnarvonshire, and now for North Shropshire, who is married to Sarah, dau. of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart.; and William Richard, M.P. for the county of Leitrim, married to Emily, dau. of Adm. Sir George Seymour, K.C.B., heir presumptive to the Marquis of Hertford.

May 5. At the residence of his brother, (the Rev. Henry Parry of Blychau,) aged 35, Augustus ap Henry Parry, esq., surgeon, Llanasaph.

May 6. T. Boult, esq., Wanstead-hall, Essex.

During divine service, at St. Matthew's Church, Widcombe, Bath, aged 59, King Ellison, esq., late of Rodney-st., Liverpool.

At Borrowash Mills, aged 78, John Towle, esq.

At the episcopal palace at Vannef, Monseigneur de Broons de Vauvert, who had been bishop of that see for thirty-three years.

May 7. James Morison, esq., White Rose-hall, Barkingside, Essex, late of H.M.'s. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Aged 75, Sarah, wife of R. Coaks, esq., of Norwich.

In the Lower Close, Norwich, aged 69, Marianne, dau. of the late Rev. William Gunn.

At Birkenhead, Mary, the wife of John Somerville Jackson, esq.

May 8. Aged 53, Jane, wife of the Rev. Wm. Ker, Incumbent of Tipton, Staffordshire.

The Rev. David Stewart, of Ardnamurchan. The rev. gentleman was in the thirty-second year of his incumbency. He was a man of original character and of mark in the country; singularly commanding in his personal appearance, a scholar, a profound theologian, and much esteemed both for the gentleness and fearlessness of his disposition. For the last sixteen years, while the weather, however stormy, did not prevent Mr. Stewart from performing regularly the duties of his extensive district, he was not one day out of his parish either for health or pleasure. About eight miles from the parish church he erected, solely at his own expense, a commodious church and schoolhouse at a point where they were much needed. He was found dead in bed.—*Inverness Courier*.

At Newton, where he had lived for above half-a-century, aged 109, Hugh Fullarton, a native of Ireland. His business was that of a slater, at which he had worked until within the last few years.

May 9. Martha, relict of Henry Pulley, esq., late of Norwich.

At Hales, aged 85, A. Freston, esq.

At New York, aged 67, Samuel Griswold Goodrich, better known as Peter Parley. He was born in Connecticut, commenced life as a publisher

in Harford, and after a visit to Europe in 1824, removed to Boston, where he continued the same business in an enlarged form. From 1828 to 1842 he edited "The Token," an annual to which some of the most celebrated American writers contributed. In 1827 he commenced his series of tales under the name of Peter Parley, and continued them at the rate of a volume a year till 1857. A "Cabinet Library," several school books, two volumes of poems, and a number of sketches, &c., were also written by him. His last work, published in 1857, was his "Recollections of a Life-time, or Men and Things that I have seen." In 1857 he had written and edited 170 volumes, of which about 7,000,000 copies had been sold, and about 300,000 were then sold annually. From these works, though published by various parties, Mr. Goodrich realised a large fortune. He was at one time a member of the Massachusetts senate, and for several years resided in Paris as United States Consul. His decease was sudden, brought on by disease of the heart.

May 10. At Florence, Theodore Parker, a well-known American Unitarian preacher.

May 11. At Madeira, aged 46, Sir F. Hopkins, bt., Athboy, co. Meath, and Rochfort, Westmeath.

In Pulteney-st., Bath, Jane, widow of Webster Whistler, esq.

At Barbados, after a few days' illness, William Fisher Mends, esq., Deputy-Commissary-General of H.M.'s Forces.

May 12. At Park-pl., Cheltenham, aged 65, Martha, wife of W. F. Heather, esq.

At Melksham, Wilts, Richard L. Adney, esq., solicitor, second son of the late Rev. R. Adney; also, *May* 9, aged 13 months, William, youngest son of the above.

At Montreal, Canada East, aged 29, Eliza Crespigny, wife of Capt. Close, R.A., and only daughter of Octavius Williams, esq., of Truro.

May 13. At Cheltenham, Jane, wife of Major A. B. Kerr, 24th Regt., Madras Native Infantry.

At Wrelton, rather suddenly, aged 72, John Skelton, esq.

At his seat, Scarisbrick-hall, aged 59, C. Scarisbrick, esq., of Scarisbrick and Wrightington. The deceased, who was probably the wealthiest commoner in Lancashire, was the representative of the Scarisbrick, Dicconson, and Wrightington families. He was the second son of the late Thomas Eccleston, esq., of Eccleston, near Prescot, the descendant of a family that had been seated there for many centuries. During the civil wars the estates were sequestered by Parliament, but were subsequently restored to the family. Mr. Thomas Eccleston, the father of the deceased Mr. Scarisbrick, sold the Eccleston property in 1812 to Mr. Taylor of Moston. This Thomas Eccleston, on the death of his uncle, Mr. Edward Dicconson of Wrightington, succeeded to the Wrightington property, and by marriage with the heiress of the Scarisbrick family he acquired the Scarisbrick estates and took the name of Scarisbrick. On his death in 1807, he left two sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Thomas, who assumed the name of Scarisbrick, married Sybilla Georgiana, daughter of the late William Farington, of Shawe-hall, and died without issue, in the year 1833. On his death, the next brother, the gentleman just deceased, who had succeeded his father in the Wrightington property, and assumed the name of Dicconson, instead of Eccleston, succeeded to the Scarisbrick property also, and took the name of Scarisbrick only. His succession thereto was disputed by his sisters, but was confirmed in the highest court of law, after a prolonged litigation. Two of his sisters were married—Anne, to Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, bart., by whom she had a son, the late Sir H. Hunloke, bart., who died issueless, and a daughter; and Eliza married to Mr. Edward Clifton, brother of the late Mr. Clifton of Lytham-hall, by whom she has a numerous family. The two unmarried sisters took the name of Dicconson. The late Mr. Scarisbrick served the office of High Sheriff of the county in 1859. He was a Roman Catholic. In politics he was a Conservative, but beyond giving his influence to the candidates of that party, he took no part in public affairs, living generally in great seclusion at one or other of his seats. During the last quarter of a century he acquired vast wealth by the increased value of land at Southport, where he had "great possessions," and his income is computed at £100,000 a year; yet his expenditure was very small. The only extravagance he was ever known to be guilty of was in the purchase of pictures, and he has left a collection of great value. He was a very good landlord, but most eccentric in his conduct. Sometimes nothing could induce him to see a tenant if he called upon him; and it is said that a gentleman who came from London specially to see him on business, had to return without an interview. The deceased was never married; at least he never avowed a marriage, although it has been at times rumoured that he had contracted an alliance abroad.—*Preston Chronicle.*

May 14. At her residence, Newtown-house, near Box, Wilts, Mrs. Holworthy, dau. of the late William Gyde Adey, esq.

At Prior-park-buildings, Bath, aged 76, Wm. Evans, esq., R.N.

At her residence, Priory-st., Cheltenham, aged 83, Jemima, third dau. of the late Thomas Clutterbuck, esq., of Watford-house, Herts.

At Inverness-road, Hyde-park, aged 71, Sarah, widow of William Irving, esq., of Norfolk-terr., Brighton.

May 15. At her residence, Glocester-row, Weymouth, aged 86, Sarah, widow of Colonel James Erskine, C.B., late of H.M.'s 48th Regt.

At Banstead-pl., aged 58, Anne, wife of W. S. H. Fitzroy, esq.

At Chelmsford, aged 81, S. Miller, esq., M.D., for upwards of forty years practising physician in that town, and formerly of the Island of Barbados.

May 16. At Castle Park-terrace, Ashburton, Elizabeth, relict of Sir H. Browne, of Brownylfa, St. Asaph, Flintshire.

At Grantham, aged 84, John Garner, esq., J.P.

At the residence of his son-in-law, (T. H. Willans, esq., Liverpool,) aged 69, William Isaac Morgan, esq., A.M., M.D., Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

At Dilston, Northumberland, aged 65, Hannah Eliza, wife of John Grey, of Dilston.

Suddenly, at Beech-grove, Sunning-hill, aged 64, Samuel Toller, esq.

May 17. At Brixton, Emily, wife of Henry Kingsford, esq., of Littlebourne, Kent.

At Wensley-hall, near Leyburn, Margaret Bruce Dorothy, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Wharton, Vicar of Gilling, near Richmond.

May 18. At Lake-villa, Freemantle-park, Southampton, aged 34, Elizabeth, wife of John Taylor, esq., of Carshalton-park, Surrey, and of Swanage, Dorset.

At Dedham, Essex, Anne Agnes, the wife of W. H. Penrose, esq., and dau. of the late Charles Lillingston, esq., of the Chauntry, Ipswich.

At his residence, Brunswick-house, Hammersmith, John Williams, esq., one of the Justices for the County of Devon and Borough of Devonport.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Archibald Horne, esq., jun., of Inverchroskie and Whitefield, Perthshire, N.B.

At the Curragh-camp, Ireland, aged 23, Capt. John Colling, of H.M.'s 26th Cameronian Regt., having been mortally wounded by a stray bullet at rifle practice.

At his residence, Craven-lodge, near Halifax, John Emmet, esq.

At Stowmarket, aged 73, Ann, relict of the Rev. F. H. Maberly, M.A., Vicar of Great Finborough, Suffolk.

At Malta, Thomas Blayds Molyneux, esq., late of Malta.

Joshua Russell, esq., jun., of Cookham, Berks, son of the Rev. J. Russell, of Blackheath-hill.

At Paris, M. Jules Cahaigne, formerly editor of the *Commune*.

May 19. At the residence of D. Hands, esq., Dorset-sq., Annie, younger dau. of the late R. Jones, esq., of The Box, Awre, Gloucestershire.

At her residence, Blenheim-road, St. John's-wood, aged 87, Ann, widow of Henry Grundy Renshaw, esq.

Aged 67, Henry Luard, esq., fifth son of the late Peter John Luard, esq., of Blyborough-hall, Lincolnshire.

At Voelas, Denbighshire, aged 69, Sarah, wife of C. W. G. Wynne, esq.

At Hastings, aged 40, Andrew Peddie How, esq., of Mark-lane, London.

At Budleigh Salterton, Caroline, second dau. of the late Robert Tate, esq., of Bath.

At Field-end, Haslemere, Surrey, aged 81, Charlotte, wife of James Simmons, esq.

At Sidmouth, Wm. Clark, esq., of Gloucester-terr., Campden-hill, London.

M. Philip Lebas, son of the Conventionist of that name, and member of the Institute. He was chosen in 1820 by Queen Hortense as the tutor of Prince Louis Napoleon, the present Emperor. It was M. Lebas who, in 1830, restored the celebrated inscription on the pediment of the Panthéon, "Aux grands hommes, la Patrie reconnaissante." M. Lebas had been for some years past librarian at the Sorbonne; and he was also an examiner in Greek Literature at the Superior Normal School.

At Marseilles, the Count Henri de Pradine, Controller-General of the army under the first Empire, and afterwards Receiver of the Finances at Chateaudun.

May 20. At Ivinitza, Russia, Lucy, Baroness de Chandoir, and dau. of the late Sir A. Crichton.

At Heigham, aged 52, Elizabeth Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. Dennis Hill, of Gressenhall Rectory.

At his residence at Cowes, Spencer de Horsey, esq. The deceased, who was formerly well known as a member of the House of Commons, was son of the Rev. Dr. Kilderbee, formerly Rector of Campsey Ash, who took the name of De Horsey. He married in 1824 Lady Louisa Rous, youngest dau. of the first Earl of Stradbroke, and sister to the present Earl, by whom he leaves two sons, Capt. de Horsey, R.N., and Lieut.-Col. de Horsey, of the Grenadier Guards, and a dau., the Countess of Cardigan.

At Paris, Rear-Adm. Guillois, Councillor of State, formerly Maritime Prefect at Cherburg, and Director of the Cabinet of the Minister of the Marine.

May 21. At Brighton, aged 69, Charles Parke, esq., of Henbury-house, Sturminster Marshall, J.P. for Dorset.

At Torquay, aged 39, Capt. R. W. Mackechnie, H.M.'s 5th Regt. Bombay N.I.

At Belgrave, aged 71, the wife of Mr. Daniel Cox, and only surviving dau. of the late John Throsby, gent., compiler of the History of Leicester.

At North-villa, Regent's-park, Maj.-Gen. W. Miles, H.E.I.S., and of Cheshunt, Herts.

At Southfield-lodge, Eastbourne, aged 86, Sir Wm. Domville, bart., Lord Mayor of London in 1813-14, when the Allied Sovereigns were entertained at Guildhall.

In Brompton-sq., aged 45, Wm. Hook Morley, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Edinburgh, suddenly, from congestion of the brain, Professor Lizars. In early life the deceased served as surgeon in the Royal Navy, and on his retirement from the service he settled in Edinburgh, where his reputation as an able and successful operator has always stood high. He held for thirty years the position of Professor of Surgery in connection with the Royal College of Surgeons, and was also for a considerable time senior operating surgeon of the Royal Infirmary. Mr. Lizars was the author of several medical works; his "Anatomical Plates" more particularly holding an important place in the estimation of the profession.

May 22. Aged 67, Lieut.-Col. Sir Archibald Murray, bart., late of the 3rd Fusilier Guards.

At Rowde, aged 74, John Fisher, esq.

At his residence, the Elms, Shirley, near Southampton, aged 84, Henry Grimes, esq., late of Coton-house, near Rugby.

May 23. At Chelmsford, suddenly, aged 61,

W. Gibson, esq., of Ongar, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Essex.

At his residence, adjoining the Palace, Mr. F. H. Glover, F.S.A. Deceased had been librarian to the Queen for upwards of twenty years.

At Union-terr., Plymouth, Agnes, eldest dau. of the late Henry Holland Searle, esq., late Lieut. R.N. Hospital, Stonehouse, and of Nethertonhouse, Devon.

At Stock, near Ingatestone, aged 55, William Arthur, eldest son of the late Capt. Heywood, of Colchester.

In Pulteney-st., Bath, aged 55, Anne, wife of W. Hunt, esq., and only dau. of the late W. Pritchard, esq., of Bath.

In St. James's-sq., Notting-hill, aged 76, Sarah, widow of John Bayfield Nettleship, esq., of Hingham, Norfolk.

At Cottingham, Mr. J. Hill, of Hull, solicitor.

At Falmouth, aged 72, John White, esq., merchant.

At Berwick, N.B., at the residence of her son, the Rev. J. R. Dakers, aged 73, Charlotte, widow of the late Colin Dakers, esq., M.D.

At Anglesqueville (Seine-Inferieure), after a short illness, Rear-Admiral Aubry-Bailleul, a former Governor of Guadaloupe.

May 24. At Warwick, aged 71, Joseph Moore Boultbee, esq., of Springfield, Lieut.-Col. 1st Warwick Militia. The review of the regiment terminated in a fatal accident to the Colonel. He was riding at the head of his regiment on an Arabian charger, when it started, and struck against the horse of Lord Leigh. The Colonel lost his stirrup, and the horse threw him. By the fall he sustained concussion of the brain, and died in about two hours afterwards.

At his residence in the Albany, Arthur Brisco, esq., of Newtown-hall, Montgomeryshire, 11th Hussars, and second son of Wastel Brisco, esq., of Bohemia, near Hastings.

Suddenly, at Impington-hall, Cambridgeshire, aged 51, Alexander Cotton, esq., J.P. for the county, and of Landwade, Lieut. R.N.

At Barnstaple, aged 78, Jane, relict of John Avery, esq.

In London, aged 68, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Dundas, of Carron-hall and Torwood. The deceased was the son of Major-Gen. Thomas Dundas and Lady Helena, daughter of the Earl of Home. He attended the Military College at Marlow, and afterwards entered the army as ensign in the 52nd Light Infantry, which formed part of the Light Division. He afterwards joined the 1st Royal Dragoons as lieutenant, and subsequently was appointed captain of the 15th Hussars. H marched into France with the army of occupation, but almost immediately returned home, and in 1815 married Charlotte Anna, daughter of Joseph Boultbee, esq., of Springfield-house, Warwick. On the breaking out of the war the same year he rejoined his regiment, and in 1816 retired on half-pay with the rank of major, and was subsequently advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In private conversation the Colonel fought his battles o'er again with a hearty goodwill. He was firmly attached to the Established Church, in which he was an elder for many years.—*Falkland Herald.*

May 25. At Clifton, suddenly, Jas. Alexander Gibson, esq., of Launceston, Tasmania, late Chief Agent of the Van Dieman's Land Company, Member of the Legislative Assembly, and Justice of the Peace in that colony.

At the Cathedral School, Exeter, of consumption, Emily Martha, wife of Edm. T. Fowerraker, and dau. of W. Munk, esq., Mount Radfordhouse, Exeter.

At Winterton Rectory, Norfolk, aged 66, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. Nelson.

At his residence, Cornwall-terr., Regent's-park, Robert Bayard, esq., youngest son of the late Major Bayard, of Bath.

At the Rectory, Shillingstone, Dorset, aged 44, Walter Comyns Dunsford, esq.

At Whickham, aged 95, Robert Grey, esq., formerly of Shorestone-hall.

At Walliscote-house, near Reading, aged 79, Vice-Admiral Robert Merrick Fowler.

At Thorner, near Leeds, Charles Clough, esq., of Bradford, solicitor.

At Playford, near Ipswich, aged 77, Mr. Arthur Biddell. Few men have descended to the grave, at a ripe old age, with a larger share of the respect and affection of his survivors. Possessed of natural powers of no common order, it was the opinion of a near relative standing in the very highest ranks of science, that, with the same advantages, Mr. Biddell would have taken as high a place as himself; but his education was confined to what could be afforded by the village school of Rougham. For upwards of half a century he occupied the Hill Farm at Playford (where he died) under the noble house of Ickworth, and to his mechanical inventiveness, which procured for him the friendship of the late Sir William Cubitt and other men of science, agriculture and other arts are indebted for many implements and improvements, for one of which, the hay-borer, he received a silver medal from the Society of Arts, and his scarifier is the best known. In his public capacity as a valuer, he was highly esteemed for his independence and correctness of judgment, and in tithe apportioning and valuing for rates he was employed perhaps to a larger extent than any other man in the county. He had been a great sufferer from rheumatism for some time, but he rode about his farm on Wednesday, and was as well as usual in the evening. About two o'clock on Thursday morning he was seized with a violent attack, followed very soon by a state of unconsciousness, in which he expired on the following morning.

May 26. Rather suddenly, aged 88, Miss Salmond, of Minster-yard, York. In her the various religious and charitable societies of York have lost a liberal benefactor, and the poor a warm friend.

At his residence, Codnor, aged 80, Wm. Slack, esq., the founder of a Wesleyan Methodist chapel at that place.

At Kensington Palace-gardens, very suddenly, aged 57, Joseph Earle, esq.

Aged 78, Samuel Ellison Pearse, esq., R.N.,

the venerable vestry-clerk and borough-treasurer of Gateshead. His remains were interred in St. Cuthbert's churchyard, Bensham. Mr. Pearse served an apprenticeship at sea on board a Tyne collier, and was pressed in Yarmouth Roads in 1800. He rose in the Navy to the offices of quartermaster and captain of the foretop; and after being engaged in some smaller affairs, he was in a flying squadron supporting the fleet under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. Lord Collingwood appointed him sailing-master in 1811; and he afterwards served in the West Indies, and on the coast of Labrador, with Captain Murray, of H.M.'s frigate "Valorous." On his retirement, he became a resident of Gateshead, and had lived there many years.

Aged 40, David Bristow, fourth son of Ellis John Troughton, esq.

Mary, the wife of James Wyon, esq., of the Royal Mint.

May 27. At Nivelles, Belgium, aged 64, Geo. Stainforth, esq., late of Hutton, and formerly of the 23rd Fusiliers, with which regiment he served in the Waterloo campaign.

At Newark, aged 62, Mr. William Hall, coachmaker. Mr. Hall filled the office of mayor in the two successive years 1850 and 1851. He was appointed Chairman of the Improvement Commissioners when they commenced their labours under the new Act in August, 1851, and continued to hold that position up to the time of his death, with the exception of the year 1853-4, when Mr. Ragsdale filled the office.

At Almholme, near Doncaster, much and deservedly esteemed, aged 77, Mary, relict of Nathan Workman, esq.

At Witchampton, aged 72, Mr. Wm. Burt, a member of the firm of Burt and Son, of the paper mills.

At Clapham-rise, aged 70, Edw. Jenkins, esq.

In Clarence-sq., Gosport, Jane, wife of Thomas W. M'Donald, esq., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

At her residence in Leamington, aged 84, Maria, relict of G. Eld Smith, esq., formerly of Linton, Derbyshire.

At Burton-much-Wenlock, Shropsh., aged 29, Geo. Baugh, esq., youngest son of the late Mrs. William Hunt, Pulteney-street, surviving his mother but four days.

Aged 57, George Roberts, esq., of Castle-street, Dover, late of Lyme Regis, Dorset.

At High Wycombe, aged 80, John Nash, esq.

At South-West Buildings, Weston-rd., aged 77, Mrs. Marshall, widow of Henry Augustus Marshall, esq., Civil Service, Island of Ceylon.

May 28. Suddenly, aged 69, Samuel Minton, esq., of Clewer-court, Windsor.

At Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 49, Captain Charles Barker, R.N.

Aged 33, Frances Bell, wife of the Rev. Henry Smith, Vicar of Easton Maudit, Northamptonshire.

At Western-cottages, Brighton, aged 80, Miss Charlotte Mackintosh.

At Redcar, Ann, relict of the Rev. Richard Shepherd, Vicar of Rudby in Cleveland.

Aged 70, Mrs. Mary Atkinson, relict of Thomas Atkinson, esq., late of the Post-office, and Castlenau-villas, Barnes, Surrey.

At Hampshire-ter., Camden-villas, aged 83, Mrs. Sarah Anne Filmore, widow of Abraham Filmore, esq., of Ilsington and Devonport.

At Pau, aged 34, Marion Sadlier, wife of W. Hore, esq., and only dau. of the Lord Bishop of Limerick.

At Ridgway, aged 54, Hannah, wife of Wm. Harriott, esq., Master R.N.

At Westbourne-pl., Eaton-sq., aged 52, Mary Jane, wife of William Johnston, esq.

Aged 38, James Grant, wife of Samuel Grundy, esq., Bridge-hall, Bury, Lancashire.

May 29. At Isham Rectory, Northamptonshire, aged 21, William Mellor Brown, of St. John's College, Cambridge, youngest son of the Rev. J. Mellor Brown, Rector of Isham.

At St. Leonards, aged 78, William Butterworth Bayley, esq., for many years a director, and at one time Chairman, of the Hon. East India Company.

At Cambridge, aged 47, Anne Jane, wife of the Rev. Edward Geare, late of Woodstock.

At Boltons, West Brompton, aged 59, Elizabeth Ann, dau. of the late Rev. Richard Lucas, of Hitchin, Herts.

In Prospect-st., Plymouth, aged 71, Mr. Thos. Ham, shipowner.

Hannah, relict of John Alsop, esq., of Leabridge.

In Southwick-st., Hyde-park-sq., aged 66, Hugh Alexander Emerson, esq., late Solicitor-General of Newfoundland.

May 30. At Clifton, aged 38, Captain C. W. Timbrell, of the Bengal Artillery.

At his residence, The Grove, East Dulwich, aged 69, Samuel Hall, esq., of Bridge-row.

Aged 26, George Ravenscroft Seacome, esq., Lieut. 2nd Grenadier Regt. Her Majesty's Indian Army.

At Royal-cres., Notting-hill, Unity Munro, wife of the late Rev. F. Edgeworth, of Edgeworthstown and Kingstown, Ireland.

At Eldon-road, Kensington, aged 77, George Woolley, esq., M.D., formerly of Brompton-row, Middlesex, and upwards of forty years Medical Attendant at the Royal Humane Society's Receiving-house, Hyde-park.

May 31. At Heytesbury, aged 80, the Rt. Hon. Lord Heytesbury, G.C.B.

At the Paddock, Thetford, aged 80, Mrs. Bidwell, relict of John Bidwell, esq., long head of the Consular Department, Foreign Office.

Suddenly, at South Wembury-house, near Plymouth, from a severe attack of apoplexy, Mary Caldwell, only dau. of the late John Parks, esq., Crescent, Bath, and wife of Alexander Little, Commander R.N.

After two days' illness, whilst on a visit at E. L. Crewe's, esq., Repton-park, Sarah Jane, only dau. of the Rev. J. W. Inchbald, late Incumbent of St. Mary's, Rochdale, Lancashire.

At her residence, Ruthin, North Wales, aged 66, Mrs. Ann Maurice, relict of Thomas Maurice, esq.

James Stilwell, esq., of The Avenue, Lower Tooting.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 53, Martha, wife of Mr. R. F. Bartrop, solicitor.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 38, John Alleyne Simmons, esq., of Vauchuse Estate, Barbados.

At Cheltenham, Isabella Maria, youngest dau. of the late Thomas McWhinney, esq., of Kingston, Jamaica.

In Belmont-st., Aberdeen, Mary, second dau. of the late Gen. Hay, of Rannes, and relict of Major Mitchell, of Ashgrove.

At Cotham, John Holmes, esq., whose munificence was of a character little thought of by those who knew his quiet and unostentatious life. Living the greater part of his days in Bristol, although not a native, he, during his long life, distributed his means with no scanty hand to many of the local charities, and also towards the erection of numerous places of worship of all denominations, as well as to schools, and to other more private objects, thus dispensing in his lifetime a large portion of a handsome fortune, amounting to little less than £80,000.—*Bristol Daily Post.*

At Cuckfield, aged 75, Mary Frances, wife of Lovel Byass, esq., surgeon, of Cuckfield. Twice during the period that Mr. Byass has practised in Sussex his friends and patients have expressed their admiration of his skill and character by valuable presentations of plate, and in 1856, on the fiftieth anniversary of their settling at Cuckfield, when a service of plate was publicly presented him, an *or-moulu* timepiece was also presented to his wife, whose charitable attentions to her poorer neighbours had greatly endeared her to all classes.

Lately. Aged 98, Miss Charlotte Pilgrim, who, it is stated, for ninety-three years was never absent from the parish of Watton one month.

Of wounds received in an attack made upon him by one of the chiefs under Negoussi, the rebel Governor of Tigré, while he was travelling through that province on his way from Gondar to Massowa, Mr. Plowden, her Majesty's Consul in Abyssinia. He was ransomed by King Theodore for 1,000 dollars, but was already in a dying state.

At Moscow, after having been delivered of a dead child, Julia Pastrana, a native of South America, who, although a perfect woman in other respects, was completely covered with long hair, which, with a face exceedingly protuberant in the lower part, gave her much of the appearance of an ape. The deceased was exhibited some time since in London.

At Auteuil, where he had lately resided for his health, Stefan Bey, ex-minister of Foreign Affairs to the Viceroy of Egypt. He has left a widow, a French lady, by whom he had three children, who survive him.

At Copenhagen, aged 82, M. Oerstedt, a celebrated jurisconsult, who was for some time Prime Minister of Denmark.

June 1. At Batford-house, near Cheltenham, aged 86, Gen. Sir David Leighton, K.C.B., the senior officer in the Bombay Establishment. The deceased entered the service of the East India Company in 1795, and was present at the siege of Seringapatam. He served against Doondia Waugh in 1800, and in Malabar during the rebellion in 1803, and in 1815 he commanded a brigade in the Deccan field force. He took part in the expedition to Arabia, in 1821, which resulted in the subjugation of the tribe Beni Boo Ali. He held for many years the office of Adjutant-Gen. to the Bombay Army, and the firmness, regularity, and impartiality which characterized his administration gave general satisfaction, and gained for him the esteem and respect of all those with whom he was brought in contact.

At Whimple, aged 90, Caroline, relict of William Buller, esq., of Maidwell, Northamptonsh., and of Whimple.

At Wakefield, aged 82, Sarah, widow of Wm. Dawson, esq., solicitor, late of that place.

At Pinner, Middlesex, aged 69, W. Wyatt, esq.

At Tenterfield, Haddington, N.B., aged 86, Janet, the last surviving dau. of the late Hay Donaldson, esq., of Haddington.

At his residence, Clarges-st., aged 97, James Carrick Moore, esq., of Corswall, Wigtonshire, N.B.

At Painswick, Gloucestershire, aged 75, Col. George Stuart.

At the Crescent, Windsor, aged 55, Thomas P. Ward, esq., late of Wingfield-lodge, Winkfield, Berks.

In Mount-st., Grovesnor-sq., aged 28, Maria Susannah, second dau. of Fryer Richardson, esq., of Whinney-house, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.

At the residence of his uncle, Upper Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, aged 18, E. Vaux, esq.

At Leamington, aged 67, J. Harvey Thursby, esq., late of Abington-abbey, Northamptonshire.

At Heigham-fields, Norwich, aged 70, John Goodserson, esq.

June 2. At his seat, near Dundee, aged 82, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Chalmers, C.B. and K.C.H. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Mr. William Chalmers, of Glenericht, Perthshire, and was born in 1787. Soon after completing his 16th year he entered the army. He served in Sicily in 1806 and 1807, and the following year accompanied his regiment to Portugal, and served during the campaigns of 1808 and 1809 in that country and in Spain. He was in the expedition to Walcheren, including the bombardment of Flushing. In 1810 he proceeded to Cadiz, and took part in all the succeeding campaigns in the Peninsula. He was employed on the staff, and was severely wounded in the assault of the entrenchments at Sarre, and during his services in Portugal and Spain he had six horses killed or wounded under him in action. He was present in seventeen engagements, six of them general actions, exclusive of sieges, &c. He also served in the campaign of 1814 in the Netherlands, and was present at Waterloo, where he commanded a wing of the 52nd Regiment, of which he was Major, and had three horses shot under him. He was at the capture of Paris, and

did not return from France until 1817. In 1837 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Order of Knighthood; was in 1838 made a Companion of the Order of the Bath; was, by letters patent, made a Knight Bachelor in 1847; and was appointed Colonel of the 78th Regiment the 30th of September, 1853. The deceased had received the silver war medal and eight clasps for Barossa, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, and Nivelle. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, the 9th of July, 1803; Lieut., the 25th of October, 1803; Capt., the 27th of August, 1807; Major, the 26th of August, 1813; Lieut.-Col., the 18th of June, 1815; Col., the 10th of January, 1837; Major-Gen., the 9th of November, 1846; and Lieut.-Gen. the 20th of June, 1854.

At Isleworth, Middlesex, aged 100, Frances, relict of Samuel Goodenough, esq., having survived her husband fifty years.

Of brain fever, aged 30, Malvern Millington Brewerton, esq., son of the late W. H. Millington Brewerton, esq., of Croydon, Surrey.

At his residence, Plas Llanddyfnan, Anglesey, North Wales, Thomas Owen, esq.

At Frognal, Hampstead, Smith Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Norton Longman, esq.

At Porchester-terrace North, Kensington-gardens, John Samuel Torrens, esq., late a Judge of the Sudder Court, Bengal.

June 3. In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 88, Field-Marshal the Earl of Strafford, G.C.B., G.C.H.

At 32, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 61, Major-Gen. F. S. Hawkins, of the Bengal Army.

At his residence, near Southampton, aged 76, John Jenkins Loney, esq., Lieut. R.N.

Aged 79, Mr. Ferneley, the animal-painter. He was originally a wheelwright, but abandoned the trade for painting, and his first sitter was Mr. Assheton Smith, the well-known fox-hunter.

June 4. At the Manor-house, Great Durnford, aged 50, Capt. William Wylly Chambers, R.N., only son of the late Capt. Samuel Chambers, R.N.

At Liskeard, Bernard Anstis, esq., solicitor. Mr. Anstis was one of the leaders of the Reform party in East Cornwall; he several times filled the office of Mayor of Liskeard, and generally was associated in every local object of interest to his fellow-townsmen.

Suddenly, at Hastings, of paralysis, aged 62, Samuel Page, esq., of Lansdowne-road, South Lambeth, Surrey, and Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

At Brearley-house, near Halifax, aged 75, Mrs. Riley, relict of John Riley, esq., J.P.

At Barham, Kent, aged 64, Edmund Lloyd, esq.

At St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 26, Anne, wife of James B. Gardner, esq., of Moulmein.

June 5. At Marlborough-place, St. John's-wood, aged 72, William J. C. Storey, esq.

Aged 80, Joshua Pedley, esq., of Forest-gate, West Ham, Essex.

At Forest-gate, Essex, aged 48, Capt. H. W. Taylor, many years in the Calcutta trade.

At his residence, Albion-terrace, Commercial-road East, aged 42, Capt. B. McDermott, late of the P. and O. Company's ship "Fort William."

At Barton-under-Needwood, Rebecca, wife of Sir Reynold Alleyne, bart.

At Paris, aged 32, the Hon. John Howe Montague Browne, Capt. 80th Regt., second son of Lord Kilmaine.

At Flagstaff-cottage, Landrake, John Rogers, esq., formerly of Roselion, St. Blazey.

At the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, of bronchitis, Major-Gen. Frederic Thomas Buller, late of the Coldstream Guards.

At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, aged 71, John Whitmarsh, esq., R.N.

June 6. In Little Smith-street, Westminster, Mr. Humphrey Brown, formerly M.P. for Tewkesbury.

At Abbotsbury, Newton Bushel, aged 38, Fanny, third dau. of the late Josias Baker, British Consul at Syracuse.

At Updowne, Sandwich, aged 59, Mary, relict of Sir Thomas Noel Harris, K.C.H.

At the residence of his son, West Brook-cottage, Dartmouth, aged 88, Mr. Jonas Coaker.

At Malta, on board H.M.S. "Megæra," G. F. C. Bateman, esq., late Paymaster of H.M.S. "Neptune."

At Buxton, Derbyshire, aged 54, Thos. Benson Elley, esq. The deceased was a magistrate for Staffordshire, and filled the office of mayor of Stafford for two years in succession.

At Abbotsbury, Newton Bushell, Devon, aged 38, Fanny, third dau. of the late Josias Baker, British Consul at Syracuse.

At her residence, Southover, near Lewes, aged 84, Mrs. Mary Ann Barrow, widow of John Barrow, esq., late of Davies-st., Berkeley-sq.

Aged 70, Anne, widow of John Batcheler, esq., surgeon, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Godfrey Heathcote, of Southwell, Notts.

Suddenly, at Portland-terrace, Hastings, aged 64, William Thomas Baxter, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.S.

June 7. At Ockbrook, aged 49, Alicia Marianne, second dau. of the Rev. John Oliver, Rector of Swepstone, Leicestershire.

At Naples, of low fever, aged 37, Lewis John Barbar, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Island of Candia.

At the residence of her sister, Bishton-hall, Stafford, aged 80, Lady Chetwynd.

At Highweek, Newton Bushel, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Samuel Bramscombe, esq.

Aged 49, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. Robert Gamson, Vicar of Normanton-on-Trent.

At Snow-ball, Durham, aged 8, Christopher Sherwood, seventh son of W. Surtees Raine, esq.

At Sunderland, Edward Backhouse, esq., formerly a partner in the banking firm of Backhouse and Co. His remains were interred in Bishopwearmouth cemetery; the funeral was attended by several of the Sunderland magistrates, including the Mayor, and many well-known members of the Society of Friends.

At Scarborough, Sarah, widow of Samuel C. Brandram, esq., formerly of Sise-lane.

June 8. At Brighton, aged 78, Admiral Edw.

Hawker. He entered the Navy in 1793, became captain in 1804, and had received the naval medal with one clasp for his services.

Suddenly, at Brook-villa, Leam-terrace, aged 59, Mariana, widow of the Rev. E. P. Denniss.

At Holmwood-house, Surrey, aged 77, the Baron de Hochepied Larpent.

At Bexhill, Sussex, Anna, widow of George Watson, esq., of Eastnor, Herefordshire.

At St. Leonards, aged 58, Edm. Burrow, esq., of Granville-place, Blackheath.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Henry Wood, late of H.M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons.

June 9. At Leamington, aged 96, Lady Carnegie.

At Venice, of apoplexy, aged 59, G. P. R. James, esq., H.M.'s Consul-General, the well-known novelist.

At Addiscombe-villas, Croydon, aged 73, Josh. Beardmore, esq.

At North Dalton Wold-house, aged 70, Wm. Binnington, esq.

Harriet, widow of Thomas Milne, esq., of Warley-house, Yorkshire.

In London, aged 16, Bessy, youngest surviving dau. of Mr. Matthew Patterson, chief clerk of H.M.'s Customs, Newcastle.

June 10. At Canterbury, aged 42, William Piers Ormerod, esq., F.R.C.S., late one of the surgeons of the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, and fifth son of George Ormerod, D.C.L., of Tyldesley, Lancashire, and Sedbury-park, Gloucestershire.

At Somerset-pl., Stoke, aged 68, James Dawe, esq., actuary of the Devonport Savings' Bank.

At Canterbury, aged 25, Godfrey Thos. Hallifax, esq., only son of the Rev. J. S. Hallifax, of Edwardstow-house, co. Suffolk.

At the residence of his father-in-law, Douglas, near Cork, aged 44, Arthur Maude, esq., late of Rose-hill, Rawmarsh, a magistrate of the West Riding.

At his residence, North Parade, Penzance, aged 93, P. C. Veale, esq.

June 11. At her residence in Piccadilly, Lady Charles Somerset, widow of Gen. Lord Charles Somerset, second son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, and sister to the present Earl Poulett.

At Pimlico, Mrs. Heatherly, widow of Henry Heatherly, esq., and sister of Mrs. Richards, Paradise-pl., Stoke.

At Osgathorpe, Charles James Fox, fifth son of the Rev. Joseph Younghusband, M.A., formerly of Saxilby, Lincolnshire.

At Pilton, Devon, aged 70, J. R. Davey, esq.

At Thorncliffe, Leamington, Hannah, wife of John Walker, esq., late of Weaste-hall, Pendleton, near Manchester.

At Beverley, Benjamin Hind, esq., late manager of the Malton Branch of the Union Bank.

At Wirksworth, aged 71, Thos. Poyser, esq.

At Ramsgate, aged 91, Benjamin Nind, esq., late of Throgmorton-st., London, and Leytonstone, Essex.

June 12. Suddenly, in Paris, Maria Dolores, wife of Vice-Admiral Grenfell, I.B.N., Consul-General of Brazil, of Wellesley-terr., Liverpool.

June 13. At Old Charlton, Kent, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of Edward Riddle, esq., of Greenwich Hospital.

At his residence, Waterloo, near Liverpool, Joseph Churton, esq., surgeon.

In Oxendon-st., Haymarket, aged 78, Capt. Richard Stuart, R.N.

In Hyde-st., Winchester, aged 52, Eliza, wife of Charles Curry Bickham.

At Brunswick-pl., Bath, of bronchitis, Margaret Anne, only dau. of the late Thos. Andrews, esq.

June 14. At Allington-castle, near Maidstone, aged 81, Mr. Thomas Pack.

At Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 56, John Parkinson, esq.

At Southampton, Harriette, dau. of Alexander Mangin, esq.

In Green's-row, Chelsea, aged 33, Philip Davies Margesson, Capt. Royal Artillery, F.R.G.S., fourth son of the Rev. W. Margesson.

At Paris, Mary, widow of Lieut.-Col. Delmé.

June 15. At Plumstead, Kent, aged 81, Dame Louisa Augusta Perrott, widow of Sir E. Bindloss Perrott, bart., third dau. of the late Col. N. Bayly, M.P., formerly of the 1st Foot Guards (Grenadiers), and the R.W.M.M.

At Tyringham, Bucks, aged 71, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Richard Hoare, R.N., and dau. of the late William Praed, esq.

At Cringleford, Norwich, aged 35, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. W. C. Davie.

At Ashmore, Dorset, aged 82, Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. J. E. Adams, Rector of that parish.

June 16. At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, aged 75, John Elliot, esq., steward of that establishment.

June 17. In Chesham-pl., Elizabeth Sarah, the wife of Abraham George Robarts, esq.

At Thorncombe-house, near Taunton, Somerset, John Norris, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for that county.

June 18. At his residence, Mousehold-house, near Norwich, aged 74, General Sir R. J. Harvey, C.B., K.T.S., Knight Commander of the Order of St. Bento D'Avis, F.R.S. and F.A.S.

At Fitzroy-terr., Glocester-road, Regent's-park, of apoplexy, aged 53, Capt. W. B. Liot, formerly of Tottenham, and late Chairman of the Board of Management of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

At her residence, in Holywell, Oxford, aged 79, from the effects of an accident, Sarah Ann Chapman, younger dau. of the Rev. Joseph Chapman, D.D., formerly President of Trinity College, in the University of Oxford.

In Campden-grove, Kensington, Major-Gen. Grantham, late of the Royal Artillery.

June 19. At Edinburgh, Andrew Anderson, M.D., formerly Surgeon in H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders.

June 21. In London, of scarlet fever, Caroline, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Ellis Boates, of Rosynalt, Denbighshire.

June 24. At Paris, aged 75, Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, May 26, 1860.	June 2, 1860.	June 9, 1860.	June 12, 1860.
Mean Temperature . . .			59·0°	51·3°	51·9°	53·9°
London	78029	2362236	1087	1004	969	1064
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	164	171	177	167
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	236	195	177	228
12-19. Central Districts	1938	393256	132	136	134	141
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	233	232	222	236
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	322	270	259	292

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
May 26 .	518	161	175	165	53	1087	842	838	1680
June 2 .	498	141	170	163	32	1004	766	751	1517
" 9 .	457	142	176	157	37	969	842	849	1691
" 16 .	524	171	184	154	29	1064	879	873	1752

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Beans. s. d.	Peas. s. d.
Average of Six Weeks.	53 3	36 1	26 6	37 0	46 2	40 5
Week ending June 16.	54 11	35 3	26 11	37 0	44 9	40 4

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JUNE 21.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 7*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 18*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

		Head of Cattle at Market, JUNE 21.	
Beef	3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Beasts	950
Mutton	4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	11,650
Veal	4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	Calves	500
Pork	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Pigs	210
Lamb	6*s.* 0*d.* to 7*s.* 0*d.*		

COAL-MARKET, JUNE 20.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 15*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 13*s.* 3*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From May 24 to June 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	62	69	57	29. 95	cloudy, fair	9	54	58	48	29. 58	heavy rain
25	50	67	53	29. 74	cldy. fair, rain	10	51	61	51	29. 64	cldy. showers
26	59	64	49	29. 34	cldy. hvy. shrs.	11	53	63	54	29. 79	do. rain
27	53	60	51	29. 74	cldy. hvy. rain	12	52	58	52	29. 44	hvy. rn. const.
28	51	49	44	29. 59	cly. hy. rn. hail	13	55	65	49	29. 54	cloudy, fair
29	51	59	49	29. 94	cloudy	14	56	62	50	29. 66	do. do. hy. shrs.
30	53	59	52	29. 87	cloudy, fair	15	58	64	49	29. 65	hvy. rain, hail
31	50	56	53	29. 66	const. hvy. rn.	16	58	62	57	29. 64	cldy. showers
J. 1	51	64	53	29. 49	cly. fr. slgt. rn.	17	48	53	51	29. 58	const. hvy. rain
2	55	57	50	29. 27	const. hvy. rain	18	50	65	55	29. 75	cloudy, fair
3	55	57	53	29. 34	cldy. rn. cldy.	19	54	64	56	29. 73	cloudy, rain
4	53	61	50	29. 63	do. do.	20	59	67	56	29. 63	hvy. rain, hail
5	54	63	49	29. 77	do. hvy. rn. hail	21	58	68	56	29. 75	hy. rn. thu. ligt.
6	60	62	52	29. 69	do. showers	22	60	69	56	29. 94	fair, cldy, rain
7	59	60	47	29. 66	heavy rain	23	60	69	60	29. 87	do. cly. slgt. rn.
8	60	64	51	29. 77	cldy. shrs. fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May and June	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cent Stock.
24	95 ¼	93⅜ ⅛	93⅜ ⅝	227½ 8½	6. 9 pm.	219½	10. 7 dis.	106⅝ ¾
25	95 ¼	93⅜ ⅛	93⅜ ⅛	227	6. 9 pm.	——	6 dis.	106⅝ ⅞
26	95 ⅛	93⅜ ½	93⅜ ½	——	7. 9 pm.	——	——	106¾ ⅞
28	95 ⅛	93⅜ ⅛	93⅜ ½	227¼ 8½	10 pm.	——	4 dis.	106⅝ ¾
29	95⅛ ¼	93½ ⅛	93½ ⅛	228½	7. 10 pm.	220 2	——	106⅝ ⅞
30	95⅛ ⅜	93½ ⅛	93½ ⅛	227½ 9	7. 10 pm.	222 3	——	106⅝ ⅞
31	94⅞ 5¼	93¼ ⅛	93¼ ⅜	227½ 9	7. 10 pm.	221½ 4	——	106⅝ ⅞
J. 1	94¾ 5	93⅝ ⅞	93¼ ⅜	228 9½	7. 10 pm.	——	——	106⅝ ¾
2	94⅞ 5	93½ ⅜	93¼ ⅜	——	——	224	——	106¾
4	94⅞ 5⅛	93¼ ⅛	93½ ½	228½ 9	7 pm.	222½ 4½	——	106⅝ ¾
5	95 ¼	93⅜ ½	93⅜ ⅝	228 9	10 pm.	222	8 dis.	106⅝ ⅞
6	94⅞ 5⅛	93½ ½	93¼ ⅜	229½	9. 11 pm.	222 4½	7. 4 dis.	106½ ⅞
7	94⅞ 5	93¼ ⅜	93¼ ⅜	229½	11 pm.	——	——	106½ ⅞
8	94¾ 5	93¼ ⅜	93¼ ½	228½ 9½	9 pm.	Shut.	8. 3 dis.	106½ ¾
9	Shut.	93¼ ½	93¼ ½	228½ 9½	9 pm.	——	9. 4 dis.	Shut.
11	——	93¼ ⅜	93¼ ⅜	——	——	——	——	——
12	——	93⅜ ½	93⅜ ½	228½ 30	8. 12 pm.	——	——	——
13	——	93⅜ ½	93⅜ ⅝	——	5. 8 pm.	——	——	——
14	——	93¼ ½	93¼ ½	230	2. 5 pm.	——	10 dis.	——
15	——	93½ ⅜	93¼ ⅜	——	par. 4 pm.	——	7 dis.	——
16	——	93¼ ⅞	93¼ ½	——	par. 5 pm.	——	12 dis.	——
18	——	93¼ ½	93¼ ½	229 30	4. 7 pm.	——	——	——
19	——	93⅜ ½	93⅜ ½	229 30	3. 5 pm.	——	7 dis.	——
20	——	93¼ ⅜	93¼ ⅜	229 30½	2. 7 pm.	——	9. 7 dis.	——
21	——	93⅛ ⅜	93 ⅜	——	par. 2 pm.	——	——	——
22	——	93 ⅛	93 ¼	——	par. 2 pm.	——	——	——
23	Shut.	Shut.	Shut.	Shut.	Shut.	Shut.	Shut.	Shut.

ALFRED WHITMORE,
Stock and Share Broker,
19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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1. ENTRANCE FROM THE CLOISTER.

2. VESTIBULE TO THE CHAPTER HOUSE

G. G. Scott R.A. Arch.t

3. THE INNER ENTRANCE

J. M. de Haas Sc.

4. EASTERN STALLS

RESTORATION OF THE CHAPTER HOUSE WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

AUGUST, 1860.

CONTENTS.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

SOCIÉTÉ FRANCAISE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE.

THIS Society will hold its Congress this year at Dunkirk, from the 20th of August to the 27th inclusive. The French Geological Society will assemble in the same town at the same time. Members and visitors who attend pay ten francs, which very moderate sum not only gives them free access to the proceedings of the week, but also secures a copy of the printed papers, reports, &c. The business of the meeting is, as usual, when M. de Caumont is concerned, abundant and legitimate. The proximity of Dunkirk to England affords our antiquaries an opportunity that ought not to be neglected of taking part in a Congress of marked archæological character, and of making acquaintance with the most eminent French *savans*. St. Omer, Cassel, Thérouenne, Calais, and other places of historical note and interest, are within short distances of Dunkirk, and can be approached by rail and diligence without any difficulty.

NETLEY ABBEY.

A CORRESPONDENT of a local journal (the "Hampshire Advertiser") says:—"I do not wish to startle the archæological readers of your journal in announcing the discovery of fresco paintings on the walls of Netley Abbey; yet it is a fact that pieces of coloured ornament are still adhering to the walls, although to decipher them requires a considerable amount of patience, owing to successive coats of whitewash having been passed over their surface, which holds so firmly on to the original ground that it is almost, in many instances, impossible to remove it, whilst damp and mildew have been doing their subtle work, rendering what remains quite rotten or brittle. I have seen sufficient, however, to form a conception as to what the original decoration must have been. In every instance a colour of dark morone, often on a buff ground, is used, shaded off in places to a pale hue, forming patterns of the quaintest description, mostly running in parallel bands about six feet from the ground, the capitals of each pillar being covered by the pigment, so as to blend in with the design. In other places the colour is placed behind columns, which shews white on the dark ground; or it is arranged to give the idea of large masses of stone-work, being like modern paper-hangings, but this is only used for offices and such-like apartments. . . . .

"Whilst on the subject of the Abbey, I would draw attention to that portion of the view situated at the end of the cloisters apart from the main building; for what purpose they were used originally I cannot say with any certainty, but in the upper rooms I have found tessellated pavement of the finest description, composing, when perfect, a centre of alternate black and white tiles, with a highly ornamental border, so that these rooms must have been of considerable importance, judging from what small portions remain, the walls retaining traces of the painted ornaments used for decorating them."

SIR THOMAS WALCOT, KNT.

MR. URBAN,—Can any of your correspondents kindly give me any information with respect to the arms or personal history of Sir Thomas Walcot? He was Recorder of Bewdley (according to Dr. Nash), and Judge of the King's Bench Oct. 22, 1683, being succeeded on his death in 1685 by Sir Robert Wright, late Baron of the Exchequer. (Kennet's History, iii. 440.) His name does not occur in the family pedigree.—Yours, &c.

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

CORRIGENDA.

THERE is a little inaccuracy in the page of woodcuts, "The Old Heraldry of the Percies," (p. 18). The bannerolle of Henry, the fifth earl, is rightly referred to MS. Reg. Bib., No. 18, D. 11, but the pennoncelle, though it may well enough be termed that of the same earl, corresponding as it does with the description of his in the Turwin siege, is drawn from the MS. Her. Coll., I. 2, where it is among the other pennoncelles of the sixth earl.

In the report of the Cambridge Architectural Congress, p. 60, col. 2, l. 29, for "the *late* competition," read "the *Lille* competition."

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

EARLY IRISH HISTORY—THE O'BRIENS[a].

SOME time since we noticed the abundant materials for many centuries of the history of Ireland to be found by those who would undertake the task, in *Libri Hiberniæ*[b]. Those materials, however, would only give the history of the sister isle from the English point of view, but it is satisfactory to know that we need not depend on them alone. A few years ago, the very remarkable compilation, "The Annals of the Four Masters," was translated into English by Dr. O'Donovan, and being given to the world by the spirited Dublin publishers, Messrs. Hodges and Smith, effectually disproved the strange fancy which had prevailed that Ireland was without native historians. It was then seen that, though much had perished, the country still possessed ancient historical monuments quite equal in authenticity and interest to those of any part of Europe. We spoke of the work in the terms of praise that it deserved, and whilst we are glad to observe that it has recently been issued at a price that places it within the reach of most historical students, we look to see its substance reproduced in a cheap and more popular form, being convinced that if the task is executed as it ought to be, it will furnish illustrative matter of great interest for English history also.

Something that we regard as a promising beginning has been already made. We have now before us a valuable work on Irish history, in which both native and English sources have been judiciously used. It is an attempt to interest English readers in the varying fortunes of the Emerald Isle by tracing the career of one of its ancient royal houses, which for a century ruled all Ireland, and, as *de facto* sovereigns on a limited scale, survived the Plantagenets—and which, though shorn of its beams

[a] "Historical Memoir of the O'Briens. With Notes, Appendix, and a Genealogical Table of their several branches. Compiled from the Irish Annalists. By John O'Donoghue, A.M., Barrister-at-law." (Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co.)

[b] GENT. MAG., Jan. and June, 1859.

by the Tudors, has its members in the Peerage of the present day—we mean the O'Briens, princes of Thomond. The author, Mr. O'Donoghue, a barrister, gives the following account of the origin and the purpose of his labours:—

"While perusing the productions of the Archæological Society, from time to time, it occurred to the author, that a connected history of one leading family of the Celtic stock and its fortunes, would better illustrate the condition of the country, and throw a clearer light on the weak and fitful authority pretended to be held by the Norman colonists of Ireland over its people, down to the commencement of the seventeenth century, than could be obtained from the disjointed and unconnected pieces of history published by the Society. Hence has arisen the present work. Among the five bloods to whom it was the policy of Henry the Second to give permission to avail themselves of the laws of England in their intercourse with the Norman immigrants, (*quinque sanguines qui gaudent lege Anglicanâ quoad brevia portanda,*) namely, the Macmorroghs, O'Neils, O'Briens, O'Conors, and O'Melaghlins, the O'Briens, from the prestige and character of their progenitor, the conqueror of Clontarf, held then a high place, as they now unquestionably do the highest. In the fourteenth century a chieftain of that stock was chosen to command the Irish troops sent to co-operate with the forces of the Pale in expelling Edward Bruce from the kingdom; while at later periods, in the course of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the services to the crown of England rendered by the Earls of Thomond and Inchiquin are too well known to need more than a passing reference here. Occupying such a position in the history of their country, the following work has been undertaken, in accordance with the views already expressed, to give an account of that race, and the share it was their fortune to have had in the events of the kingdom to the present time."—(Preface, pp. viii., ix.)

We like the tone of our author's introductory paragraph:—

"It has been the fortune of the race whose story is told in the following pages, to form an exception to those instances in which families once occupying a regal station have, after their declension, sunk into obscurity. A reader of Irish history will find the names of the O'Briens so often mentioned in the pages of its annals, that he cannot hesitate to conclude, that whether as kings of the whole island, or later, of the southern half, or again, after the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, ruling their restricted principality of Thomond with independent authority, as asserted by Sir John Davis of them and others, the descendants of Brian Boroimhe have written their names in indelible characters in the history of their country. In no part of the kingdom can so many memorials of the energy and power of the native princes be found at this day as in the territory of Thomond, before it was restricted to the present county of Clare. The erection of the monasteries of Manister-nenagh, Holycross, the cathedral of Limerick, the abbey of Ennis, and many others too numerous to mention, devoted to the promotion of learning and piety, exhibit to the modern traveller proofs of the genius and vigour of the descendants of Brian. And notwithstanding the various changes which the state of society has for so many ages undergone, and the downfall of so many of the ancient families of the country, we find the descendants of Brian of the Tributes still holding their own; while we may search in vain even among some of the royal houses on the continent of Europe for a line of greater antiquity, or one whose descent is more clearly traced through the historic records of their country, than that of which this work purports to record the history. To illustrate those propositions is the purpose of these pages, but for a correct treatment of the subject, a succinct account of the earlier period of the Irish monarchy is necessary."—(pp. 1, 2.)

It is an objection commonly made to histories of Ireland, that their writers

devote much time and space to events as distant and as little certain as the particulars of the siege of Troy, and beside, that the names of the actors are unpronounceable by Saxon organs. Mr. O'Donoghue has not quite removed the latter objection, though we trust that he will in another edition, but we must not complain of him on the first head. He quietly drops many centuries, yet considers that for his purpose he has commenced at a sufficiently early date, and we quite agree with him. His work he divides into two parts, one, termed Mediæval, extending from the second to the end of the sixteenth century, and the other, from the acccession of James I. to the Union. His starting-point must be allowed to be well "within the limits of authentic Irish history," when we recollect that the "true historical era" begins, according to Tighernach, B.C. 305, in the time of Ptolemy Lagus. He, however, does not think that English readers would follow him were he to "attempt to penetrate the darkness in which the advent of the sons of Milesius, Heremon, Heber, and Ir is involved," and so he begins with the year 166 of the Christian era, his first hero being Con Ceadcatha, "Con of the Hundred Battles," with whom Saxons have some acquaintance, thanks to Moore's Melodies [c]. Long before that period Ireland had been divided into at least five kingdoms [d], but there was always one of the

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[c] "Oh! look not on our nights,
Con of the hundred fights!"

[d] Our author's specification of these kingdoms, though belonging to a later date, may be useful:—

"The kings of Munster were called kings of Cashel from residing at that city, just as the kings of Ireland were styled kings of Tara, a mode of description which continued in use for upwards of six centuries, even after Tara had been cursed by Rodanus, Prior of Lorrha, and in consequence deserted as a residence. This cursing occurred in 554, and since that time the kings of Ireland dwelt at their provincial residences, though still occasionally styled kings of Tara. Thus the monarchs of the northern Hy-niall race dwelt at Aileach in Inishowen, near Derry, and were indifferently styled kings of Aileach (or Oileach), or of Tara; those of the southern Hy-niall dwelt at Dunnasgiath, on the shore of Lough Ennell, near Mullingar, or at Durrow in the northern part of the present King's County; the kings of Connaught at Rathcroghan, and sometimes at Dunlo, now Ballinasloe, in the county of Roscommon; those of the race of Brian Boromha at Kincora, near Killaloe; and the kings of Leinster down to the tenth century at Naas, and subsequently at Ferns. See Four Masters, A.D. 554 and note (p)."—(pp. 454, 455.)

How these kings commenced their reigns, and the inevitable consequences, are thus stated:—

"Mortogh O'Brien, second son of Torlogh, succeeded his father on the throne of Thomond, and in his pretensions to that of the entire kingdom. The new king, who had occasionally commanded his father's troops, lost no time in notifying to his neighbours his accession to the rule of his subjects. This was done by marching an army into the territories of whichever of the surrounding princes was most obnoxious to his resentment, and ravaging them. In the present instance the men of Leinster and the Danes of Dublin were attacked and defeated at Rathedair, near Howth. This

monarchs who was considered supreme, and who was styled the King of Ireland, and this coveted pre-eminence kept the land in continual war. At length the two great competitors, Con, king of Connaught, and Mogha Nuadhat, king of Munster, came to an agreement, and divided the land into two empires, as they may be termed. Con, who was a descendant of Heremon, possessed the north of the island; Mogha, who sprang from Heber, ruled the south; and from them, and this transaction, "Leathcuinn" (Con's half), and "Leathmogha" (Mogha's half), are still the popular native names of the north and the south of Ireland.

The peace that followed this arrangement lasted but a single year. Con Ceadcatha killed his fellow-monarch in battle, and was in a position to exclaim—

> "I am monarch of all I survey,
> My right there is none to dispute."

Perhaps, however, he found his imperial dignity too much for him, for he soon gave his daughter Sadhbh (Sabia, or Sarah) in marriage to the son of Mogha, named Olioll Olum, and allowed him to retain his paternal kingdom of Munster. The marriage produced several sons, and to the descendants of two of them, Eoghan and Cormac Cas, Olioll limited the Munster crown in alternate succession. From Cormac Cas the O'Briens are descended.

Passing over two centuries, during which the descendants of the mighty Con reigned supreme, though not without many hard battles with their fellow kings, and particularly their kindred of Munster, we come to the death of Eochy Moyveon, in A.D. 365, when the very peculiar mode of succession that had hitherto obtained was broken through, but it was afterwards re-established, and it is justly regarded as the key to the weak and disorganized state of Ireland, which has brought so many evils on the country. It so enfeebled it, that aggression from abroad was easily practicable, and it made so many divided interests that any combined action against invaders was altogether impossible. This question of succession, involving that of tanistry, is thus explained by our author, and the matter is well deserving of attention, it being not uncommonly almost ludicrously misunderstood:—

"The annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 1041 contain the following entry:—

"'The kings or chief monarchs of Ireland were reputed and reckoned to be absolute

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victory was counterbalanced in the next year, 1088, by the invasion of Thomond," &c.—(p. 51.)

"Every king after his inauguration was expected to perform the 'creacht righi,' or regal depredation. See Four Masters, year 1265. And for a chieftain's expedition, see one by O'Carroll against his neighbour Mac-Ibrien Ara in 1559; also one by Conor, third earl of Thomond, into the territory of O'Conor Kerry, 1562. The existence of such practices at so late a period may shew the reader the necessity there was for a thorough reform in the government of Ireland, the security of life and property being inconsistent with chieftains' expeditions."—(p. 466.)

monarchs of Ireland in this manner: if he were of Leith Con, or Con's half in deale, and one province in Leathmogha or Moy's half in deale at his command, he was coumpted to be of sufficient power to be king of Tara, or Ireland; but if the party were of Leathmogha, if he could not command all Leathmogha and Taragh with the lordship thereunto belonging, and the province of Ulster or Connaught (if not both), he would not be thought sufficient to be king of all.'

"Behold in this one paragraph the source of all the civil wars of the native Irish, and the key to those numerous expeditions undertaken in the lifetime of the reigning monarch and in times of profound peace, with a view to the succession. See an instance of the expedition undertaken to secure a throne not then vacant, the circuit of Muircertagh mac Neill, prince of Aileach in 939, printed for the Archæol. Soc. 1841. With such a rule of succession for the monarchs, and the law of tanistry for the inferior princes, no amount of individual courage or patriotism could have maintained the independence of Ireland or consolidated its monarchy."—(pp. 463, 464.)

"The nature of the principles on which the ancient Irish monarchy, and the succession to the throne of the supreme monarch and subordinate princes and chieftains, were founded, are clearly explained by the learned O'Flaherty, the author of the *Ogygia*, in his celebrated work, from which the following passage, translated from the original Latin, is submitted to the reader:—

"'In his reflections on the hereditary principle and right of succession observed in the election of the monarchs of Ireland, Giraldus Cambrensis indulges in observations not free from the imputation of calumny. From the chief prince to the lowest order of dynasts, there was no dominion the rule over which did not appertain to some certain family from which the monarch, pentarch, or subordinate prince was chosen, who to hereditary right united the suffrages of the people in virtue of his illustrious deeds. In the election of the prince, then, two things were to be taken into account, hereditary right, and the choice of the people. Any male relative of the deceased was capable of succeeding to the authority established by the founder of whom he might be a descendant, but, by the election, that dignity was limited to the life of the person so elected. Yet it was not allowable for the electors to choose arbitrarily any one among the numerous descendants of the founder of the dynasty, their choice being confined to the uncle, brother, son, or other near relation of the last possessor of the dignity, according to a law universally observed, that the selection should be made of one who was the eldest and worthiest of the blood of the defunct prince.' . . . . .

"'On choosing the prince a successor was at the same time appointed, who, in case of the decease of the former, should assume the sovereignty. This person might be either the son, or brother, or some other of the worthier descendants of the family, and was styled the Tanist (*tainise*[e]), a designation adopted from the ring finger, which, as in

[e] "The primary meaning and derivation of the term *tainise* is involved in great obscurity. The reader will not fail to remark that O'Flaherty does not attempt an explanation of it, and only cites the authority of Sir John Davis and Sir James Ware. Skinner suspects the word to be of Irish origin, otherwise, he says, he would suppose it to come from *Thane*. Spencer, in his view of the state of Ireland (p. 6), accounting for the term, has the following remark: 'And so it may well be that from thence (Dania) the first original of this word, tanist, and tanistry, came, and the custom thereof hath sithence, as many others else, been continued.' It seems to corroborate this view, that after a careful examination of the Irish text of the Four Masters, the writer of this note has found no trace of the word until the year 846, when it is applied to Tomhrar, 'the tanist of the king of Lochlann,' who, with 1,200 of the Danes, was killed at the battle of Skiath Nechtain in that year. Some scholars consider it cognate with the Persian 'tan,' a country—as it were, the defender of the territory."

length and position it was next to the middle, so the tanist was next to the prince in position and authority. And from this circumstance Davis and Ware derive the origin of the law of tanistry. Each of the remaining members of the family was styled Righdamna, that is, the material of a king, or one who was capable of being selected to exercise the functions of royalty. In the case of an *alumnus* of a liberal science or mechanical art, he was only styled *adbar*, which also implies material—namely, one who was capable of being bred up or trained to such and such a pursuit.'"—(pp. ix.—xii.)

Eochy Moyveon, to whom it is time to return, was, it seems, a polygamist. One of his wives was the fair-tressed Mongfinn, the sister of Crimhthan, king of Munster; the other, "a dark ladye," Carinna, "daughter of the king of Britain." All his children were young when he died, and in consequence, their uncle Crimhthan reigned in their stead. Mongfinn bore this for thirteen years, until her eldest son Brian had become a man, when she resolved to place him on the throne, *coute qui coute.* Crimhthan was not likely to resign the crown even to please his sister, and therefore the fair lady poisoned him. To disarm suspicion, she drank of the cup before handing it to him, and both died very shortly after—the place of Crimhthan's death was a mountain in Clare, still known as the Mountain of the Death of the King. The crime, however, failed in its object, for the people chose as their ruler the son of Carinna. He is renowned in history as Niall of the Nine Hostages (implying that so many states beside his own were dependent on him), and he founded the dynasty of the Hy-Niall, which for six centuries held the supreme rule in Ireland, until overthrown by the most famous of all the O'Briens, Brian, the son of Cineidi, known even to English historians as Brian Boru.

Of Niall and his immediate successor we have a brief account, which we prefer giving in our author's own words:—

"Niall of the Nine Hostages having been chosen to fill the throne of Ireland, notwithstanding the criminal efforts of Mongfinn, her favourite son, Brian, was obliged to content himself with the provincial crown of Connaught. The military reputation of Niall, the early dawn of which, it is not unreasonable to presume, contributed materially to his election to the sovereignty, may be inferred from the allusions of the Roman poet Claudian, describing the incursions of the Scots into Britain in the following terms:—

. . . . . 'totam cum Scotus *Iernen*
Movit et infesto spumavit remige Tethys;'

which can be attributed to no other Scotic prince than Niall, even if the term 'Iernen' were wanting. The annalists assign to this monarch a long and prosperous reign of twenty-seven years, and by stating that he was slain by Eochaidh, son of Enna Ceinsellach, A.D. 405, at Muir-n-Icht (the Iccian sea), between France and England, they prove the extent to which the progress of his arms had been carried. . . . .

"Niall of the Nine Hostages was succeeded by his nephew Dathi, son of Fiachra (ancestor of the Hy-Fiachra), king of Connaught, who was the last of the Pagan monarchs of Ireland, and who, after a reign of twenty-three years, was killed by a flash of lightning at the foot of the Alps. His remains were brought home to Ireland by his faithful followers, and were deposited, according to Mac Firbis, in Rathcroghan, the burial-place of the kings of Connaught, where his grave was marked

by a red pillar stone. His death is fixed at the year of our Lord 428 by the Four Masters."—(pp. 7, 8.)

Forty-two kings of this race ruled in succession, and were regarded as the supreme monarchs of Ireland. Only one intruder on the regal line appears in the course of the whole six centuries, but these sovereigns had at all times stubborn opponents in the kings of Munster, particularly when these last came to be taken exclusively from the O'Briens, the princes of Thomond. Thomond is a district which is roughly represented by the modern county of Clare; its inhabitants were called the Dal-gais, and a succession of enterprising princes had by the middle of the tenth century rendered them masters of the rest of Munster. Cormac MacCuillenan, the bishop-king of Cashel, was succeeded by Lorcan, of Thomond, who was the father of Cineidi, as Cineidi was of Brian Borhaime.

This renowned warrior was, Mr. O'Donoghue maintains, born about the year 941, and not in 926, as is usually said. In 976 he succeeded to the throne of Thomond, and speedily exacted vengeance on the Irish prince of Limerick and his Danish allies for the treacherous murder of his brother Mahon. The Danes were now in great force in Munster, and Brian went resolutely to work to subdue them. He was so successful, that he aroused the jealousy of the then supreme monarch, Maelseachlain[f], King of Meath, who invaded and ravaged Thomond, and made the quarrel a mortal one by cutting down the spreading tree at Magh-adair, under which the Thomond princes were crowned, and where they sat to judge the people. Brian soon broke into Meath, and in revenge burnt the royal residence. These matters were wrathfully remembered by both, but the increasing strength of the Ostman kings induced them for a while to suspend their private quarrel, and unite against the common enemy. They had great success, and laid the "armed foreigners" under tribute, and when this was accomplished, Brian and Maelseachlain went to war again. The contest endured for some years, but at last, in 1002, Brian compelled Maelseachlain to surrender the coveted supremacy, "but," says our author, "allowed him

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[f] A few lines of explanation on this and other names we borrow from Mr. O'Donoghue's notes:—

"The word 'mael,' 'maol,' or 'moel,' implies a chief, or a tonsured monk. Prefixed to a name of a person or saint, it implies the servant of, as Maelisa, servant of Jesus. Maelmuire, servant of Mary; Maelcolm, servant of Columkille; Maelseachlain, servant of Seachnall or Secundinus; Maelbrighde, servant of Bridget, are a few among numerous instances. When prefixed to a quality, it has the signification of chief, as Maeldubh, black chief, Maelgarbh, rough chief, and so on.

"Giolla is another term having two significations, youth and servant. Prefixed to the name of a saint or person, it has the latter meaning; to a term signifying a quality, it means a youth. Thus Giolla-Phadraig, Patrick's servant, Giollamochuda (whence MacGillicuddy), Mochuda's servant, &c. But Gilla-dubh is black youth, Gillaruadh, red, redhaired youth, and so forth. See notes ([e]) ([f]) to Four Masters at year 1172."—(p. 465.)

to retain, as matter of course, his hereditary kingdom of Meath." So it seems that the ancient Irish, of whose barbarism we hear so much, had an abiding sense of the point of honour, and, unlike the much-praised Normans, they did not inflict confiscation on the vanquished.

Want of space compels us to defer the remainder of our notice, but we trust that we have already said enough to induce most of our readers to turn to the "Historical Memoir of the O'Briens" for themselves.

RUTLAND CHURCHES.

We have always much pleasure in seconding the efforts of local investigators of history and antiquities, being convinced that their well-applied diligence often affords most important aid to the writer of greater pretensions. We have lately noticed in the "Stamford Mercury" the commencement of a series of papers on the churches and parishes of Rutland, a district of at least average interest, but which has been little noticed in comparison with some others. They are, we understand, the result of personal investigation by Mr. Thomas Paradise, a gentleman connected with the "Mercury," and we are bound to say that they are very creditable results of the brief leisure time which falls to him between successive publications. The first of the series appeared on June 1, and gave a well-written account of the church and parish of Stoke Dry, which, as our readers will remember, has handsome monuments of the Digbys, and some remains of their manor-house. We have since seen the notices of Seaton, Manton, Ridlington, Preston and Wardley. The whole county is to be visited, and as there are but about fifty parishes, we may expect the series to be completed in a year or so, and if carried out as it has been begun, it will really be very well worth reproducing in some more convenient form, with a few alterations, such as everything written for a newspaper, and then published as a book, is found to need; the celebrated letters from "Our Own Correspondent," in the Crimea, or India, or China, being no exception.

KING WALDERE'S LAY*.

In April last we announced the discovery of some fragments of an Old-English epic, and their intended publication under the care of Professor Stephens. The handsomely printed and well-illustrated brochure is now before us, and it is deserving of the attention of others beside professed antiquaries. We quite coincide with the editor as to the value of the fragments, and his plain speaking on the subject is a pleasant contrast to the fulsome encomiums so often bestowed on the "Literature for the Million," and its authors. He commends this old Lay to all who wish to see our noble mother tongue rescued from the hands of those who would banish each "invaluable word, or phrase, or idiom, racy and robust, fresh and full-breasted, merry and melodious, simple and antique," merely because "it has fallen away from the humble store of the half-educated mob, or of the listless 'popular reader,' or of the circulating-library-fed lounger, or of the silly sempstress, and that motley tribe who daily defile the Queen's English with a flood of slang. Truly, the age of Queen Anne, worshipped by these people if they worship anything, was but of beggarly brass, at best French-gilt. If we must have a 'standard,' let us stick to the mighty men and golden age of Queen Bess!"

Thus vigorously does our friend the Professor assail the bulk of modern writers and readers, expecting, as he says, that not one in twenty will agree with him. But nothing daunted by this, he has bestowed a world of care on his four precious pages; has given, not only a prose translation of the fragments, but also an "English stave-rhyme version," which is "an attempt to reflect, and echo, and imitate the venerable lay." He holds, as is manifestly true, that England has possessed Eddic lays as well as Scandinavia, and he indulges in the hope that some of them will eventually come to light; but he maintains that if we do recover them, we must set about their "restoration" in the way indicated by this "stave-rhyme version." "Mere words," he says, "are not sufficient. We must boldly meet the difficulty another way. When we cannot verbally translate, we must reflect, and echo, and imitate in the metre and spirit of the original. Else it has no chance. The poet and the linguist must work hand in hand. I am quite aware that I am speaking as a heretic. Not

* "Two Leaves of King Waldere's Lay; from the Originals in the Great National Library, Cheapinghaven, Denmark. Now first published, with Translation, Comments, Word-Roll, and four Photographic Facsimiles. By George Stephens, Esq., Professor of Old-English in the University of Cheapinghaven." (London: John Russell Smith.)

one in twenty of my readers will agree with me; but I fancy it is because this whole field of literature [Northern verse] is almost uncultivated among us. It must be studied and loved, in order to be appreciated. At all events, I may be allowed to give my opinion, the fruit of long experience and many efforts."

The variety of curious matter contained in Professor Stephens' publication, and expressed in a vigorous style which has much of the spirit of the old Norseman about it[b], can only be properly estimated by a thorough perusal[c], and this we hope it will obtain in quite sufficient extent to reimburse him for his labour, for he announces himself as "a poor scholar."

It is possible, nay probable, that some of his "Comments" may be disputed, but we think he will not care for that if a knowledge of his subject is thereby advanced. He evidently loves his theme, and he writes in a frank, hearty tone, which can hardly fail to carry his readers along with him. We gave last April twelve lines of the original. We now reprint them, accompanied by the stave-rhyme version, and supplemented by the prose translation. A comparison of these will enable our readers to form their own opinion as to the success of the Professor's efforts, and whether he needs the indulgence that he pleads for, on the ground of haste, and the "weaknesses of a first attempt."

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[b] We may mention particularly pp. xii. and xiii. of the "Fore-Word," where he indignantly asks whether the Northmen were really "savages" and "Barbarians," "merely because they had not gone to a Sunday school, or been cowed or crammed to meet some Mandarin Examination Board," and eulogizes "that 'Nation of Shopkeepers' which works hard and pays its debts, and prefers Right and Freedom to 'Glory,' Faith to pantheistic fantasy." Our readers will remember his spirited verses, "Rifles to the Van!" which appeared in our pages very early in the Volunteer movement, when friends were not so plentiful as at present. GENT. MAG. Feb. 1860, p. 153.

[c] One section, which treats of "Old-English documents which have been found in the Scandinavian North," describes four such documents, of which this Lay of King Waldere is one. The others are, a deed of gift and a prayer, and a homiletic fragment. The deed of gift and the prayer are both found in a noble folio, *Liber purpureus*, or *Codex aureus*, "the oldest, most splendid, and most precious codex preserved in the National Library, Stockholm;" it is an Evangeliorum, in Latin, "apparently of Italian workmanship, and executed not later than the sixth century, or possibly the beginning of the seventh." It appears to have been purchased from a band of vikings, by Ælfred the Aldorman (who is identified with Ælfred, ealdorman of Surrey, in Kemble, *Codex Diplom.*, vol. ii. p. 120), and presented by him to Christ Church, Canterbury; it would seem to have been stripped of its costly cover by the vikings, and provided with another by the monks, and their workmen have inscribed on its first leaf a request for the prayers of their brethren. "But greedy men tore away this second binding also, and the present one is modern, apparently of the seventeenth century." The homiletic fragment fills up a vacant space in a tenth century collection of homilies, treatises, forms of ecclesiastical certificates and passports, preserved in the National Library, Cheapinghaven. The Lay of King Waldere is of course described in full detail.

TEXT.

"WALDERE maðelode,
wiga ellen-rof,
hæfde him on handa
hilde-frore,
guð-billa gripe,
gyddode wordum:—
'Hwæt! ðu huru wendest,
wine BURGENDA,
þæt me HAGENAN hand
hilde gefremede,
and getwæmde feðe
wigges feta!'"

STAVE-RHYME VERSION.

"WALDERE answer'd,
war-man glorious;
holding in his hand 80
Hilde's ice-spike,
of gore-blades the grype;
the gallant chief said:—
'Lo! didst look now, 84
Lord of the BURGUNDERS,
that the hand of HAGENA
should help me in combat,
stay the swift footsteps 88
of truculent Strife?'"

PROSE TRANSLATION.

"WALDERE mell'd (spake),
that-warrior strength-fam'd,
80 had to-him in his-hand
Hilde's (Bellona's) icicle,
of-battle-bills the-grype (vulture);
utter'd in words:—
84 'What! (Lo!) Thou scarcely didst-ween (think),
O-friend (prince) of-the-Burgundians,
that me HAGENA's hand
in-war should-have-helpt,
88 and should-have-cut-off the-path
from-Strife's foot!'"

It will be observed that we have made no attempt to offer any probable sketch of the story of King Waldere's Lay, and that for the very sufficient reason which has deterred Professor Stephens—we have only about one hundred lines of a poem, which from its epical breadth of treatment he conceives must have been on an extensive scale; some 6,000 or 8,000 lines. All that he can say is, that it belongs to the same class as the champion tales which form the Theodrics or Vilkina Saga, "a Northern Thousand-and-One-Nights, a delightful Romance-book from the thirteenth century, unfortunately not yet translated into English, but well known to our Scandinavian scholars;" a description that makes us wish that he, or some one else as competent, would give us a specimen.

LITERATURE IN THE LATE CABINET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE began the year with a cursory view of the literary productions of the then existing Cabinet Ministers, and in the "Minor Correspondence" of the following month of February added a few particulars to the list. But even then we had neglected an author, no less than a duke, and, before we enter upon our second essay, beg to apologize to his Grace of Argyll for the omission of his name and works, certainly not kept under the Privy Seal, but bravely given to the Post Office and the public. As yet Marquis of Lorn, and aged nineteen, the polemical traits of his ancestry were revealed as his inheritance, by a "Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son," in which he espoused the cause of the partisans of the Free Church on the question then (1843-4) in the glowing red heat of clerical controversy; and in 1848 published his more elaborate "Presbytery Examined," wherein, together with a survey of the Ecclesiastical history of the country, he upheld the system against all prelacy, and adhered to John Knox and his traditions with a thorough Campbell devotedness. His Grace is also well known as an ardent geologist, and, generally speaking, friendly towards literature and science.

Having thus cleared our way retrospectively to the preceding, or Derby Cabinet, we find that we can neither place the noble Earl nor his Lord High Chancellor equally at the top of the literary list as contributors to the press. Eminent in politics and legislation, a great statesman, and a great lawyer, neither has sought the rank of author. Lord Chelmsford appears in no catalogue of books. The Earl of Derby, however, cannot be disowned among the most memorable men of our epoch for wielding the English language with its utmost purity, force, and beauty. He is a very elegant classical scholar, and his Latin composition is said to be excellent. Indeed, the Latin of his inaugural speech as Chancellor of Oxford, where he had earned honours and carried off prizes in his youth, was greatly admired by the best judges; and if we remember aright, the "Quarterly Review" mentions with high commendation a translation by his Lordship of the Ode of Horace, the dialogue between the Poet and Lydia. But his more popular estimate arises from his senatorial efforts. Taken in the two points of view, as a most eloquent orator and powerful debater, many of his speeches range in the front rank of our noblest specimens of parliamentary vigour and elocution. He is indeed a dangerous antagonist, setting his arguments in effective diction, adorning them with happy illustrations, and (when provoked) leavening them with lofty and biting sarcasm, which it is no easy matter to bear with philosophic equanimity. Of his published speeches, that in favour of the first Reform Bill in 1831, that

on establishing National Education in Ireland, and that as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow (1848), may be referred to as fine examples of political energy, beneficent legislation, and literary accomplishment. The tradition of the Eagle and Child (the Stanley crest) is no bad emblem of the Earl; for he soars high in public life, and in private displays all the unaffected playfulness of the child. It has been stated as a curious fact in natural history that the last eagle known to have built its nest in England, built it in the neighbourhood of, if not upon, the Derby ancestral domain of Knowsley.

The Earl of Malmesbury inherits a literary name of modern note; for we will not venture to assert its transmission in the line of William, who wrote the history of *his* Times eight hundred years ago. But the descendant of the author of "Hermes" possesses a just title, and it has been confirmed by his own filial contribution to the history of *our* times. "The Diaries and Correspondence of his grandfather the first Earl," published in 1844. The editorship of this work is admirable. There is no parade, no sacrifice of eulogy to natural affections, strict impartiality in the statements, and a moderate tone throughout all, which cannot be too much commended. It is a model for similar publications, for readers may be assured that whilst there is no class of publication so valuable and important towards historical truth as the private and confidential correspondence of those who perform great parts in the transactions recorded, so there can be nothing more poisonous and injurious than "cooked accounts" and one-sided partizanship, whether contrived to promote the interests of faction, or, more innocently addressed, to magnify, *con amore*, the character of the individual theme which has inspired the design. As they are before us, these volumes throw a lucid light upon the politics of a period of unexampled intricacy and peril, when the task of the diplomatist was indeed an arduous one, and England was seen, as negotiations or the tide of battle turned, allied with struggling empires, or in arms against the entire compelling world. Lord Malmesbury is also author of a publication on the Game Laws, 1848, and the "Official Correspondence of J. Howard on the Italian Question," 1859.

Our next Secretary of State, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, pertains preeminently to the Guild of Literature, and offers a subject so various and so comprehensive, that we lay down our pen in absolute despair of doing anything adequate for it within the limits of a volume, and still more desperate, a magazine 'article.' It may almost literally be said of him that he "lisped in numbers;" and at a very early age got out of the lisp to sing and speak in very significant language. The Chancellor's prize on "Sculpture" cherished his poetic aspirations at Cambridge, and from that day to this, a space of some five-and-thirty years, his prolific genius has poured forth compositions of extraordinary diversity, yet to all of which the lofty Goldsmith tribute can be justly assigned, *nullum quod non ornavit tetigit:*

political pamphlets of great popularity and influence, poetry, from the higher order of versification, and pictures of life and men, to epic grandeur, the drama, both sock and buskin, the acute observation and discussion of nationalities, and fiction in every successful form of graphic society, descriptive charm, pathetic incident, deep philosophy, and admirable construction. This is high eulogy, but could be sufficiently borne out by reference and quotation; only the whole superstructure is so vast and so immediate to the eye, that it is impossible to discriminate even its principal features, and future critics must examine the splendid composite at a fitter distance and in detail, to reveal its innumerable beauties, and establish its full right to universal admiration. Sir Edward, we believe, first appeared in type with a small volume of poems entitled "Weeds and Wildflowers," followed by an Irish tale. "Falkland," his earliest novel, was published anonymously when he was about twenty-two years of age; and "Pelham" came out with his name the year after. He had now openly entered the lists, and speedily found it was not for a tournament. In our country alone, of all the civilized world,—and we do not offer the remark at random, without directing attention to the press throughout Europe,—in our country alone it has become the common and prevalent practice to handle aspirants to literary reputation as if they had committed some criminal offence. Nowhere else is this done; neither in France, nor Germany, nor Austria, nor Prussia, nor Italy, nor Russia, Sweden, Denmark, nor Spain, can you find an instance of a young writer being assailed with contempt or obloquy for the mere effort at 'ventilating' his talent—in short, presuming to rush into print! It resembles the happily exploded method of treating the insane. The moment the literary symptoms are evident, manacles, whips, chains, and the lowest diet evince the skill of the periodical doctors, and many a poor patient, who might have been cherished by soothing into health and strength, perishes in their hands.

Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton possessed, fortunately, more stamina than to be so readily felled to the earth; yet never was any writer more bitterly and perseveringly persecuted. That abuse he has surmounted and can now laugh to scorn; but several of his writings shew how vexatiously it affected him at the earlier time. True talent is always sensitive, and but too often deficient in resolution to pass unscathed through such ordeal as malice or envy or the sheer pursuit of profit concoct to welcome an author and *encourager les autres*. Bulwer held on his course with unswerving ingratitude towards his censors. "The Disowned," "Devereux," and "Paul Clifford" followed in rapid succession; and "Eugene Aram" demonstrated (as the same tragic story does in Hood's touching poem) that even where the circumstances and catastrophe are foreknown, the finest chords of the human heart may be made to yield a sad and stirring strain of nature-music under the hands of gifted enchanters. "England and the English," an able and discriminating essay on national characteristics, appeared in 1833; and "The

Student," from contributions to the "New Monthly Magazine," (of which the author was for a short season editor,) led the way to an entirely new variety, the romance of the "Last Days of Pompeii;" and then came "Rienzi," and "Ernest Maltravers," and "Alice," and "Athens," and "Leila," and "Calderon," and "Night and Morning," and "Day and Night," all in about four years. "O' day and night, but this (fertility and excellence) is wondrous strange." And like increase of appetite, increase of power did seem to grow on what it produced, and fed on "The Last of the Barons," "Zanoni," "Harold," and "Lucretia," which last once more let loose the malignity that had been repressed by general applause and gagged by triumphant popularity, and now railed in vain. Perhaps, however, we may be partly indebted to it for the change which apparently came upon the spirit of the writer's dream, and restored him to a species of fiction, which he had only partially visited in "Pelham" and "Paul Clifford," the domestic novel. Hence "The Caxtons," "My Novel," and "What will He do with It?" a series so different from all that have gone before, that it seems to be the emanation of another mind. Here the philosophical, the classic, the historical, the romantic, the satirical, the poetic are all set aside, and the reader walks into social life (heightened by some exceptional characters) as if he were at home receiving, or abroad mixing with, acquaintances and friends. It is almost tedious to swell this catalogue, but in sketching the literature of the Cabinet we ought not to omit the contributions of its most voluminous and celebrated member, though debarred from comment by their diversity and extent. "The Siamese Twins," "Eva," "The New Timon," "King Arthur," and, more recently, the M.P. portraiture in "Saint Stephen's," bear witness to his poetic fruitfulness and talent, while the "Duchess de la Vallière," "the Lady of Lyons," "Richelieu," "Money," and "Not so Bad as We Seem," written for the amateur performers in aid of the Guild of Literature, proclaim one of the most successful dramatists of the age. Speeches in Parliament, (pre-eminently his late speech on the Reform Bill, profound, comprehensive, and constitutional,) and orations at Edinburgh and Glasgow, where honours have been paid to his genius, also range Sir Edward in the foremost rank of that line; and assuredly in the dual combination of statesman and author, he is himself alone.

Of the third Secretary, Mr. Walpole, we have little of a literary nature to notice. Straightforward, able debating has led to the publication of several of his more important addresses, and "Exclusion no Intolerance," 1856, is as perfect a specimen of his masculine sense and legal acuteness as could be adduced for public estimation. He is, however, well known to be, like Lord Derby, an elegant classical scholar.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, is a star of other magnitude: a star—we might say a comet, for he is an extraordinary phenomenon—without a parallel in English history. Free and open

to all as is the path to the highest distinctions, the Church and the Bar have so monopolised the ascent that the rule is almost proved by the exceptions, and these chiefly in the military and naval professions. Liberal as we are, or profess to be, the *parvenu* has a bad chance in all; and in politics, where there are very few gradations to elevate him by degrees, the attainment of exalted position is little short of a miracle. When despotic kings could lift favourites from the lowest grades, it was altogether different, a breath could make and unmake them; but where the ambitious contest is carried on in the grand public arena, he who carries off the prize must be a wonderful being. The brilliant Sheridan, associate of princes and the proud Whig aristocracy, who regarded him with suspicion, unfortunately lapsed into the dissoluteness which deformed social life at that period, and never reached above half-way up the ladder. Canning, with greater advantages in the start, and higher conduct in the race, did mount to the summit; but he, too, was the victim of that jealousy and dislike which is sure to fall upon every one who emerges so powerfully from an inferior rank, and died of a crushed and broken spirit, unable to bear the wrongs which assailed a man of the middle class, self-elevated above the loftiest heads of those who feared and hated, and pretended to scorn him. They like tools, and may endure a certain degree of equality in a union of pursuit, but detest rivals, and cannot brook superiors. Mr. Gladstone's time of trial appears to be "looming in the future." The glittering spear and Damascus blade were Canning's armour, and are also weapons which Disraeli knows well how to wield, and by which he has won his way against the ponderous battle-axes and two-handed swords of the scowling feudal phalanx. We must observe, that since the full reports of parliamentary proceedings have been disseminated throughout the country, the influence of oratory and ready resources in argument have become paramount means for the acquisition of political station: more so, indeed, than is due to their real value. Yet the glory and opprobrium of the House of Commons are manifested in its speeches and discussions. Setting aside the unavoidable waste of time by commonplace members spouting platitudes for Bunkum, there is always a sufficient display of intellect and talent to thrash and winnow the grain out of every garner for the public use. Some men seem born for that theatre. Peel and Disraeli are examples. For the former the House was, for the latter it is, atmosphere and life. Its cares, its nice management, its ceaseless and absorbing drain upon the mind, the perils of its failures and the weight of its responsibilities, are overwhelming; and we must believe that the man devoted to this dazzling drudgery can have little appetite and less time to spare for any other duties, however onerous, or enjoyments, however seductive. A leader of the House of Commons needs no other task, can take no other pleasure. But before the late Chancellor of the Exchequer had his literary predilections shaped in this school,—when he began his startling

forensic career, as it were with a Jewish razor lacerating a cotton-bag,—he had stirred the world with numerous popular productions of the more ordinary literary character. Like all youths of spirit or genius (not swayed by some inherited motive of an opposite kind), he set out as a Quixotic righter of wrongs and redresser of grievances. Bulwer was an ardent reformer; Lord John penned the romantic "Nun of Avouca." It is only experience that can teach us that the marvellous light a-head which bewilders us on entering the arena, may be somewhat phantasmagorial, and that real utility and the welfare and happiness of mankind may lie in a region between us and that ignis fatuus of our young presumptuous ideas and baseless aspirations. In such radical humour, when kings were all tyrants, and priests hypocrites, and Napoleon was remembered as having generously given unity and freedom (with an Iron Crown!) to Italy, Disraeli, 1834, then about thirty years of age, published first one book, and then other two, of his "Revolutionary Epick," which thoroughly warranted its title. Even Savage Landor, when he advertised his graduated scale of rewards for imperial, royal, and other crowned head assassinations, was but a parodist of the poem in which one of the interlocutors, the Liberal professor of liberty and equality, sang,—

> "And blessed be the hand that dares to wave
> The regicidal steel that shall redeem
> A nation's sorrow with a tyrant's blood!"

It is a mercy that as we age (not being all Sav-ages) we cool down, and learn that it may be wiser and better to submit to authority, and calmly and steadily endeavour to improve what is amiss in government, than to take to knives and daggers and embrue our hands in murder! Eight or ten years earlier, however, the author had tried his force as one of the writers in the "Representative,"—a Tory morning paper, on which John Murray threw away some £20,000 in a very short space,—and had, in the interim, launched "The Psychological Romance," and a series of works of fiction which attracted extensive notoriety, and excited great resentments. A secret principle derived from his Hebrew ancestry, and a fervid imagination of almost "Monte Christo" intensity, animated his earlier novels, and imparted to them a sort of mysterious charm. Their variety of design and inequality of execution, all however possessing striking proofs of original conceptions and peculiar developments, insured an immense circulation; and "Vivian Grey," 1826, and Key, 1827, "Henrietta Temple," 1827, "Voyage of Captain Popanilla," 1828, "The Young Duke," 1831, "Contarini Fleming," 1832, "Wondrous Tale of Alroy," 1833, if they came "like shadows," did not "so depart." It may be remarked as a very extraordinary circumstance, but completely established by a comprehensive analysis of these productions, that they impersonate the writer as distinctly as ever Byron was identified with his characters, and exhibit that fixed purpose and self-reliance for its successful development which

launched him on his fearfully arduous career, and has raised him to the lofty position his talents have achieved. When we ask what has become of all the novels—the multitude—published within the last five and twenty years, we find that some of these still exist and continue to be read, whereas the million are gone, no one can tell where, quite lost to sight and not to memory dear. Travels in the East, whence he returned in 1831, no doubt gave a tone to several of Mr. Disraeli's productions; but when keenly embarked in politics, a change ensued, and "Coningsby," and "Anti-Coningsby," 1844, "Sybil," 1845, and "Tancred," 1847, ran in an entirely new course. One cannot bestow the highest praise upon these instruments of party warfare. Their sarcasm and exposure of the imbecilities and "insolence of office, which patient merit must from the unworthy take," are racy and effective against acknowledged evils; and the single word "Tapists" is a verbal immortality, like Dickens' way "not to do it" of the "Circumlocution Office." But personality is beneath the dignity of literature, and whoever condescends to the employment of that caricaturist means of offence, errs in the provocation of hostilities unworthy of gentlemanly contest. The Biography of Lord G. Bentinck is a friendly and able offering to departed English manliness, energy, and patriotic purpose; and the editing of the interesting works of his father, Mr. Isaac Disraeli, a performance of filial reverence and affection which does honour to both [a].

If we have remarked more upon political and parliamentary effects than appears to belong to a sketch of this nature, it is because they have been so far inseparably connected with the literary division of our subject. We proceed now to other personages, where there are no comparisons in regard to authorship, or no authorship of any description. Of the Marquis of Salisbury we have no trace in the publishing world; of Sir John Pakington nothing beyond magisterial issues and able speeches in the House. Mr. Estcourt, the double of Mr. Walpole, is equally unknown; and Mr. Henley, richly informed in an extensive range of literature, and Lord Stanley, in the same relative position, have given us, the first a very able speech on moving the Education Bill, 1855, and the last, several addresses in favour of opening the British Museum on the afternoons of Sunday, at the Association for Promoting Social Science, and on the public health, &c., all displaying distinctly great statistical attainments and liberal and very comprehensive views. Of Lord Hardwicke we have no record apart from his practical knowledge of nautical affairs, and his advocacy for the welfare of our sailors, in debate; and General Peel stands in the same relation to the military service and soldiers; and with Lord John Manners, therefore, with this desultory mention of them, we must conclude our notice. His

[a] Besides these we can only remember the political Letter, a severe attack on Peel, 1846, and a pamphlet on the Italian Question, 1848.

Lordship appeared as a graceful poet nearly twenty years ago, in a small volume, 1841, which procured for him the title of Poet of Young England, and has since combined the cultivation of his inherent literary tastes with official and legislative training in statesmanship,—a capability not to be acquired *per saltum*, nor without great devotedness and deep study. The Duke of Rutland published "Travels in Great Britain" in 1805; Lord John Manners "Notes of an Irish Tour" in 1849, as well as "Sketches and Notes of a Cruise in the Scotch Waters" the preceding year, with nice illustrations by the veteran Schetky. A volume of "English Ballads, and other Poems," came from the press in 1850, and speeches at Athenæums and lectures at Institutes are the fruits of the politico-poetic union to which we have referred as a source of many of the compositions indicated in this paper.

Upon the whole, it is gratifying to witness men who, in their youth, have cultivated Letters, and thus exercised the faculties with which they are blessed,—it matters little in what way, even if heterogeneous, so that the understanding be enlarged,—climbing to the highest places of trust and honour, by perhaps a track widely different from that which seemed the promise of their earlier years. People are at last forced to acknowledge, though indeed they do it grudgingly, that a poet may become a great Prime or other Minister, and a novelist an admirable financier, a sage counsellor, or a safe director of national destinies. Learn something, learn as much as you can, inertness is a worthless blank; and like even the smallest bits of articles in housekeeping which are put by where they may be found, the time is sure to come when they may be wanted, and will be of infinite utility. *Verb. sat.*

A PILGRIM'S SONNET.

Up! Up! The dawn our slumbering valley fills;
We have no call to linger here. Away!
That we may be well sped ere fiery day
Glare on our stony path. A thousand ills
May be well-shunn'd, if now, with earnest wills,
And limbs all fresh for toil, our pilgrim band
Urge on their march through this wild thirsty land,
And gain, ere noontide, yonder distant hills.
What though our path be rugged, it will lie
'Mid shadowing rocks and ever-gushing springs;
And as we upwards toil, our gladdening eye
Will catch the hues and forms of fairer things;
And ere the night fall, we shall mark the road
That leads us to our Father's lov'd abode.

X.

WRIGHT'S POLITICAL POEMS AND SONGS*.

If the publication of the series of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages, published by the authority of H. M. Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls," has conferred important advantages upon the students of historical literature, it has at the same time imposed upon them corresponding duties and responsibilities. The nation is beginning to discover that at present it does not know so much as it ought to do about its own history. The volumes already issued in the present series have shewn how extensive, how varied, and at the same time how widely-dispersed, are the sources from which information is to be derived; how imperfectly the subject has hitherto been understood; and, as a consequence, how inadequately it has been appreciated. They serve to warn the enquirer against believing that the early monastic chronicles of England are either its only or its most trustworthy historians; and they encourage him to push his investigations into quarters which have never been duly examined, but from which he now discovers that the most important results may be anticipated. The public is scarce yet fully aware of the extent and the value of its unpublished and unexplored records. Even of those most generally known by name, the utility is limited by the absence of available catalogues and indexes, while there exist others of the highest importance for historical purposes which have been passed by unnoticed by nearly all enquirers. It is not too much to affirm that there is not a single reign from that of Henry II. to that of Henry VIII. for the elucidation of which there do not exist materials, not only unpublished but also unexamined; and this remark applies with additional force to the later and more important portion of the period which we have specified. Truly we have a long arrear of past neglect for which to atone. There is a growing conviction, we repeat, upon the minds of all intelligent enquirers, that there exists, somewhere or other, a treasure, vast and unexplored, of materials necessary for the elucidation of the history of England. No one in the present day can expect to obtain a hearing upon any question connected with history, civil or ecclesiastical, political or religious, topographical or genealogical, who does not exhibit a fair acquaintance with the sources of the history of his subject. We are tired of reading Tyrrell and Carte through the medium of Hume, Turner, and Lingard. We want new information; in other words, new material.

* "Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, composed during the period from the Accession of Edward III. to that of Richard III. Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Hon. Mem. R.S.L., &c. (Published by authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls." (London: Longmans.)

And here lies the responsibility of the position in which the Master of the Rolls could not but find himself placed when invited by Her Majesty's Government to direct the series of publications for which the Treasury was willing to provide the necessary funds. Not only did this imply the ability to form a plan which should unite rapidity and regularity of production with accuracy of detail, but it implied, what is much more, the possession of a capacity yet higher and a knowledge yet more recondite; such a familiarity with the materials for the history of England, and such an acquaintance with historical bibliography in all its varied details, as should enable him to weigh the merits of each several application made by each several applicant, to decide how far each suggestion was in accordance with the advanced requirements of our age, what new sources of information should be opened, what new light could be thrown upon the history of our nation, what blank could be filled up. This was no sinecure, for a long and patient study must have gone before it, and it must be accompanied by many anxieties. What was done by Bouquet and his Benedictines, by Brial and the members of the Institute of France, by Pertz and his dozen of sub-editors, has been done, and done successfully, by Sir John Romilly.

In proportion, however, to its difficulty is its merit, and in proportion to its merit is its success. The nation has proved that it appreciates what the Master of the Rolls is doing for historical literature by the steady purchase of the works which are issued under the sanction of his name. He has proved himself master of the position which he has been called upon to occupy. The nation will not now consent to the abandonment, or the curtailment, of a scheme which even, in the third year of its existence, has produced at such a small outlay works so varied, so novel, and, upon the whole, so important.

We have watched the progress of this series since its beginning with a kindly interest and a hearty wish for its success. The plan upon which it is conducted is honest, simple, and intelligible; and the expenditure is surprisingly moderate when compared with the results. The selection of the publications has, upon the whole, been judicious and discriminating, and the editors, as a body, have done their work carefully and well. Where there is so much to praise it would be invidious to do more than hint that a few blots and blemishes might possibly be brought to light by a criticism of the several works in detail. The undertaking has begun well, and it will doubtless improve as it advances, for the Master of the Rolls will speedily discover that he possesses the confidence of the public, and will proceed with increased energy.

One of the works lately issued is the first volume of Mr. Thos. Wright's "Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, composed during the Period from the Accession of Edward III. to that of Richard III." Mr. Wright has long been familiar with this subject. It is, in itself, an

exceedingly interesting one, and is calculated to illustrate the history and the politics, and the social, moral, and religious feelings of our ancestors. Such songs as some of these here printed constitute a species of barometer which indicates with tolerable accuracy the condition of the mental atmosphere of the period. We hailed the announcement of the work with pleasure, a feeling which, however, has been considerably modified upon an examination of the contents of this first volume. For we discover in it a deviation from a most wholesome rule which the Master of the Rolls appears hitherto to have laid down for his own guidance and the guidance of his editors, a rule carried out, we believe, with only one or two unimportant exceptions, until the present time. We proceed to explain our meaning.

With such abundant materials at his disposal, the Master of the Rolls appears to have recognised the maxim that it is better to give the public new and unedited materials than improved editions of materials with which they are already familiar. He has hitherto conducted his series upon the principle that since so much precious ore still lies hidden in the mine, to bring this to the surface is a duty of primary obligation. This wise arrangement, dictated by the practical common sense of the Master of the Rolls, has been accepted and acted upon by the editors in all cases in which the selection of documents has been left to their own discretion; and it has carried with it the approval of the public. It will be necessary, doubtless, to depart from it at some future time, but that time has not yet arrived; and until the necessity arises, we see no reason why the rule should be violated, as we regret to say it has been violated in the present volume. Unless some special exception has been made in the case of Mr. Wright, Mr. Wright has made a special exception for himself; for of the volume now published one half was in print previous to its appearance in the present series. We have gone through the volume in detail, and speak from the result of our enquiry. We sincerely trust that, so far from forming a precedent, this will prove an exceptional case. It may be convenient to have before us in a single volume all the political songs and poems now scattered through several distinct publications; but we maintain that the time for reprints has not yet arrived. The distinguishing feature of the series has hitherto been the production of new matter, and this has constituted one of its chief merits. The public has evidently sanctioned the sound discretion of the Master of the Rolls in this respect, and historical literature has been the gainer by the arrangement. There is no reason that we can see why a system which has hitherto worked so well, and the merits of which have been so generally recognised, should be superseded by one, the disadvantages of which are so transparent; while there are many reasons why (for the present at least) it should be adhered to. We are willing to believe that there has been some inadvertence, or misapprehension, upon the part of the editor of the present volume; and

we entreat him to confirm this explanation by strictly limiting his second volume to matter hitherto unprinted.

And now, having recorded this our protest, we have to add that Mr. Wright's volume contains much curious matter, that the text upon the whole is carefully edited, and that the Introduction, without exhibiting either extended research or acute criticism, furnishes a convenient running commentary upon the documents. The subject might have been handled more skilfully, but such as it is we accept it and are thankful.

INVENTORY OF A BRETON MANOR-HOUSE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

The *Revue de Bretagne et de Vendée*, for May last, published a document which, if genuine, is of interest for comparison with the inventories of household stuff to be found in such works as Mr. Parker's recently completed "Domestic Architecture." It purports to have been drawn up to support a petition presented in 1603 to Henry IV. of France, by Hervé de Parcevaux, a Breton seigneur, claiming compensation for furniture and other effects carried off or destroyed during the civil war by Yves du Liscouet, a leader of the Huguenots in Brittany. We confess that the amount of plate seems suspiciously large, but we print the document as we find it, as the matter seems worth investigation :—

"Twenty-six goblets or cups of silver gilt, two large goblets of massive gold; a water-jug of massive gold, a cubit in height; another, half a cubit high, of massive gold; and fourteen others of silver gilt. Two gold chains, weighing each 800 crowns, and ornaments for the head in gold and silver, precious stones, rings and jewels, which belonged to his defunct mother and wife, or to his present wife. Six dozens of silver dinner plates, and six other dozens for dessert; twelve silver salt-cellars; four dozen silver other plates; twelve large silver candlesticks; twelve silver vegetable dishes, and two dozen of silver spoons. Four large silver wash-hand basins, which were so heavy that one was enough for a man to carry, and six other silver basins which were lighter. Two chalices and a crucifix of massive gold, and six complete sets of sacred vestments, in cloth of gold and silver, for the applicant; all the clothes both of the said applicant and of his defunct mother and wife and of his present wife—the whole worth more than 10,000 crowns. The tapestry for ornamenting and carpeting the saloons and chambers of the manor-houses of Mezarnou, Pascouet, and La Pallure, the said tapestry representing historical personages and incidents. Thirty dozen of sheets of fine linen, and eleven dozen of other sheets. Twenty-six down beds, and two pillows and bolsters for each. Two hundred and forty blankets of fine Spanish and English wool. Thirty dozen of linen table-cloths, and sixty dozen of napkins to match. Seven casks of wine, six casks of wheat, twelve of rye, fifteen of oats, four of barley and buck-wheat, with three or four hundred capons, and seventy-five cocks and hens. Eight oxen and seven fat pigs salted. Half-a-dozen large oxen for fattening, eighteen milch cows, sixteen young bulls or heifers, twenty-eight large draught horses, six geldings, eight mares with their colts, and two fine stallions. Moreover, the arms, chests, the kitchen utensils, in tin (forty dozen dishes and twenty dozen plates)," &c.

SEATS OR BENCHES IN CHURCHES.

THIS subject was discussed at the recent annual meeting of the Ecclesiological Society, and a motion was carried, which led to an undertaking by the President to draw up a memorial to the Church Building Society. This document and the reply that it has elicited we have been requested to insert in our pages.

"*To the Committee of the Incorporated Society for Building and Repairing Churches.*

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—The committee of the Ecclesiological Society have instructed me, as its President, to convey to you the respectful expression of the wish of that Society, as shown by a unanimous vote at its recent general meeting, that you would take into your consideration the revision of your rules so far as they give an advantage to one method rather than another of seating churches.

"A few years ago the only method of seating churches, which was in use, was that of pews or benches, and it was therefore reasonable that your Society should not have made provision for any other system. But the popularity which has followed the introduction of chairs into St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and other churches, has undoubtedly established the fact that chairs may now be legitimately considered as an alternative method.

"The Ecclesiological Society does not in thus memorializing the Incorporated Society desire to express any opinion upon the comparative advantages of benches and chairs. But it ventures to submit its very decided conviction that the two systems ought to be placed on a footing of perfect equality, and that the assistance rendered should be in respect of accommodation and not of the form in which that accommodation is offered—a question, as it contends, which should be left to the discretion of the church builders. At the same time it empowers me to offer one practical reason why in many cases the prohibition of chairs would operate as a serious practical disadvantage. This reason is their great cheapness in comparison with benches. I was engaged last year in seating a church which contains about 600 worshippers. An estimate was promised for deal benches of a very simple design, and the amount proved to be about £400. I then adopted chairs of the precise design and price of those which have been placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the cost amounted to about £280. Had I adopted a still simpler form of chair, I might have seated the church for a still smaller sum. This instance is sufficient to prove that in discountenancing chairs the Society may frequently drive poor localities into heavy expences which otherwise might be obviated.

"The committee of the Ecclesiological Society beg further to represent that they conceive that the Society's grants should be given upon a scale founded on the computed area of each church, rather than upon the alleged number of sittings. The adoption of this system would ensure perfect fairness in every case, while according to the present system the Incorporated Society must often be at the mercy of those persons who do not scruple to dress up plans with a fallacious show of sittings, of inconveniently cramped dimensions, or placed in corners of the church where seeing and hearing are impossible.

"I am, &c.,
"A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE.

"*Arklow House, June* 16, 1860."

"7, *Whitehall, S.W., June* 19, 1860.

"Dear Mr. Hope,—I have to inform you that the memorial from the Ecclesiological Society, with which you favoured me last week, was duly presented to this committee at their meeting yesterday. There was subsequently much discussion on the subject of chairs for churches, and a sub-committee has been appointed 'to consider the expediency of making grants' where they are introduced 'in lieu of fixed seats, and the regulations under which such grants shall be made.'

"Believe me to remain,
"Very faithfully yours,
"GEORGE AINSLIE, Sec.

"A. J. Beresford-Hope, Esq.,
"Arklow House."

HADLEIGH. THE TOWN; THE CHURCH, &c.*

THIS volume is highly creditable to the author, and does not at all require the modest apology for its publication which is prefixed to it. Although not a regular antiquary, Mr. Pigot shews himself to be an intelligent, well-informed man, able to give a good and clear account of the history of the place entrusted to his care: we wish we could say that our clergy generally are equally well prepared to give an account of their parishes. We are sorry to observe that Mr. Pigot is curate only, and hope that he will soon be in a position to carry more weight in the parish, to which his good sense and his diligence fairly entitle him.

The work consists of three parts: I. The Town; II. The Church; III. The Great Men; and an appendix containing very valuable matter, arranged under A. The Extenta (or Survey of the Parish) in 1305, the 34th year of Edward I.; B. Inventories of the Plate, &c., of the Church in 1480, and at the time of the Reformation, accompanied by useful explanatory notes; C. A List of the Painted Glass in the Church in 1794, a very small part of which is now in existence; D. A List of the Deans of Bocking; E. The Rectors of Hadleigh, also accompanied by notes. Hadleigh is a town which was formerly more important than it is at present, and its history, drawn from authentic sources, seems to illustrate that of the county, and indeed of the eastern part of England generally; and the following extracts from it will, we have no doubt, be acceptable to our readers:—

"THE TOWN, then, lays claim to considerable antiquity, and if the supposed etymology of its name,—*head*, 'chief,' and *leage*, 'place,'—be correct, Hadleigh would seem to have been a place of importance even in Saxon times. And indeed the inference, which is thus suggested by its name, is confirmed by historical evidence of good authority. In the Annals of Asser, a monk of St. David's, the most learned man in the country of his day,—the favourite companion, moreover, of King Alfred,—it is stated:—

"'Anno DCCCXC obiit Guthram Rex Paganorum, qui et Athelstani nomen in baptismo suscepit. Qui primus apud Orientales Anglos regnavit post passionem sancti regis Edmundi, ipsamque regionem divisit, coluit atque primus inhabitavit. Mortuus est itaque anno xiv° postquam baptismum suscepit, mausoleatusque est in villa regia, quæ vocatur Headleaga apud Orientales Anglos.'

"Guthrum was the great leader of the Danes at that period, and it was into his camp at Eddington, in Wiltshire, that King Alfred ventured in the disguise of a harper, with the view of ascertaining their number and their discipline. The issue from that visit is well known: the Danes were attacked and defeated by Alfred; Guthrum was taken prisoner, and on condition that his life was spared, consented to become a Christian.

* "Hadleigh. The Town; the Church; and the Great Men who have been born in, or connected with, the Parish. A Paper read before the Suffolk Archæological Institute, by the Rev. Hugh Pigot, M.A., Curate of Hadleigh. 8vo., x. and 290 pp., and 10 plates." (Lowestoft: Tymms.)

"It is clear from the words of Asser that Hadleigh was once a 'royal town,' inasmuch as it was the place where Guthrum resided after he had been advanced by his conqueror to the dignity of King of the East Angles; it is clear, too, that it was the place of Guthrum's death, and of his burial; and it would also appear, I think, that Hadleigh had no existence as a town before his days. . . .

"Some persons have gone so far as to conjecture that at the time of the Roman Conquest the more civilized Britons were clothed in woollen fabrics; but the first authentic record states that certain Flemings, driven out of their own country by an encroachment of the sea, came to England, A.D. 1111, and were stationed by the King, Henry the First, in Carlisle, but, not agreeing with the natives, were transplanted into Pembrokeshire.

"Henry the Second also favoured the clothiers, and in his reign the manufacture extended throughout the kingdom, so that dealers in Norwich as well as other places paid fines to the King that they might freely buy and sell dyed cloth. The wars, however, that followed under John, Henry the Third, Edward the First, and Edward the Second, caused the manufacture to decline; but still in the meantime it had found its way to this place, for the Extenta speaks of a mill 'ad pannum fullandum,' and of one 'Simon the Fuller,' and others of the same trade; which appears to prove that the cloth trade was established here as early as the reign of Edward the First.

"But the decaying trade was revived by the policy and energy of Edward the Third, who, A.D. 1331, persuaded Flemish manufacturers to settle largely in his dominions, and succeeded in firmly establishing an art which has since exercised an amazing influence on the fortunes of this country.

"'Blessed be the memory of King Edward the Third and Phillippa of Hainault, his Queen, who first invented clothes,' says a monastic chronicler, and we may take up his thanksgiving; not that the people had before gone naked, but that the trade, which was fostered and encouraged by this wise King, has given both warmth and riches to our nation. 'Here they should feed on beef and mutton,' says Fuller, when describing the inducements which were held out by Edward,—

"'Till nothing but their fulness should stint their stomachs: yea, they should feed on the labour of their own hands, enjoying a proportionable profit of their pains to themselves, and the richest yeomen in England would not disdain to marry their daughters unto them, and such the English beauties that the most curious foreigners could not but commend them.'

"And after having thus stated the not very creditable ways by which Edward effected his object, he goes on to say:—

"'Happy the yeoman's house into which one of these Dutchmen did enter, bringing industry and wealth along with them! Such who came in strangers within doors, soon after went out bridegrooms and returned sons-in-law, having married the daughters of their landlords, who first entertained them; yea, those yeomen in whose houses they harboured, soon proceeded gentlemen, gaining great estates to themselves, arms and worship to their estates.' . . .

"And a few years later we find Hadleigh described by Fox, in his life of Rowland Tayler, as 'a town of cloth making and labouring people,' in which were 'rich cloth makers,' upon whom Dr. Tayler used to call and solicit alms for the poor, and to interest them in the welfare of their less fortunate neighbours; and in the greater part of the following century there is evidence both from wills and from the registers that the cloth trade flourished in the place. Numerous benefactions were made to charitable objects during this period, which testify not only to the generosity, but also to the prosperity, of the master clothiers; and the register of baptisms, where it begins to tell the occupation of the father, proves that the trade of 'clothier and weaver' was the most common trade of all. In 1635 the kindred trades of clothier, draper,

tailor, shearman, cardman, comber, and weaver, was 47 against 47 of all other trades combined. . . .

"But I will pass on now to the modes in which the town was governed during the season of its prosperity. And it would seem that the earliest mode in which it was governed, after the death, at least, of Guthrum, was by Guilds. Guilds were, at all events, of Saxon institution, and were voluntary societies, something like our benefit clubs, only commonly of a more religious character, in which the associated members pledged themselves to defend each other against injury, to relieve each other in distress, and to secure the offering up of masses for the souls of each other after death. They were called Guilds from the Saxon verb *gildan*, 'to pay,' (that is, into a common fund for the benefit of the society,) and 'exhibited the natural if not the legal character of corporations.' They possessed in some towns either landed property of their own, or rights of superiority over that of others. Of such Guilds there is evidence that there existed *five* in Hadleigh, and their several titles were the Guild of Trinity, Corpus Christi, St. John, Jesus Guild, and our Lady's Guild. This was a large number, and sufficient of itself to shew the great prosperity of Hadleigh at that time; but the value of the vestments and of the plate which once belonged to them (an inventory of which is given in the appendix) is a still more convincing evidence of this fact, for while even in Ipswich the vessels, &c., belonging to the Guilds were made of no more costly substance than brass and pewter, here they were chiefly made of silver."—(pp. 3—16.)

So far it will be seen that this history agrees with the general history of many other towns, and, with little change, might be applied to many other places; but such history is in general little known even among persons who consider themselves well educated, and Mr. Pigot has done good service in bringing it forward in a clear and readable manner.

What follows is more strictly of a local character:—

"The Rectory tower was built by the munificent rector, Dr. Pykenham, in the year 1495, and is a beautiful specimen of the brickwork of that period, 43 feet 3 inches in height from the ground to the top of the battlements, and flanked at the four corners by panelled and battlemented turrets, which rise a few inches more than 9 feet above the rest of the building. Two of these turrets, those facing the east, rise from the ground, and are sexagonal; the other two spring from the corners, a little below the corbel-table. The front of the tower, which is 31 feet 4 inches wide, faces the east, and on that side is the entrance doorway; on the first floor above is a small oriel window, the brick-work of which is both battlemented and machicolated at the top.

"Underneath was, as I said, the passage to the old Rectory, having on the left on the ground floor a small room, with a roof of massive beams of oak, which probably served as the porter's lodge; above this, approached by a short winding staircase, is another room, which was, no doubt, intended for the night accommodation of the porter; but in neither room is there any trace of a fireplace. Still precautions were taken for his safety, when it was connected with the safety of the other inmates, for at the bottom of the staircase there was a slit in the wall to enable him to see visitors before he unbarred the entrance-door. On the right hand, in the corner turret, is another winding staircase, which leads to two large rooms above, and, finally, to the summit of the tower."—(pp. 25, 26.)

Then follows a description of some curious paintings on the walls of the rooms in the tower, executed in 1629 at the expense of Dr. Goad, then rector. Other pictures on the walls of the same tower are said to be by Canaletti, and the description of them seems to agree with his style; these

are said to have been executed by him when in England and on a visit to the rector, Dr. Tanner, in 1750. There is a lithograph plate of this tower, by J. S. Malley, which gives a tolerable idea of it, but as a work of art we cannot say much for it. Such subjects are in general better executed on wood, the expense of which is much the same; and it has this additional advantage, that casts of woodcuts are available for other archæological publications. Our limits compel us to pass over the description of the church, which is a large and fine one of the usual Suffolk style of the fifteenth century. But we cannot refrain from this extract:—

"On the right side of the pulpit is a very curious figure carved in wood, representing a beast sitting down on its hind quarters, with folded wings, with the fore legs and feet of a man, wearing shoes of the period of Richard the Second, and with the hind feet (cloven) of an animal. The head is covered with a hood, kept in its position by the *liripipe*, or small pendent tail of the hood, which is tied as a fillet round the brows. The neck is encircled with a collar, resembling the ornament anciently worn by ecclesiastics on their robes, and the mouth carries by the hair the head of a man. The figure was formerly the head of a Perpendicular bench, and is clearly an allusion to the legend of St. Edmund [b], though at the same time a caricature of the monks. Such caricatures were common from the eleventh century to the Reformation."—(pp. 50, 51.)

This is accompanied also by a lithograph by W. B. Tymms, from a drawing by A. F. Sprague, who, we presume, is the architect at Colchester, for few can draw like him; and this is beautifully drawn, affording a striking contrast in this respect to most of the other plates. We could have wished it had been engraved in some more permanent manner, but it is only justice to Mr. Tymms to say that he has rendered his drawing faithfully and clearly. The palimpsest brass of Rowland Tayler, 1594, on one side, and a Flemish merchant of about a century previous on the other, is curious, and is carefully drawn by the anastatic process. As this church was in the district devastated by the notorious William Dowsing, under the authority of Parliament, in 1643, we cannot be surprised that most of the brasses and of the painted glass have disappeared.

The biographical portion of Mr. Pigot's volume appears to be carefully put together, but our limits compel us to abstain from so tempting a theme. The list comprises several names of persons of considerable eminence in their day, and we commend it to the attention of all Suffolk men.

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[b] "The legend is, that the Danes shot St. Edmund with arrows in Hoxne Wood, and then cut off his head and threw it amongst the trees; that some of his subjects came, when the Danes had retired, and searched for his body for the purpose of burying it, but could at first only find the trunk; that when expressing to each other wonder where the head could be, they heard a voice say, 'Here, here, here;' and that on going to the spot whence the voice proceeded, they found a *wolf sitting down with the lost head in its mouth, but hanging down between his forelegs;* that the wolf politely gave up the head; that the head when placed by the trunk became miraculously attached to it again, as if it had never been separated; and that the wolf, having quietly attended the funeral, retired to its native woods."

THE GUESTEN HALL, WORCESTER.

The subject of the preservation of the Guesten Hall was mentioned by Lord Talbot de Malahide in his opening address at the Congress of the Archæological Institute at Gloucester, and at the close of the meeting an address from the Institute to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester was agreed on. The matter thus stands at present; but it fortunately is in our power to lay before our readers an authoritative statement of the condition of the building, and the position of the Ecclesiastical Commission towards it, with which, in reply to our application, we have been furnished by the courtesy of their architect, Ewan Christian, Esq.:—

Sir,—I am sorry that I am unable at this time to prepare for your pages a paper respecting the Guesten Hall, but I can, perhaps, state for your guidance a useful fact or two.

First, The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have, so far as I know, nothing whatever to do with the building. It is the property of the Dean and Chapter, and they only have the power to deal with it. At the request of that body I surveyed the Hall in June last, and reported to the Dean as to its present condition, and the probable cost of upholding it. The building is in a very mutilated and dilapidated state. Its interior is encumbered with numerous partitions and floors, erected in modern times, and its roof, which is in a sadly shattered and weakened state, can only be seen by clambering up into a filthy garret.

Externally, one window only retains its tracery in a fairly complete, though mouldering condition; fragments of tracery exist behind ivy and brick-work in two others, and the remaining windows are wholly devoid either of tracery or mullions, and, except where blocked up with masonry and modern sashes, are open to the weather.

The cost of clearing the interior, repairing the walls and buttresses, securing the roof, restoring the tracery and mullions of the windows, together with plain glazing and plain stone paving for the floor, cannot be estimated at less than £1,760.

To restore the west porch, a fragment of which still exists, would add to this amount probably £300; and if the wretched south front were touched, the cost would be still further increased. The Dean and Chapter have, as I understand, no funds wherewith to meet this expenditure, they have no use for the Hall, and unless the public come forward with subscriptions for its sustentation and repair, I greatly fear it must of necessity ere long be numbered amongst the things of the past, a fate which would by no one be more sincerely lamented than by, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Ewan Christian.

10, *Whitehall-place, London,*
July 26th, 1860.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

June 14. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The DIRECTOR announced that in the event of any subscription being initiated for the preservation of the Guesten-hall at Worcester, the Society had determined on contributing a grant of ten pounds out of the very limited funds at their disposal for such purposes.

Mr. SHEPPARD exhibited drawings of a torque and of a vase found at Canterbury last April.

J. J. HOWARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the pedigree of the Calthorpe family, commencing with William Calthorpe, (*temp.* 1241,) and illustrated with forty-nine shields. Mr. Howard also exhibited a grant of arms to Robert Lee of Quarrenden, dated London, April 18, 1513.

The Rev. T. HUGO exhibited the handle of a knife in morse-ivory.

Mr. EDWIN C. TRELAND exhibited, by permission of Sir Percevall Hart Dyke, a very curious bowl found at Lullingstone, Kent, in the month of April last. Numerous ornaments which were formerly attached to the bowl were also exhibited, and consisted chiefly of pelta-shaped plates, animals, and other objects. A cruciform arrangement was discernible, and the general character of the ornaments induced the Director to assign to it a Celtico-Saxon origin. The bowl was accompanied by remarks and drawings from Mr. Treland.

J. J. HART, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a document appointing Sir Richard Lee ambassador at the court of Russia in the year 1600.

Mr. C. SPENCE exhibited a German drinking-glass, bearing numerous mystical legends surrounding a figure of Paracelsus.

Mr. S. BIRCH, F.S.A., exhibited a paper impression of a tablet of Thothmes III., recently found at Thebes, accompanied by remarks in illustration of its contents and of the history of that remarkable reign.

The Rev. J. WEBB, F.S.A., exhibited and read some remarks on a halbert, supposed by him to have belonged to Richard Cromwell. In the course of this paper Mr. Webb introduced some interesting particulars on the family of R. Cromwell.

[We are compelled to postpone till our next number an account of the Conversazione of June 21, one of the most brilliant meetings which have for a long time been assembled within the walls of the Antiquarian Society.]

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

June 27—*July* 4. The usual Annual Meeting was held at Oxford, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Wrottesley; it was very numerously attended. No less than 281 papers were read in the different sections, but the only one that would require report in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, one on the Wroxeter Excavations, by Mr. T. Wright, has already appeared in good part in our pages*, and the remainder we shall have the opportunity of putting on record in our account of the Meeting of the British Archæological Association, which takes place at Shrewsbury, in the second week in August.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

May 30. T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

The Rev. J. C. Macdona, of Mossley, near Manchester, was elected an Associate.

Mr. Syer Cuming read some notes in reference to an ancient shrine discovered in Lanarkshire, exhibited by Mr. Sim. It is a portable feretrum to contain relics, composed of latten, and in the form of the sleeve of a sacerdotal vest. The front had been furnished with crystal, through which the holy objects were to be viewed. It bore resemblance to the shrine of St. Olaf preserved in the Copenhagen Museum. The Lanarkshire specimen was found on the site of a battle, and had probably been carried to that spot to invoke success to its possessors.

Mr. George Wright, F.S.A., exhibited a fine specimen of silver lace (entirely metal) which had formed part of a baptismal mantle or bearing cloth, and from 1659 had been in the possession of the Veseys of Hintlesham Priory, Suffolk.

Mr. Elliott exhibited a posey ring of the time of Elizabeth, found in Fulham Fields. It was very small, of gold, and had on the interior NO FREYND TO FAYTH. He also produced a silver etui in the form of a fish, very elastic and with eyes of garnets. Also a Chinese chatelain of silver, analogous to toilet instruments found in Teutonic barrows. It was composed of two tooth-picks, an ear-pick, a nail-pick, a tongue-scraper, and a pair of tongs with curved points.

Mr. Wills exhibited a small but powerful pair of iron nut-crackers, and a brass watch seal with the profile of Queen Anne, found in the Thames.

Mr. E. Roberts exhibited a coin from the Duchy of Celle of Hanover found at Boulogne, and of the date of 1634.

Mr. Wentworth sent some ancient documents for exhibition, among which were two letters from the Duke of Buckingham, from Wallingford House and London, dated 1668 and 1672, and an Order in Council against Papists and Sectaries, dated Feb. 3, 1674-5, signed Robert Southwell.

Dr. Palmer sent a Rector of Newbury's token—Joseph Sayer, 1666—1674. It represents a Bible in the field.

Mr. Winkley sent a Nuremberg jetton found at Pinner, Middlesex. It bore the name of Hans Krauwinkel, and had a motto, *Gottes Gaben Sol Man Lob*,—'God's gift shall one praise.'

Mr. Vere Irving exhibited further antiquities from Lanarkshire. A bronze head of a very small javelin, found with calcined bones in an earthen urn. The silver pommel of a dagger, decorated with a shield charged with a lion rampant. It is of the fourteenth century. A cascabel engraved with eight arches and the initials R.W. In the Scottish Museum there are specimens with the name of Wigan on them.

Mr. Syer Cuming read some notices of remains obtained from a Roman villa at Box in Wiltshire, and exhibited specimens that had been thrown out to mend the highways!

Mr. Pettigrew presented a Phœnician inscription found among the papers of the late Mr. Frere at Malta. It is in six lines, and

* GENT. MAG., May, 1859, p. 447, and Sept., 1859, p. 219.

Mr. P. gave as its interpretation, "Thyro, the Perfection of Beauty—Woman of Women—the Centre of Society, as the Heart is of the Body—All Superior—Joy itself—the Source of Pleasure and Delight, more than language can express."

Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., produced two letters from the Rev. Mr. Egremont and Dr. Henry Johnson, of Shropshire, detailing some recent discoveries at Wroxeter. The antiquities consisted of hair-pins, some of which are elegantly worked —a portion of a large and rough fibula; the head of a bird; a quantity of highly ornamented Samian ware; a beautiful bowl of the same, with inscriptions and the representation of a stag hunt; many coins, among which there was one of Allectus; some specimens of mural painting; impression of a dog's foot on a tile, another of a sandal, &c. There has also been found a chamber thirty-two feet in length of masonry, a pillar with well-formed base, a furnace lined with vitrified clay, &c. These will be particularized in the account given by Mr. Wright in the several numbers of the Journal of the Association.

June 13. BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

Mrs. Freake of Cromwell-house, South Kensington; the Rev. James Ridgway, M.A., of Oakley-square; and Hillary Davies, Esq., of Shrewsbury, were elected Associates.

Dr. Kendrick exhibited an impression of the seal of Stephen Payn, Almoner to King Henry V., which is still used as the signet of Greatham Hospital, Durham. Mr. Black contributed some notes respecting Payn, who held his appointment from 2° Henry V. (1414). The letters patent granted to him all deodands by land or water, and they were collected either by him or his deputies, hence this seal was required. Dr. Kendrick sent by way of comparison an impression of the seal of the present Lord High Almoner.

Mr. Baigent sent a small circular fibula of latten dug up near the great mitred Abbey of Hyde, Winchester. It is of the middle of the fourteenth century, and is inscribed IHC + NAZA + RENVS + REX + It appears to have been originally gilt.

Mr. George Wright exhibited a curious leaf in MS. from a theatrical manager's book of the date of 1638. This was found in the *Notitia Dramatica* belonging to Isaac Reed. The plays performed as per list were "The Lost Lady," by Sir W. Barclay; "Damboyes," by George Chapman; "Aglaura," by Sir John Suckling; "The Unfortunate Lovers," by Sir William Davenant; "Ould Castel," (attributed to Shakespeare); "The Fox," by Ben Jonson; "The Passionate Lover," by Lodowick Carlell; "The Merry Devill of Edmonton;" "Cæsar and Pompey," by Chapman; "The Merry Wives of Windsor," by Shakespeare; "The Chances," by Beaumont and Fletcher, &c., &c. Mr. Wright's exhibition was accompanied by biographical notices. Mr. Curle produced a singular iron horse-shoe, found in Hampshire, having a bar across, probably for protection of the foot. Mr. Forman exhibited a *memento mori* medal of gilt silver. The obverse presents the image of an Eastern queen with a legend, *Quæ sim post terga videbis;* and the reverse, a skeleton resting the elbow on a tomb, upon which is an hour-glass, and the legend *Sic nunc pulcherrima quondam.*

Mr. Wentworth sent some original documents for inspection:—"A Note of Moneys due unto the Shippers whose Ships were taken up for transporting Men to the Isle of Ree." This relates to the expedition of the Duke of Buckingham to the Isle, also to Rochelle. "A Letter from the Lord Treasurer Southampton," (1665); and one from "Lord Huntingdon, 1580." Mr. Wentworth also sent "A Declaration of the State of all Monies received towards the Reparation of St. Paul's Cathedral before the Great Fire of London."

Mr. Allom exhibited a beautiful oil painting, made by him from sketches taken on the spot, representing the castles of Europe and Asia on the Bosphorus. He read some historical notes relating to these buildings of the fifteenth century.

Mr. Planché read a paper on the Cap of Estate anciently worn by the Sovereigns of England, which, with illustrations, will be printed.

The President in adjourning the public meetings over to November, announced the Congress in Shropshire to commence at Shrewsbury on the 6th of August, and stated the objects intended to be particularly inspected, the papers to be read, and the invitations that had been received. It was also announced that the Council of the Association proposed to print, in addition to their quarterly Journal, an occasional volume of *Collectanea Archæologica*, consisting of the more lengthened papers and those requiring extensive illustrations laid before the Society, a measure which, from the number already on hand and constantly accumulating, has been rendered absolutely necessary. Associates desiring to possess these volumes are to deliver their names in to the Treasurer.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 11. At a Committee Meeting held at Arklow-house,—present, the President, Mr. Beresford-Hope, in the chair, Mr. Gosling, Rev. S. S. Greatheed, Rev. H. L. Jenner, Mr. Gambier Parry, Rev. W. Scott, Archdeacon Thorp, Mr. Warburton, and the Rev. B. Webb,—the following gentlemen were elected members:—Edward Akroyd, Esq., of Bank Field, Halifax; the Rev. J. M. Brackenbury, of Wimbledon, Surrey; J. R. Clayton, Esq., of Cardington-street, Hampstead-road; the Rev. H. Douglas, of Victoria Docks; and the Rev. John Jebb, D.D., of Peterstow Vicarage, Herefordshire. Edward Akroyd, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Jebb, were added to the Committee.

The Annual Reports of the Society and of the Sub-committee for Music were read and accepted.

Mr. Truefitt met the Committee, and laid before it his designs for several houses in the Pointed style which have been built in the north of London.

Mr. Slater exhibited a design for a large mosaic pavement to be executed in the *opus Alexandrinum* method for the sanctuary of Chichester Cathedral. He also displayed the designs for a new quadrangle to be built at Sherborne for the use of the grammar-school, and the designs for the restoration of Rustington Church, Sussex, and of Brington Church, Hunts.

Mr. W. J. Hopkins of Worcester brought under notice the meditated destruction of the Guesten-hall, at Worcester, of which he exhibited drawings from the work on Domestic Architecture by Messrs. Dollman and Jobbins, now in course of publication. The President undertook to notice the matter at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society, and the Secretary was desired to write to the Society of Antiquaries and the Archæological Institute to invite their co-operation in an effort to save the building. Mr. Hopkins also exhibited his designs for the restoration of the long desecrated church of Cow Honeybourne, Worcestershire, and for the restoration of the church of White Ladies, Aston; and a large number of other sketches.

Mr. Withers exhibited his designs for the restoration of Monnington Church, Pembrokeshire, and St. Dogfael, Meline, in the same county. He also brought an embroidered green frontal, which had been presented to his new church at Little Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire, by Miss Blencowe and her colleagues of the Ladies' Ecclesiastical Embroidery Society.

Mr. Pritchard laid before the Committee the drawings, by Mr. Seddon and himself, for the restoration of Bonvilstone Church, Glamorganshire; for a new Probate Registry at Llandaff; for the new church of St. John, Maindee, Newport, Monmouthshire; for the new church of St. Andrew, Cardiff; for a sculptured reredos (to be executed by Mr. Armsted), for a church near London, and for some villas at Croydon and Tunbridge Wells.

Mr. Lee exhibited the drawings of his works at Meopham Court, Kent.

Mr. Skidmore exhibited, besides some beautiful photographs of his works in the new Oxford Museum, the designs for his metal screens in the church of All Souls', Halifax, and also the designs for an iron church at Hawksbury, near Coventry, and

for a clock-tower at Canterbury, New Zealand.

The Committee examined a photograph of an oak credence-table, designed by Mr. Charles Turner; and also the designs by Mr. S. S. Teulon for the new church of St. James, Pentonville, for the addition of a chancel to Christ Church, North Croydon, and for the restoration of South Carlton Church, Lincolnshire. They further inspected Mr. Buckeridge's designs for the restoration of All Saints', Mears Ashby, Northamptonshire, and for a new parsonage-house for the same place.

Mr. E. R. Robson presented to the Society three most interesting photographs, representing portions of Durham cathedral which no longer exist, taken from water-colour drawings by Carter, made in 1795. The following extract is from Mr. Robson's letter:—

"No. 1 shews the galilee, in which nothing has been disturbed, except the fifteenth-century altar, replaced by enormous oak doors and cast-iron hinges.

"No. 2 represents that end of the chapter-house which, four years after the execution of Mr. Carter's drawing, was entirely swept away.

"No. 3 gives the opposite end of the chapter-house, which is not 'destroyed,' (as Mr. Carter mentions,) but only defaced. No vestige of the groining, or of the small side door, remains. The floor is of wood, about the same distance above the cloister pavement which it formerly measured in the opposite direction. The two-light windows have the window-order walled up.

"The originals belonged to the late venerable antiquary, Dr. Raine, whose son has allowed the photographs to be taken for the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

"Thanks to the faithful work of Carter, the chapter-house *can* be restored to its pristine glory, but, as Dr. Raine forcibly asks, 'Who can restore its pavement, studded with the gravestones of the first three centuries after the Conquest?'"

In the evening the Annual Meeting was held in the central gallery of the Architectural Exhibition, Conduit-street, Regent-street, when there was a very numerous attendance; Mr. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, the President, in the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, said the Society had come of age, that day being its twenty-first anniversary. As to what had been the success of their movement, he thought they might only appeal to what had been done in every town, if not every parish, in England. Did not churches built everywhere more or less embody those principles which were thought to be enthusiastic and fanatic when the Society was first founded in 1849? They saw their cathedrals and churches restored, and new churches rising, not only in the United Kingdom, but in the colonies and everywhere, in a style for art of a quality and quantity unknown then; and they saw sculpture applied to architecture, embodied in an unfading and imperishable frame. They also saw painting applied to architecture, and thus the sister arts were now combined with a unity of system and aim hitherto unknown. They saw the vandalism that destroyed old buildings in former times now dying away, but he regretted to find that the Guesten Hall, Worcester, was doomed to destruction for the most foolish of reasons. A case like that called for a cry of reprobation all over the country.

The Rev. B. Webb then read the Report, of which the following are the chief points:—

"The principal new church of the year is undoubtedly Mr. Scott's noble building of All Souls', Haley Hill, Halifax, which was consecrated last November. This fine work has been noticed at large in the 'Ecclesiologist,' and it was pointed out how important an example it is of the introduction of sculpture into church decoration. The same architect's chapel for Exeter College, Oxford, has also been consecrated. Mr. Butterfield's church of St. John Evangelist, Hammersmith, has been finished; his St. Alban's, Baldwin Gardens, is in progress. Mr. Street's church of St. James-the-Less, Garden-street, Westminster, is rising; and another, by the same architect, in the parish of St. Giles, Oxford, has been begun. The Committee observe with satisfaction that in the chancels of these two churches, and in Exeter College chapel, vaulting has been adopted. Mr. R. Brandon's church in Great Windmill-street will be commenced in the course of the summer. Mr. Slater's cathedral at Kilmore is almost ready for

consecration; and he is about to build a mortuary chapel of unusual scale and dignity at Sherborne, as well as a satisfactory church at Bray, near Dublin. Another work of peculiar interest is the transmutation, by Mr. Butterfield, of the parish church of St. Columb, Cornwall, in hope of its becoming the cathedral of the future diocese of Cornwall. The plans include the addition of a clerestory to the nave, and the substitution of a more dignified choir for the existing chancel. Mr. Burges' Memorial Church at Constantinople is at last really in hand.

"We are able to mention this year, with great approbation, several colonial churches. Foremost of these is a very original design by Mr. Burges for a cathedral at Brisbane, Australia. Mr. Slater has completed the very successful church of St. George, Basseterre, St. Kitts; and Mr. Bodley has designed a peculiarly good parish church for the diocese of Grahamstown. Montreal Cathedral was opened for service on Advent Sunday, and the cathedral for Sydney is approaching completion. The high roof recently added to Calcutta Cathedral is an improvement to that unsatisfactory structure.

"Of foreign churches we may mention St. Lawrence, Alkmaar, by M. Cuypers; the votive church at Aix-la-Chapelle, and the cathedral at Linz by M. Statz; and the Lutheran churches of St. Bartholomew, Berlin, and St. Anscharius, Hamburg. A volume of designs for churches, built or projected by Herr Statz, testifies to great ecclesiological activity in Germany. Mr. Scott's church at Hamburg is nearly completed.

"The new Park Church at Glasgow, by Mr. Rochead, may be referred to as a conspicuous example of the now common use of the Pointed style among the Presbyterians of Scotland.

"The work of church restoration proceeds with unabated vigour. Lichfield and Hereford and Peterborough Cathedrals under Mr. Scott, Chichester Cathedral under Mr. Slater, and Worcester Cathedral, are advancing. The restoration of the octagon at Ely, as a memorial to the late Dean, is soon to be commenced. Meanwhile, a friendly controversy has taken place as to the proper external capping of the lantern. The restoration of the tower of Durham Cathedral and the projected works at Bristol Cathedral must be noticed. That any work in this cathedral has been commenced is, we trust, an omen that the citizens of Bristol will ere long take in hand the addition of a nave to that fragment of a church which they now possess. At St. Paul's we have to chronicle with approbation the alteration of the choir and the renovation of the decorations of the dome, soon, we trust, to be followed by more extensive works, both ornamental and ritual, in harmony with Wren's original conception, but guided by a more correct ecclesiological taste.

"We hear with extreme satisfaction that Mr. Guinness, a munificent citizen of Dublin, intends to restore the ill-used cathedral of St. Patrick. Mr. Slater has nearly finished the works in Limerick Cathedral.

"It is a new thing to hear of the restoration of the ruined English abbeys. But we are informed that Brinkburn Priory is about to be restored for divine worship by Mr. Wilson, and there are rumours that Netley Abbey will also be restored for worship. Meanwhile excavations and repairs there are in progress. At last, also, the desecrated church in Dover Castle is to be properly restored by Mr. Scott, as a military chapel.

"Mr. Burges has completed a very judicious restoration in Waltham Abbey Church; and we hear that some improvements are contemplated at Bridlington. At Cambridge, the interior of the University Church is at last to be re-arranged; and in the chapel of Queens' College Mr. Bodley has placed new stalls and a reredos of a very original design.

"Abroad, the restoration of Throndhjem Cathedral is contemplated by the Norwegian government.

"Among the secular Pointed works the progress of the Oxford Museum is the most important fact of the year, seeing that the matter of the Foreign Office is still undecided. The selection of a Gothic design for the Assize Courts at Manchester and for the House of Parliament at Ottawa are facts not to be forgotten as marking the improvement of public taste. On the other hand, Mr. Scott's beautiful Pointed design for a Town-hall at Halifax has been superseded by one of a nondescript style by the lamented Sir C. Barry, which was little worthy of the genius of that eminent architect; and for the Cambridge Town-hall a non-Pointed design has been chosen.

"In the matter of colour we have to chronicle that of eight competitors for the ecclesiological colour prize in connection with the Architectural Museum. The first premium was awarded to Mr. Simkin, and the second (given by the President) to Mr. Harrison, the first prizeman of last year. For 1860 the Committee have chosen a fragment of the arch of the Porte Rouge of Notre Dame, Paris, containing

two figures, for the subject of the prize. Two members of our Committee have laboured hard in this department of art during the year—Mr. Le Strange in the magnificent scheme of painting the roof of the nave of Ely, and Mr. Gambier Parry in designing a dome for the space over the chancel-arch of the church at Highnam. Mr. Poynter's painted ceiling at Waltham Abbey must likewise be particularly mentioned.

"The continued success of the Ladies' Ecclesiastical Embroidery Society must be mentioned. More workers, however, are still wanted, and pecuniary aid is desired towards the cost of frontals for Colombo and Fredericton cathedrals.

"In recording this chronicle of ecclesiological progress under its several aspects, alike of design, construction, and ornament, and where there is so much subject for congratulation, the Committee cannot but regret that, while so much of taste and expense have been cheerfully contributed both by founders and artists, the architectural movement, now more than a quarter of a century old, has not yet produced a new church completely groined throughout; for without groining it cannot be said that a Pointed church possesses even the elements of completeness."

The following gentlemen were appointed the Council of the Society for the ensuing year:—F. H. Dickinson, Esq., Rev. S. S. Greatheed, Rev. T. Helmore, Rev. H. L. Jenner, Rev. W. Scott, and Rev. B. Webb.

The following gentlemen were elected auditors for the year:—The Rev. Sir H. W. Baker, Bart., and Robert Smith, Esq.

A discussion took place on the subject of seating churches with chairs, and it was resolved to memorialize the Church Building Commissioners on the subject. The President undertook to draw up the memorial, which, with the reply of the Secretary of the Commissioners, we print in another page.

Instead of, as formerly, reading a paper, a discussion was announced on "The Tendencies of pre-Raffaelitism, and its Connection with the Gothic Movement," which was ably maintained, especially by Messrs. Beresford-Hope and Burges on the one side, and by Messrs. Street and Seddon on the other. After the examination of some church plate and decorations, the meeting broke up; but a committee meeting was subsequently held, when, among other business, Sydney G. R. Strong, Esq., of 108, Westbourne-terrace, was elected an ordinary member.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 24. W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. Akerman exhibited a cast of a gold coin lately found at Therfield, near Royston, Herts. It is of Louis le Debonnaire, the successor of Charlemagne, or possibly only a barbarous imitation of his coins. The type of the reverse is a cross within a wreath, with the legend MVNVS DIVINVM, and on the obverse are the head and name of Louis, but the legends on both sides of the coin are so barbarously executed as to be with difficulty decipherable.

Mr. Roach Smith exhibited, by permission of Mr. Edward Pretty, a penny of Baldred, King of Kent, and of a type of great rarity, but one other specimen being known.

Mr. Roach Smith also exhibited a cast of the third-brass coin of Carausius, with the bust of the goddess Fortune, and the legend FORTVNA AVG, in the cabinet of the late W. H. Rolfe, Esq., of Sandwich. This coin is remarkable as having given rise to the celebrated error of Stukeley, who, misreading the legend, created an empress of the name of ORIVNA, and gave her in marriage to Carausius.

Dr. Bialloblosky exhibited some thin square brass pieces with Hebrew legends stamped upon them, signifying "The visitation of the sick." These he considered to be of the nature of tokens, and given to the sick in lieu of money, where the customs of the Jews required an alms to be given, even though pecuniary help was not needed.

Mr. Goddard Johnson communicated some remarks on the coins of the Conqueror, with the word PAXS upon them, which he considered to refer to a peace with Scotland; and also transmitted some extracts from the corporation accounts of

Norwich between the years 1541 and 1549, relating to the currency of that period.

Mr. Sims communicated an account of a discovery of coins in the parish of Cummertrees, in the county of Dumfries. They were 195 in number, and consisted of pennies of the following monarchs:—

Edward I. and II. of England	187
Alexander III. of Scotland.....	3
John Balliol.....	1
Foreign sterlings of John of Hainault and Robert III. of Flanders	4
	195

Mr. Evans exhibited casts of a remarkably fine and rare silver coin of Carausius, in the possession of the Earl of Verulam, and lately found upon the site of the ancient city of Verulam. The legend of the reverse is CONSER. AVG., (Conservator Augusti,) with the device of Neptune seated, holding in his right hand an anchor, and in his left a trident. In remarking upon the coin, Mr. Evans observed that there was something singularly appropriate in representing Neptune as the Conservator Augusti on the coins of one who owed first his elevation to the rank of high admiral of the Roman fleet, and next his successful usurpation of the imperial power in Britain, entirely to his naval skill. The exergual letters RSR on the coin, possibly point out Rutupium or Richborough as the place of the mintage of this piece, which is altogether an elegant and pleasing specimen of the medallic art of the period.

General Meeting, June 21. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

The following officers and council were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

Vice-Presidents—Edw. Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S.; John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.

Treasurer—George H. Virtue, Esq., F.S.A.

Secretaries—John Evans, Esq., F.S.A.; Fred. W. Madden, Esq.

Foreign Secretary—John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A.

Librarian—John Williams, Esq., F.S.A.

Members of the Council—J. B. Bergne, Esq., F.S.A.; W. Boyne, Esq., F.S.A.; Colonel Tobin Bush; F. W. Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A.; W. Freudenthal, Esq.; Capt. Murchison; J. G. Pfister, Esq.; J. W. De Salis, Esq.; C. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A.; Hon. J. Leicester Warren; R. Whitbourn, Esq., F.S.A.; Edward Wigan, Esq.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 9. At the adjourned May meeting, in the Society's apartments, William-street, the Rev. CHARLES A. VIGNOLES in the chair, the following new members were elected:—Arthur Nugent, Esq., Cranna, Portumna; Benjamin W. Taylor, Esq., Parsonstown; D. C. O'Connor, Esq., M.D., Camden-place, Cork; George Wycherly, Esq., M.D., Charlotte Quay, Cork; Denis O'Connell, Esq., M.D., Flintfield, co. Cork; John O'Connell, Esq., Altamont, co. Cork; Thomas Lane, Esq., Cork; and Mr. John O'Reilly, jun., Kilkenny.

The Rev. Dr. Spratt, Dublin, presented to the museum the original brass matrix of the seal of the Very Rev. James Verschoyle, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. It bore the Verschoyle arms of a chevron between three boars' heads, impaling the arms of the Deanery; and the inscription, —JAC. VERSCHOYLE, LL.D., DEC. EC. CA. S. PAT. DUB. INS. MAI. 3, 1794—James Verschoyle, LL.D., Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin; installed May 3, 1794. This dignitary was afterwards Bishop of Killala.

Maurice Lenehan, Esq., Limerick, presented a fragment of a cannon ball, apparently a 24-pounder, dug up under the curtain of the Black Battery of Limerick, a relic of one of the sieges of that historic city. Mr. Lenehan also sent for exhibition four coins, one of them a brass of the Emperor Galba, turned up by a peasant

land, at Halifax, as late as 1650, and subsequently obtained the name of *guillotine*, from its having been proposed to the National Assembly of France for adoption, early in the Revolution, by M. Guillotin, of Lyons, a physician. The guillotine in the glass exhibited does not appear to be so high as the soldiers who stand by it. St. James kneels, and places his neck upon the block. The executioner is setting the axe at liberty with his left hand.

Mr. Wing read a paper upon Churchyard Crosses, of which we shall give the substance at an early opportunity.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

May 21. At the Royal Institution, PROFESSOR SIMPSON, V.-P., in the chair,

W. E. Hope Vere, Esq., of Craigie-hall, and James Neish, Esq., of The Laws and Omachie, were admitted fellows.

Mr. Stuart reported that the Society's Circular to the Schoolmasters of Scotland, regarding objects of historical interest, was ready for distribution, and called attention to the donation now announced of a collection of stone implements from Mr. Gibb, schoolmaster at Aldbar in Forfarshire, as an earnest of the result which might be expected from the Society's appeal, and as an evidence of what might be accomplished by well-directed efforts. Mr. Gibb has for some years collected, through the instrumentality of his pupils, any accessible objects of antiquity in his own neighbourhood, and has now presented to the National Museum a selection made by the Secretary.

The following communications were then read:—

I. Account of Ancient Remains on the Summit of the Laws, Forfarshire. By James Neish, Esq., of The Laws. With a Plan and Drawings. Communicated by Mr. Stuart, Secretary.

Mr. Neish gave a minute account of excavations made by him in this ancient fort or building, with references to a plan of the ruin. The top of the hill seems to have been surrounded by a boundary wall, and within this were various subsidiary erections, of unusual shape, and indeed resembling nothing yet discovered. The centre of the hill was occupied by a circular wall approached by a narrow passage. The enclosed surface is paved with flags, under which have been found querns, bones, and ornaments of bronze. On the east end are various parallel walls of a circular shape and unusual arrangement. All over the summit of the hill, but especially at the bottom of the walls, were found bones of the ox, boar, horse, deer, &c. In some places human bones were discovered. On the top of the hill is a great quantity of black soil with a slight mixture of stones which have been mostly subjected to the action of fire. In some places are masses of vitrified stones, and in many places the stones appear to have been in the fire. Masses of charred wheat and barley were dug up, and oyster and other sea shells. Mr. Neish's paper was illustrated by a ground-plan, and by some beautiful sketches contributed by Mr. Chambers.

Mr. Stuart read notes on the subject of the paper, and pointed out some analogies of construction in the objects discovered, and between the ruins in the Laws and the chambered cairns at Kettleburn in Caithness, and Dowth in Ireland.

II. *Concordia facta inter Anglicos et Scotos*, 3 Jan. 1323; and copies of three Papal Bulls connected with Scotland in 1347 and 1371. Communicated by Professor Munch of Christiana, hon. member of the Society, in a letter to Mr. D. Laing, V.P.S.A. Scot.

Mr. Laing explained that Professor Munch had been employed by his own government to examine the archives in the Vatican for materials to illustrate the early history of Denmark, and in doing so that he had noted and copied various documents relating to interesting points in the history of Scotland. Of these, the documents now submitted to the meeting were a portion, which were explained by Mr. Laing, and regarded by the meeting as curious and interesting.

From the lateness of the hour, the re-

maining papers on the list were reserved to another meeting.

Among the donations to the museum were the following from Mr. Gibb:—

1. Two stone hammers, one of them in the process of formation, found in Forfarshire; 2. Two stone knives, found in Shetland; 3. Two stone whorles, one of them ornamented; 4. One flint arrow-head, found in Forfarshire.

June 4. Lord Neaves, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

The following communications were read by the Secretary:—

1. On the use of Bronze and Iron in Ancient Egypt, with reference to General Archæology. By A. H. Rhind, Esq., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Mr. Rhind referred to the common opinion that the absence of iron relics among the innumerable spoils from the older tombs of Egypt has to be accounted for by the natural tendency of that metal to rapid decomposition, likely also to be hastened by the nitrous soil of the country. That this opinion was unfounded Mr. Rhind shewed by referring to the various articles of iron found by himself in an unrifled tomb at Thebes, and which after a period of two thousand years were as lustrous and pliant as on the day they left the forge. A discussion followed on the early history of iron and bronze, in which Professor Simpson, Lord Neaves, and Mr. Robertson took part.

2. Notice of Underground Chambers recently excavated on the Hill of Cairnconnon, Forfarshire. By John Stuart, Esq., Secretary S.A. Scot.

A circular house, with adjoining galleries or passages, all under ground, has been recently to some extent excavated under the superintendence of Mr. Jervise of Brechin, at the instance of some gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Remains of a similar kind in other parts of Scotland, as well as in England and Ireland, were described; but until the chambers at Cairnconnon are more thoroughly cleared out, it will be impossible to classify them with any others. The value of correct plans and drawings of these early monuments was enlarged upon, and a hope expressed that the small sum necessary to complete the present excavations would be contributed by the members.

3. On the Connection between Scotland and the Council of Constance in the Fifteenth Century. By John Small, Esq., A.M., Librarian to the University.

Mr. Small, after alluding to the distinguished persons who had been deputed by the Church of England to represent that country in the famous Council of Constance in the year 1415, gave some account of the very singular controversy which arose in Scotland relative to its being represented also at the same Council. It would appear from Fordun that the Council of Constance sent the Abbot of Pontignac to Scotland to induce the Scottish Church to withdraw their allegiance from Pope Benedict XIII. Accordingly a great assembly (or, as Lord Hailes thinks, a Scottish Parliament) was held at Perth in 1417. The Regent Albany, who at that time governed Scotland, espoused the side of Benedict, and appointed an English friar—Robert Harding—to plead the cause of that Pope, the tenour of whose argument was, that the Scottish Church should allow the Council of Constance, which he likened to twelve elephants, to bellow and shout, while it, being as it were the keystone of the whole, would, by continuing to adhere to Benedict, prevent the unanimous election of Martin V., and thus maintain a certain degree of support for Benedict. Harding, however, was so much opposed by the professors of the then newly-instituted University of St. Andrews, and by John Foggo, a monk of Melrose, afterwards abbot of that monastery, who proved him guilty of misquoting a passage of Scripture to suit his views, that the cause of Benedict was lost. Harding died shortly afterwards at Lanark, and an end was thus put to the controversy—the Scotch withdrew from Benedict, and adhered to Martin—a circumstance which Fordun says was declared by all to be creditable to their singular steadiness and constancy.

4. Notice respecting a Bronze Tripod Vessel with an Inscription, found at Hex-

ham. Illustrated by a Drawing, and Cast of Inscription. By William D. Fairless, M.D., Montrose.

This curious vessel was recently found in draining a bog in the vicinity of the Linnels, near to Hexham. It is of a common shape, and has on it an inscription as follows:—BENE SEIT KI BEN BEIT, meaning, 'A blessing on him who drinks well.' It is supposed, from the character of the writing, that the date of the vessel may be the fourteenth century.

Mr. Burton exhibited rubbings of some of the beautiful crosses of Argyllshire, and drew attention to the great number of them to be found on the west coast of Scotland. He suggested the great value of a collection of drawings of these remains, and stated his belief that many points of analogy between them and the crosses on the east coast would be found. A general interest in the subject was manifested, and the Chairman expressed his hope that it would ere long be followed out.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 27. The seventh Annual Meeting was held at Reigate, under the presidency of the Hon. W. J. MONSON, M.P.

Though the weather was unfavourable, the company assembled in considerable strength at the Merstham station, at 11 o'clock, and visited in succession the churches of Merstham, Chipstead, and Gatton, at each of which lectures on its history and architecture were given, by Alfred Heales, Esq., F.S.A., the Rev. P. Aubertin, and the Rev. J. C. Wynter. Gatton church, as restored by the late Lord Monson, was much admired. The fittings of the interior were mostly purchased by his lordship in Belgium during the confusion of the revolution of 1830, and thus rescued from farther desecration. The painted glass, the wainscoting of the nave, and the canopies, it was stated, came from the monastery of Aürschot, near Louvaine; the communion-table from Nuremberg; the communion-rails from Tongres; the carved doors from Rouen; and the stalls once belonged to a Benedictine monastery at Ghent. The Gothic screen at the west end of the nave was procured by Lord Monson from an English church after it had been consigned by a warden to the flames. The pulpit corresponds in colour and in general tenour with the rest of the oak work. They then repaired to Gatton Hall, where, by permission of Sir Hugh Cairns, the present occupant, the business of the Society was transacted in the Marble-hall, erected a few years ago by the late Lord Monson.

The auditors reported the financial position as satisfactory. They said,—

"Your auditors have examined the accounts of the Society from Jan. 1st, 1859, to Dec. 31st, 1859, and also up to the time of the decease of the late hon. sec. (Mr. G. B. Webb).

"They have the melancholy satisfaction of stating that the several statements of the accounts by the late Mr. G. B. Webb are borne out by the several vouchers.

"It appears that the sum of £396 1s. 10d. new 3 per cent. annuities is invested, equal to £380, and stands to the credit side of the Surrey Archæological Society in the banker's book, which sum is duly invested according to the rules of the Society.

"The stock, consisting of the library, museum, and publications, are set down at, we think, a moderate valuation of £125, making a total of £505, the liabilities of the past year amounting to £130 13s. 8d."

The Council in their report stated that the number of members was 606, being an increase of 32 in the last year.

"The Council fully expected to have produced at this meeting the Third Part of the Society's Journal, but owing to the decease of Mr. G. B. Webb, whose loss the Society deeply lament, some delay has been occasioned; they trust, however, that the Transactions will be ready for delivery to members early in August.

"Some progress, also, has been made with Part IV., which will be issued early next year.

"The Council beg to call particular attention to the illustration fund, and to point out that owing to the liberality of a few members of the Society, a *fac-simile* of a most interesting document will appear

in Part III., which otherwise the funds at their disposal would not have allowed."

The reports were adopted, the President, Vice-Presidents, and officers re-elected, and Mr. H. W. Sass (who had acted as Hon. Sec. since the decease of Mr. Bish Webb) appointed to the secretaryship. Messrs. Goodfroy and Richardson were named auditors for the ensuing year, and after the usual votes of thanks, including a special one to Sir Hugh Cairns, the party quitted the Hall, and proceeded to Reigate parish church. Here W. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., gave a description of the edifice, from which we extract a few passages:—

The church was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and consisted of north and south aisles, and a principal, or high chancel, with two side chancels. They had no definite account of the erection of the church, and, therefore, they could only approximate to a probable date by a comparison of its architectural details. The idea that the church was of the Perpendicular period was erroneous, for it was clear that there were several periods visible earlier than the former period. The oldest portion was evidently the nave, which was of semi-Norman work; and he should not be far wrong in assigning the erection of it to a period about 1150—1200. Indeed, Mr. Palgrave in his Handbook to Reigate, just published, endeavoured to fix the date still more exactly by reducing the period to 1175—1200, and he suggested that, from a similarity in the capitals, this might be the handiwork of the architects superintended by the Norman, William of Sens, who was engaged at that time in the reconstruction of the choir of Canterbury Cathedral; the suggestion, Mr. Hart thought, was worthy of attention. The next in date was the north aisle, the west window of which, consisting of two lights with spherical triangle above, denoted that it belonged to a late period of the Early English style. Next in chronological order came the chancels, which were of the Perpendicular period, although in the late restorations the original features have not been preserved. The south porch and tower were of the same period. After a further description of the principal chancel, he said, as important a feature as any in that part was the altar-piece, or reredos, which was discovered in pulling down the oak panelling bearing the commandments in the year 1845, and which was restored as far as possible, with the exception of the colours, to its pristine condition, as they then saw it. This altar-piece was described by Mr. Caporn, at a meeting at Winchester of the British Archæological Association. In referring to the alterations made in the east window, he said the restorations had not produced it in its integrity, as should have been done; and this remark applied to other windows. Windows should not be altered from Perpendicular to Decorated, or from Decorated to Early English, in order to please a passing fancy, because thereby all trace of architectural evidence was utterly destroyed, and it became a difficulty for one like himself, without any knowledge of the church before its restoration, except from the information of others, to avoid misleading them. On the north side of the north chancel was a vestry erected in the year 1513, by John Kenner, over the door of which was a brass, containing a Latin inscription to the memory of that individual. After mentioning the interesting volumes in a library over this vestry, he stated that the north chancel had in all probability an altar at its upper end, but all traces were now lost; not so, however, with the south chancel; there was ample evidence to shew that there was formerly an altar, as the credences still remained in the south wall. There was a peculiarity about that niche which was worthy of remark, namely, that at the four corners were four notches just in the same position as they would place hinges for a door, but it could scarcely have been the case in this instance, though he had no doubt it was some corresponding contrivance in reference to a door; he, however, left the subject open to conjecture. It might have been a chantry altar, or it might have appertained to the priory hard by; it was not possible to say, without diving deeply into the records of the old Court of Augmentations. The screen was good, and fortunately had not been mutilated by the introduction of glass, as was too often the case. The oldest monument in the church consisted of the effigies of the Richard Elyots, (father and son,) who lived at the mansion called the Lodge, and who died in 1609. The mutilated kneeling figure of a lady beneath the arch in the south chancel wall was Katherine Elyot, daughter of Richard Elyot. She died in 1623. There was also a monument to Sir Edward Hurland, a faithful servant of Charles I., and an esteemed friend of Jeremy Taylor, but this had been swept away by alterations. Another monument had been

taken away, but was not destroyed, as it was then lying in the belfry. It was to the memory of Lieut. Bird, who "had the misfortune to kill the waiter at a tavern, near Golden-square, and for this he was hanged in 1718." In a large vault beneath the chancel was buried Lord Howard of Effingham, and the first and second Earls of Nottingham. Mr. Hart concluded his discourse by suggesting the removal of a gallery on the north aisle of the church, which, as it then was, spoiled the appearance of the arches; and he thought that if this alteration were made, and the organ gallery taken down, this church, although in its present state it was one of great ecclesiastical correctness, would then be a beautiful and fair specimen amongst the fine old churches of this country.

The Priory, the seat of the Right Hon. Earl Somers, was the next point. Notice was particularly directed to a beautiful oak mantel-piece, brought from Nonsuch, and the valuable collection of paintings.

The Barons' Cave was also visited, the passages having been lighted up for the occasion. When the company assembled in the principal passage, Mr. John Lees (of Reigate) made some general remarks. He said the history of the castle was very incomplete. We only knew that for ages it belonged to the Warren family, changed hands at last, and in the time of James I. was described as in possession of Sir Roger James. It was demolished in 1648 or 49, by order of the Parliament. The Barons' Cave is approached from the portion known as the Castle Keep, being the mound on which the keep once stood, where there is a small pyramid, erected in 1777, and under which access is obtained to the cave by a flight of uneven stone steps. The cave consists of an extensive chamber leading out of a straight passage cut in the sand rock, having a pointed-arch roof also hewn out in the sand rock, and extending to a distance of 235 feet. The pointed arch was considered by some to denote the age of the cave, but inasmuch as it varied throughout the whole length, he did not attach much importance to that consideration. Nearly at the foot of the steps, in a low vault, was a "bed-chamber," (?) and at a short distance beyond that they came to the Barons' Cave, which is 123 feet long, 11 feet wide, and 13 feet high. Although he of course did not believe the tradition that Magna Charta was drawn up by the Barons in that place, it, no doubt, in those unsettled times afforded a secure repository for stores and treasures, and might have been used as a council-chamber. At the end of the passage, an opening leading southward, and which was then stopped up, was said to have formed the entrance to a passage leading to the Priory, but there was no evidence that such was the case, and he was inclined to think that it might have been a sally-port into the moat, or it might have led to a well to supply the castle with water, as it was filled up with earth foreign to the soil.

The dinner at the White Hart Hotel was well attended, the Hon. Mr. Monson presiding, but being obliged to leave early, he was succeeded by Mr. T. Hart, (local secretary,) and the proceedings closed with a conversazione at the Town-hall, where a temporary museum had been formed. A large and superb collection of antique rings of great value, exhibited by the Rev. J. Beck, was the gem of the museum. There was also, *inter alia*, a bronze curfew; a large leather jack from the collection of Henry Catt, Esq., exhibited by the Rev. J. Beck, who also sent —Madame du Barri's watch; a royal Assyrian signet in chalcedony, from Niveveh; a fine specimen of an old ivory triptych, of French work; writing-case of Oliver Cromwell; crest of a Roman soldier's helmet, in bronze. Fragments of an ancient Egyptian calendar were furnished by Thomas Hart, Esq., a decorative brick with a head probably of the King of Spain, which was found in Thames-street. There were also many "rubbings" of monumental brasses of great antiquity, and a vast number of other things. During the evening, lectures were delivered in the Town-hall; the Rev. Mr. Mayhew, of Newdegate, discoursed on geology, &c.; Mr. W. J. Hart, on the library at the parish church, which numbers 117 volumes; and Mr. Richardson upon the various styles of binding books, tracing their history from the earliest times.

WORCESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB.

At the April meeting, Mr. J. Noake (of the "Worcester Herald") read a paper (the outline of an intended work) on the history of the Catholics of Worcester subsequent to the Reformation, and that of the various Dissenting denominations in that city from their origin, drawn up from the local records, as also the books belonging to the Catholics, Independents, Quakers, Baptists, Countess of Huntingdon's Society, and Wesleyans. The history of the Catholics included an account of the share which some of the Worcestershire ones bore in the Gunpowder Plot, and details of the execution of Father Oldcorne at Worcester, as also the execution of Father Wall in the same city just after Titus Oates's plot. Some monstrous miracles, said to have been wrought at Worcester at the death of these men, as published in Jesuit works at Rome and St. Omer's, were also given. Much of the history of this Church is involved in darkness; but in reference to the other denominations of Christians, their records, or copies of them, appear to have been well preserved. The Quakers especially seem to have been heavily oppressed. The Baptist and Independent records abound with interest, being associated with reminiscences of Baxter, Tombs, and many other Nonconformists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

At the May meeting a paper was read by Mr. E. Lees on "The Localities where Celtic and Roman relics have been found in Worcestershire," a subject which was treated with much ability. A discussion afterwards took place with reference to the fate of the Guesten Hall, and the Club then adjourned their meetings till September.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN VILLA OR STATION IN THE PARISH OF NORTH WRAXHALL, WILTS.

A field at the north-western extremity of the parish of North Wraxhall has long been known by the residents in the neighbourhood as the site of some buildings of the Roman period. It bears the name of the "Coffin ground," from the circumstance of a stone sarcophagus having been dug up there towards the commencement of the century, containing a skeleton at full length.

In the course of the autumn of 1858, the farm, which is the property of Lord Methuen, passed into the hands of a new tenant, who, finding the stones in the way of his plough, employed labourers to remove them, and thus brought to light the walls of several small rooms.

Mr. Poulett Scrope, who had watched these proceedings with much interest, thereupon communicated with Lord Methuen, and was requested by his Lordship to direct further excavations. Four men were set to work, in December last, and have cleared the foundation walls of one entire building, measuring about 130 feet by 36, and containing more than sixteen separate rooms, passages, or courts, and traced out several other walls extending over the area of two or three acres already mentioned. Parts of these belonged probably to other houses, barracks perhaps, or farm buildings, while some seem to have been the enclosures of yards or gardens.

The principal building, already almost entirely excavated, was probably the *villa*, or habitation of a person of some importance, perhaps a landed proprietor, or the commanding officer of a military station. The length of the building, as shewn by the dimensions given above, greatly exceeds its breadth. It stretches nearly north and south. The southern extremity is occupied by a series of five or six small chambers communicating with one another by doorways, and all having floors "suspended" over Hypocausts, or arched ranges of hot flues. Four of these possess semicircular recesses at one end, one of them being occupied by a stone bath, the

front of which is unfortunately broken. Considerable interest attaches to this nest of rooms, inasmuch as their arrangement corresponds most accurately with that usually practised in Roman *thermæ*, as described by Sir W. Gell in his *Pompeiana*, and as recommended by Vitruvius.

At the opposite or northern extremity of this range of building are three or four chambers communicating with each other, and which, from the superior character of their masonry to that of the intermediate apartments, may be presumed to have formed the living or sleeping-rooms of the master of the house. None of these rooms have hypocausts, nor were their floors found entire; but the occurrence of numerous squared *tessellæ* in the rubbish filling them seemed to shew that they once possessed tesselated pavements. The walls generally are well built of ranged courses of the stone of the country, partly dressed and faced with the axe or chisel. The quoins especially are as well squared and built as the very best modern masonry of the neighbourhood. In parts of the foundation walls extending over the larger area, very massive squared stones were found, probably the bases either of pillars or heavy stone door-posts.

The buildings were formerly covered with heavy stone roofing tiles of fissile, reddish-grey sandstone, of the coal measures, which must have been brought from the Bristol coal-field, many miles distant. These are all of an elongated hexagonal form, neatly cut, shewing the nail-hole, and in many cases the nail itself, by which they were fastened to the timber roof. Great numbers of such tiles, whole or in fragments, are scattered through the rubbish. Numerous other objects of art were found in the course of the excavations, mostly of course in a fragmentary state, such as pieces of pottery, chiefly of the dark brown, black, or blue sorts; in one of the hypocaust chambers—that which has been called the Tepidarium—three entire jars of black earthenware were found resting against the wall, upon or within the hot flue, each having a cover upon it, and really conveying the impression that they had contained a portion of the last meal prepared by the inhabitants of the house before its final desertion or destruction. Among other articles met with, were two small bracelets, two bronze spoons, some beads, bone pins, and fifteen bronze coins; one of these is a very fine large brass of Trajan; the rest small brasses of the Lower Empire, Constantine, Constantius, Valens, &c. It may be remarked that every object that has yet turned up bears exclusively a Roman character, from which it is to be presumed that these buildings were completely destroyed towards the close of the occupation of the district by the Romans, and that the site was not subsequently occupied by any later inhabitants. Probably it was soon after that date overgrown with wood, of which it was, indeed, only cleared about thirty years since, when the plough was for the first time inserted among the ruins. Hence their comparative preservation. There are, however, indications of the temporary habitation of some portions of the buildings after a first epoch of spoliation and partial destruction, in the walling-up of some doorways by inferior masonry, &c. And many parts of the walls have been broken up, probably in very recent times, either because they were in the way of the cultivator, or for the purpose of using the materials in building the field walls and a neighbouring barn. Indeed, many squared and faced stones of Roman work may be recognised in these situations. Among the rubbish within and about the buildings, occur a great number of bones,—mostly of swine, sheep, oxen, deer, &c., but some of them human. Several deers' antlers and wild boars' tusks were met with; some of the former had been fashioned into rude implements. Oyster-shells also abound; so that the inhabitants appear to have lived well. The internal walls of the rooms had clearly been lined with stucco, and painted in fresco. The patterns in the fragments remaining are generally rather rude stripes of different colours, sometimes crossed diamond-wise, with a flower or bud in the centre, or attached to each stripe. No inscription has yet been met with.

The spot is inaccessible by wheel carriages, except from the side of North

Wraxhall village, where a bad parish highway leads to within a couple of fields of it. On the Castle Combe side it can only be reached on foot, by crossing the deep glen which bounds the station to the north. It may be worth mentioning that on the point of the opposite hill on that side, the labourers, many years back, when digging up the ground for the plantation now growing there, met with a stone slab having the figure of a hunter spearing a stag sculptured on it, together with a heap of some hundred brass coins, chiefly of the Lower Roman Empire. And on the continuation of the same hill towards Castle Combe, several spots shew vestiges of Roman occupation, as indeed is the case on many other points of the range of heights traversed by the Great Military Foss road from Bath to Cirencester, which passes through both the parishes of Castle Combe and North Wraxhall.

MISCELLANEA.

Roman Remains in France.—Several interesting discoveries have recently been made in casual excavations for the foundations of new buildings. Thus the workmen employed in digging the foundations for a new theatre at Toulon, found the walls of an ancient villa about two metres below the surface. A little lower, several pieces of mosaic were discovered, which were removed to the Toulon Museum. These objects of art belong to a period posterior to the Roman conquest. A metre below the mosaics several tombs were found, containing quantities of human bones; the bodies had all been laid to face the east.

In the department of the Alier, while digging foundations for enlarging the hospital at Néris-les-Bains, there have been discovered three fine caryatides, evidently once forming part of a frieze. One of them has the head of Jupiter Olympus, another that of Juno, and the third is an allegorical figure of Grief, remarkably well executed. They are all of the coarse sandstone which abounds in the environs of Néris.

In addition to these discoveries, the systematic excavations which have been in progress for some time past near Vienne (Isère) still continue, with more than usual success. Several bronze and iron relics have recently been found. Among them are the flat end of a stylus, a spear-head, an elegant earthen vase, and a bronze bell; but the most curious and best preserved article is a kind of hollow bronze ball, eight inches in circumference, presenting thirteen facettes, with a hole in each, and projecting studs at the angles.

Roman Relics at Worcester.—Some labourers digging for sand near the site of the old bowling-green at Diglis, and within two hundred yards of the Severn, recently discovered a quantity of ancient pottery and a copper coin of Domitian, in good preservation, as also some bones. Much of the pottery was broken, fragments of eight or nine vessels being picked up. There was, however, a complete saucer, of red or Samian ware, and part of another; a jar, or basin, six inches across and six inches deep, of brown baked ware; two bottles, or vases, of light ware, with handles, small necks, and globular bodies, like the sack-bottles of the middle of the seventeenth century. One of these bottles was nine inches high, and the other six inches. There is no doubt of these remains being Roman, but being found only a yard beneath the surface of the soil, it is probably not a Roman deposit, especially as other fragments of pottery of a much later date were found with them. The site in question is not many yards from the mound whereon once stood the castle of Worcester, commanding a ford in the Severn. Old maps do not indicate any house as standing on the spot, but remains of foundations shew that at a period not very far distant a building of some kind stood there. The relics were found imbedded in the soil without any space around them, or any remains of masonry or other contrivance for preserving them, nor do they appear to have been buried in a regular order.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

NOTES OF CORONATIONS.

MR. URBAN,—In the Library of Westminster Abbey is a collection of forms of royal consecrations, which is a sealed volume to the public, but in the British Museum are several MSS. which contain similar information. A summary of some of these will, I trust, be acceptable to your readers.

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

CORONATION OF STEPHEN.

ON St. Stephen's Day, 1135, Stephen of Blois was crowned king by the Primate and the Bishops of Winton and Sarum, but both prelates and barons qualified their oath of allegiance, saying that it bound them only if the Crown maintained the privileges of the Church and their order. "Pax Domini" was not given.

CORONATION OF RICHARD I.

ON September 11, 1189, King Richard I. and Queen Eleanor were crowned by Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury. A dreadful portent, not to be uttered in a whisper, occurred: the first peal was rung at compline, by hands unseen, so that no bells chimed for vespers: "a presage of portentous omen," gravely enough wrote Richard of Devizes. Roger de Hoveden was better employed when he painted the brilliant pageant. "First came the bishops and the abbots, and the clergy robed in copes of silk, the acolythes, bearing tapers and thuribles, going before with the cross and holy water, even to the door of the King's inner chamber, and there they received the Duke Richard, who was to be crowned, and led him to the church of Westminster, up to the high altar, with well-ordered procession, and glorious singing; and all the way by which they went from the door of the King's chamber to the high altar was covered with linen clothes. This was the order of procession: there came four barons bearing four golden candlesticks; then came Godfrey de Lucy carrying the King's bonnet, and John Marshall next him, bearing two golden spurs, large and heavy; then came William Marechal, Earl de Strigueil, bearing the King's gold sceptre, and on the top thereof was a golden cross; and William, Earl of Salisbury, next him bare a golden rod, bearing on the top a dove of gold. Then came David, the Scotch king's brother, Earl of Huntingdon, and John, Earl of Morton, the Duke's brother, and Robert, Earl of Leicester, bearing three golden swords taken from the King's treasury, the scabbards thereof being wrought about from the top with gold; and in the midst walked the Earl of Morton. Then came six earls and six barons, carrying upon their shoulders one cushion, exceeding large, and upon it were laid the King's ornaments and his robes. Then came William Mandeville, Earl of Albemarle, carrying the great and heavy crown of gold,

on every side adorned with precious stones.

"Then came Richard, Duke of Normandy, and Hugh of Durham on his right hand, and Reginald, Bishop of Bath, went on his left hand; and four barons bare over them a canopy of silk upon four tall staves, and all the multitude of the earls, and barons, and knights, and others, clerks and laymen, followed into the court of the church, and, robed, went up with the Duke into the choir. When the Duke came unto the altar in the presence of the archbishops, and bishops, and clergy, and people, kneeling down on his knees before the altar, the Holy Gospels being laid thereon, and the reliques of many saints, as the custom is, he sware that he would bear peace, and honour, and reverence to God and holy Church, and her ordinances, all the days of his life. Then he sware to administer true justice and equity to the people committed to his charge. Then he sware that he would destroy evil laws and wicked customs whatsoever which had been brought into the realm, and would make good laws, and keep them without guile or an evil mind. Then they disrobed him of all save the shirt which he had on him, and his drawers upon his legs, and the shirt was unsown upon his shoulders; then they shod him with sandals worked with gold; then Baldwin, the Archbishop of Canterbury, pouring holy oil upon his head, anointed him king in three places, on the head, and the breast, and the arms, (which signifieth glory, and courage, and wisdom,) with the prayers appointed for this office. Then the said Archbishop did lay upon his head a hallowed linen cloth, and the bonnet upon it which Godfrey de Lucy had borne. Then they put upon him his royal robes, the tunic first, and then the dalmatic; then the Archbishop delivered unto him the sword of the kingdom to restrain the wrongdoers against the Church; then two earls placed upon his heels the spurs which John Marshall carried; then they put on the mantle, and so he was led to the altar; and there the aforesaid Archbishop forbade him, on behalf of the Almighty God, that he should not take to him this honour unless he was purposed in his heart to observe the aforesaid oaths and vows, which he had made, inviolate; and he made answer for himself, that 'by the help of God so he would keep them without guile.' Then he took the crown from off the altar, and gave it unto the Archbishop, and the Archbishop delivered it unto him, and set it upon his head, and two earls did bear it, forasmuch as it was of great weight. Then the Archbishop delivered the King's sceptre into his right hand, and the King's rod into his left hand; and the King thus crowned was led to his seat by the Bishops of Durham and Bath, the taper-bearers going before, and they who carried the three swords also.

"Then was begun the mass of the Lord, and, when it came to the offertory, the aforesaid Bishops led him unto the altar, and he offered one mark of the purest gold, for such an oblation becometh a king at his coronation, and the Bishops aforesaid led him back to his chair. But when the mass was celebrated, and all was rightly done, the two Bishops, one on the right hand and the other on the left, led him back, crowned, and bearing his sceptre in his right hand, and his royal rod in his left hand, from the church unto his chamber, the procession, ordered as above, going before. Then the procession returned back into the choir, and my Lord the King laid aside his royal crown and his royal robes, and received a lighter crown and lighter robes; and so crowned, he went to dinner, and the archbishops and bishops sat with him at the table, each according to his order and his dignity. The earls and barons served in the king's house according as their qualities demanded. The citizens of London served at the bakery, and the citizens of Winton in the kitchen."

CORONATION OF ELIZABETH OF YORK.

On St. Katharine's Day, 1487, was Elizabeth apparelled in a kirtle and a mantle of purple velvet, furred with ermines, with a lace before the mantle in her hair, a surcoat of gold, richly garnished with pearl and precious stones; and so being

apparelled, my Lady Cecil bearing her train, she went forth of Westminster Hall, and there stood under a cloth of estate unto the time when the procession was ordered, from which place to the pulpit in Westminster Church she went upon new ray-cloth; and all the day from thenceforth the Barons of the Cinque Ports bare the canopy according to their privilege, and the order of this procession as ensueth.

First esquires proceed and knights following them, and after them went the new knights, well beseen in divers silks, every man as him best liked after his degree; and after them the barons and other estates in order as they were, the heralds on every side of the procession, and sergeants-of-arms to make room; then followed abbots, and next bishops, *in pontificalibus*, to the number of fifteen bishops besides [sixteen] abbots; where the Bishop of [*vacat*] bare St. Edward's chalice, the Bishop of Norwich bare the paten: before these prelates went the monks of Westminster, all in albes, and the King's chapel* following them; and next the Queen, of all the bishops went the Archbishop of York, except the Bishop of Winchester and the Bishop of Ely, which went on either hand the Queen under the canopy to sustain her Grace; and after the Archbishop of York was Garter King of Heralds, and the Mayor of London next before the constable and marshal before rehearsed, and next unto the Earl of Arundel, bearing the ivory virge, with a dove on the top; and after him the Duke of Suffolk, bearing the sceptre; then the Earl of Oxford, Great Chamberlain, in his parliamentary robes, having in his hands the staff of his office; and the Duke of Bedford, bareheaded, in his robes of estate, bearing a rich crown of gold. Then followed the Queen, apparelled as is afore rehearsed, and next her my Lady Cecil, which bare her train, and next her following the Duchess of Bedford, and other duchesses and countesses, apparelled in mantles and surcoats of scarlet, furred and powdered; the duchesses having on their heads a coronal of gold, richly garnished with pearls and precious stones; and the countesses had on their heads circlets of gold in like manner garnished, as doth appear in the book of pictures thereof made; but the more pity there was so great a number of people inordinately pressing to cut her ray-cloth, that the Queen went upon, that in the press certain persons were slain, and the order of the ladies following the Queen was broken and disturbed.

The Queen's grace thus coming forth, when she came to the entry of the west door of the church of Westminster, there was said by the [*vacat*] this orison, "Omnipotens Deus," &c.; and that done, she proceeded through the choir unto the pulpit, wherein was a stage royally dressed with cloth of gold and cushions accordingly; and the Archbishop of Canterbury, there being present and ranged as appertaineth to the celebration of the mass, received the Queen, coming from the royal seat, with the lords bearing her crown, sceptre, and rod, and the bishops sustaining her as is above said, and the choir before the high altar was honourably dressed and arrayed with carpets and cushions of estate, whereupon the Queen prostrated herself before the Archbishop, whilst he said over her this orison, "Deus soles," etc.; and that done, she arose and kneeled, and my Lady [Cecil?] took her circle from her head, and the Archbishop opened her breast and anointed her twice; first in the former part of her head, and, secondly, in her breast, saying the words, "In Nomine Patris," etc.; "Prosit tibi hæc unctio;" with this orison, "Omnipotens, sempiterne Deus;" and that done, the said lady closed her breast; and following the said Archbishop blessed her ring, saying this orison, "Creator," etc., and cast holy water upon it, and then put this ring upon the fourth finger of the Queen's right hand, saying these words, "Accipe annulum," etc.; and he said, "Dominus vobiscum," with this collect "Deus, cujus," etc.; then after the said Archbishop blessed the Queen's crown, saying, "Oremus, Deus Tuorum," etc.; and that done, he set the crown upon the

* i.e. the choir of the Chapel Royal.

Queen's head, whereupon was a coif put by my said lady, for the consecration of the holy unction which is afterwards to be delivered unto the said Archbishop, saying these words, "Officium;" and then he delivered unto the Queen a sceptre into her right hand, and a rod in her left hand, saying this orison, "Omnium Deus," etc.

The Queen thus crowned was led by the above said Bishops up into the seat of her estate, and whilst the offertory was in playing of the organs, she was led crowned from her seat royal by the said two Bishops unto the high altar, her sceptre and rod of gold borne before her, as it is aforesaid; then the Archbishop turned his face to the Queen-ward. And after this, as before, the Queen was brought up again to her seat royal of estate, where she sat still until "Agnus Dei" was begun, and afterwards "Per omnia sæcula sæculorum;" he turned him to the Queen, blessing her with this orison, "Omnipotens Deus, crismatum," etc., whereunto the Queen answered, "Amen." In the time of "Agnus Dei" being sung, the pax was brought to the Queen by the Bishop of Worcester, who brought the book; and when the Queen had kissed it she descended and came to the high altar, and had the towel holden before her by two bishops, and there she lowly inclined herself to the ground, saying her "Confiteor," etc., the prelates saying "Misereatur vestri," etc., and the Archbishop gave her absolution; and then the Queen, somewhat raising herself, received the blessed sacrament; and this reverently accomplished, the Queen returned unto her seat royal, and there abided until the mass was done.

Her Grace, accompanied with many prelates and many nobles, descended from her seat royal of estate, and went unto the high altar, where the said Archbishop, arrayed in pontificals as he said mass withal, the minister of the altar before him, went before the altar of the shrine of St. Edward the King; and after him followed all other prelates and lords: and the Queen's Grace coming before the said altar, the Archbishop took the crown from her head, and set it upon the same altar. And in the aforesaid church was ordained a goodly stage, covered and well beseen with cloths of arras, and well-latticed, wherein was the King's Grace, my lady his mother, and a goodly sight of ladies and gentlewomen attending upon her, as my Lady Margaret Poole, daughter to the Duke of Clarence, and many others. And when the divine service was thus solemnly ended, and all done, the Queen returned unto her palace, with all her goodly and royal company.

CORONATION OF EDWARD VI.

At the coronation of the young heir of Henry VIII., it appears that kissing the royal slipper for the first, and, happily, the last, time formed part of the ceremonial.

IS IT RIGHT TO SPEAK OF "ARCHBISHOP *BECKET*"?

Mr. Urban, — While preparing the Life of Becket which was reviewed in your number for January, I somewhere read a denial that the person who is the subject of the book had ever borne the name by which I have called him. I have quite forgotten where this denial appeared; but at all events it did not seem to me worth notice. Since the publication of my volume, however, the same doctrine—or, at least, the expression of a strong doubt on the subject—has met my eye successively in "The Saturday Review," "The Guardian," "The National Review," and "The English Churchman;" and, although I suspect that in the first three of these I have to do with one and the same critical Cerberus*, the number

* The "Saturday Review" article which is here alluded to,—a notice of Mr. Morris's "Life of St. Thomas," (vol. ix. p. 187,)—is evidently by a different hand from the very favourable criticism on my own book, (vol. viii. p. 740). [Since this letter was written, the critic whom I before suspected of having repeated himself in so many places has apparently broken out in a fourth, namely the "Edinburgh Review," where Becket

and the very remarkable variety of the organs through which he has uttered his opinion might impose on simple readers almost as much as the confidence of his tone. And he has found such a reader in "The English Churchman," who, although he writes of me in a more courteous spirit, shews unmistakeable traces of acquaintance with some part, at least, of the earlier articles, and has evidently been inspired by them when he tells me that "to persist in designating the Archbishop" by the name of Becket is a "defiance of legitimate history[b]." In answer to this charge I should be glad to have the opportunity of saying something for myself in your pages.

I. That the Archbishop's father was surnamed *Becket* appears from unquestionable evidence:—"Pater ejus Gilbertus, cognomento Beket," says Edward Grim, (S. Thom. Cantuar., ed. Migne, col. 3.) "E Gilebert Beket fu sis pere apelez," writes the metrical biographer Garnier; and so, too, the Lambeth "Anonymus" styles the father "Gilbertus quidam cognomento Becchet." (S. T. C., 278.) The surname appears to have been not uncommon; for Dr. Lappenberg has produced, from the printed records alone, six instances of persons who bore it between 1180 and 1214, (note in Pauli, *Gesch. von England*, iii. 14). And that it was a *family* name may be inferred, not only from this frequent occurrence, but more particularly from the fact that in one document two Beckets are mentioned together, the one of them being surety for the other, (Rotuli Litt. Patent., 125, *b*, ed. Hardy, Lond. 1835). The only reason for doubt whether the Archbishop inherited the name appears to be that we do not find it given to him by the old biographers or chroniclers except on one occasion, viz. when his murderers, on entering the cathedral in pursuit of him, asked, "Where is the traitor Thomas Becket?" But the non-occurrence of the name throughout the rest of his history is sufficiently explained by the circumstance that, from the time when he became conspicuous, he was known by the official titles of archdeacon, chancellor, or archbishop, and thus his surname was for a time superseded. The name of Becket was, indeed, chosen by the murderers with the intention of insulting him, just as Charles I. of England and Louis XVI. of France in their adversity were spoken of by their family names; but, as in those cases, the name used by way of derision was a real hereditary surname. And with this view agrees the fact mentioned by Mr. Morris, (pp. 386, 387, 442,) that two centuries after the Archbishop's time there were Beckets in the north of Italy, who claimed descent from some of his banished relations.

II. Even if it be allowed that the Archbishop's name was Becket, however, we are told that a modern writer ought not to call him by that name, inasmuch as his own contemporaries did not. "The best way," says the "Saturday" reviewer, "would be to call him simply Archbishop Thomas, just as we say Archbishop Theobald; or, if it be liked better, historically, St. Thomas." And as "Thomas" or "St. Thomas" he figures accordingly, not only in the "Saturday Review," but in the high-Anglican newspaper and in the sceptical quarterly periodical, between which there is in this case such a striking resemblance. But surely the doctrine that we ought to be guided by the practice of contemporaries in this matter, has been very inconsiderately laid down; for in the case of such other prelates as can be distinguished by family names, an opposite rule is observed. During his tenure of office, an archbishop or a bishop is rarely called by his surname; but if he resign his see, the surname becomes his legal designation; or if he die, although for a time he may be occasionally styled "the *late* Archbishop or Bishop of ——," the surname soon comes to be exclusively used in speaking of him. The instance of Theobald is no parallel to that of Becket, (1), because Theobald is not known to have had any family name; and (2), because his Christian name, being unique among

is mentioned in an article on Dr. Vaughan's "Revolutions in English History." Perhaps I could even name a *fifth* periodical in which he has turned his reading on the subject to account.]

[b] "English Churchman," June 28, 1860.

archbishops of Canterbury, is sufficient to distinguish him, whereas many archbishops of Canterbury have borne the name of Thomas. Those who object to our speaking of Becket by his surname have not, in so far as I am aware, any scruple as to calling his opponent, the Bishop of London, *Foliot* rather than *Gilbert*, or as to styling any later Thomas of Canterbury — Bradwardine, Arundel, Cranmer, or Tenison, for example—by his family name. Nor would there, probably, have been any scruple in the case of Becket, but for the peculiarity of his history—that he was first canonized by a pope, and then, by the authority of the State, was violently ejected from the English Calendar. In cases, indeed, where it is intended to represent the usage of the Archbishop's contemporaries, a modern writer ought to style him Thomas; and this I have always been careful to do. I believe, however, that to forego the use of his family name, when speaking in my own person, would not only be a very inconvenient affectation, but would even be incorrect, because against the analogy of our usual practice as to episcopal names.—I am, &c.,

J. C. Robertson.

Precincts, Canterbury,
July, 7, 1860.

THE GUILDHALL, CHICHESTER.

Mr. Urban,—I daresay your attention may have been directed before to the state in which the old building (now called the Guildhall) in the Priory Park at Chichester is kept; but I had occasion to visit that town for a few days last week, and among other relics of antiquity visited this most interesting piece of thirteenth-century work, and was so surprised and indignant at the abominable way in which it is now treated, that I consider I can do no harm by attracting your notice to it again.

The building stands in the middle of a spacious quadrangle, surrounded by walls, and appears to have been formerly the chapel of the Franciscans, who had a priory here in the thirteenth century. It is about 80 feet long by 30 feet wide, without aisles, and the roof of timber, (now plastered over,) with moulded ribs occasionally and plates. There are five windows on each side, of ten lights, with quatrefoils in the heads and drop-arches inside. In the exterior, buttresses are placed between the side windows. The east window is of five lights, shafted inside, with floriated caps. At the opposite end is a large moulded arch with shafts in the jambs, now filled in, having a door in the centre, and above it a window similar to the side lights; so that it would appear that the building had extended still further at one period. There are some arches in one of the side walls, hardly distinguishable now among the fittings and stairs.

The east end is partitioned off into offices of the meanest kind, and the centre taken up with circular galleries, tables, and seats, with three principal places at the eastern part for, I suppose, the judges or mayors.

I find in Dallaway's "History of Sussex" the following account of the building:—

"Upon the demolition of the castle, by order of King John, the site was given to the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity in Chichester, by William de Albini, the third Earl of Arundel and Sussex, with the intention of establishing there a hospital for poor and sick persons. This plan was superseded, and another adopted by the bishops, who placed there Franciscans or Mendicants about the year 1240. . . . . It is not improbable that the chapel, which is upon so capacious a plan as to contain 82 feet in length, 31 feet in breadth, and 42 feet in height, was erected at the expense of the last earl of the family of De Albini . . . Near the altar were tombs, placed under arcades. Nothing more is known of its history, during ye time in which it flourished, but at ye suppression it fell into the King's hands, and the whole site of buildings was sold in 1541 to the mayor and burgesses of the city, which was confirmed to them by royal patent. The chapel was then used as their Guildhall, for ye publick meetings of ye city, and the County Quarter Sessions. The house, or friary, which was large and had a cloyster, perfect in the last century, was then leased out for a certain term of years. In 1544 it was demised to G. Gorynge, Esq. (at an annual rent of £6 13s. 4d.) In 1736, it was leased to W. P. Williams,

Esq., ye celebrated Law Reporter, whose son, Hutchins Williams, created baronet in 1747, purchased of ye Corporation a lease of 1,000 years for £800, of which the sum of £600 was applied in discharge of a mortgage to the mayor and approved men of Guildford. Upon the death of Sir Booth Williams it passed by will to his relict, sister of Dr. Fonnereau of Ipswich, to whom it was likewise devised, and was sold to the present priprietor, Vice-Admiral Henry Frankland, who has removed every vestige of its antient form, and converted it into a modern house. . . . After the siege (A.D. 1642-3), Sir William Waller made the Grey Friars his head quarters."

From what I gathered on the spot, I found that the building was now the property of the Duke of Richmond, and was only used at elections, where the members first meet, and then adjourn to the town.

Setting entirely aside the fact of the present treatment of the building being a flagrant act of desecration and sacrilege, I feel certain that a love and veneration for the things of the past will rouse a just indignation in the hearts of many of your readers when they learn that this fine old structure is suffered to go to decay, and consigned to such miserable and degrading uses: the cry is very general and very urgent that there is a great want of churches at the present time, and clergymen made this an excuse for opening theatres and concert-rooms on Sundays; but it appears to me that in Chichester, at all events, there is a fine opportunity to increase the church accommodation by clearing away the rubbish and filthy accumulations inside this old chapel, and restoring it to its ancient grandeur. Surely it is not of so much value to the Mayor and Corporation, that it needs to be kept in the way it is, (perfectly useless to anybody,) for a meeting once in three years, or perhaps more; and they would be conferring a benefit upon their fellow-citizens if they were to rescue this sacred edifice from so abominable a condition.

I am, &c.,

EDMUND SEDDING.

10, *Carlisle-street, Soho-square,*
June 12, 1860.

LA PRÉTENDUE DÉCOUVERTE D'UN AUTEL DRUIDIQUE.

MONSIEUR LE DIRECTEUR,—Dans votre Numéro du mois de Mai, 1860, (p. 449,) vous racontez, d'après *l'Echo du Nord*, la prétendue découverte d'un autel druidique qui aurait eu lieu aux environs de Lille.

Un de vos correspondants, homme prudent et sensé, a cru devoir émettre quelques doutes à ce sujet dans le Numéro du mois de Juin (p. 539), et il a eu la bonté d'en appeler à moi pour savoir si je pourrais vous renseigner sur un aussi intéressant objet.

Je n'avais, je l'avoue, attaché aucune importance à cette découverte, qui me paraissait trop belle pour être vraie. Mais, sur l'appel que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser, j'ai pris à Lille quelques renseignements qui édifieront complètement vos lecteurs. Je me suis adressé à mon ami, M. Girardin, chimiste distingué, et Doyen de la Faculté des Sciences de Lille. Voici les quelques mots qu'il a bien voulu me répondre le 6 Juillet dernier :—

"MON CHER ABBÉ ET AMI,—Votre lettre m'est parvenue alors que j'étais à Douai pour assister aux séances du Conseil académique, dont j'ai l'honneur de faire partie, en ma qualité de doyen, avec Nos Seigneurs l'Archevêque de Cambrai et l'Evêque d'Arras.

"A mon retour à Lille, il m'a fallu prendre des renseignements et les contrôler les uns par les autres.

"Le résumé de mes recherches au sujet de l'annonce de *l'Echo du Nord*, c'est que c'est un poisson d'Avril sous la forme d'un canard qu'on a servi aus antiquaires. Je ne devine pas trop la plaisanterie, mais enfin c'est un specimen de la jovialité de MM. les journalistes Lillois. 'Ab uno disce omnes.' "

Agréez, Monsieur le Directeur,
l'assurance de mon respect,

L'ABBE COCHET.

Dieppe, le 10 *Juillet*, 1860.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Our English Home: its early History and Progress. With Notes on the Introduction of Domestic Inventions. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—This is a very pleasant little work, in which a vast variety of interesting matters is brought together. The discoveries of Sir R. C. Hoare on the Wiltshire downs are shewn to afford proof that our British ancestors had some of the comforts of "home,"—"the sweetest word in the English language," as our author justly calls it; these were improved on by the Anglo-Saxons, and still more by the Normans, who, however, have usually the credit of devising many matters, which they only borrowed from their predecessors. Then came the Crusades, and numberless changes, "a taste for the spices, the sugars, the silken fabrics, and the elegant luxuries of the East," which from age to age spread more widely until the English home reached its zenith of Gothic splendour in the age of the Tudors. From that period to the present the changes have been equally great, but they have been in a different direction; we have less magnificence, but more comfort, and that, too, extending to classes which once had no pretension to either.

The various steps of these changes are graphically traced, in the early ages especially, by reference to illuminated MSS. and records, enlivened by many pleasant snatches from the old romances, as the Life of Alisaundre, Sir Bevis, Richard Cœur-de-Lion, &c., &c., piquant extracts from Froissart, and gleanings from Household Books, Wardrobe Accounts, Liberate Rolls, &c., &c. Much of the information has already been supplied to Mr. Parker's "Domestic Architecture," but even the possessors of that valuable work will be glad to have so convenient a *resumé* of the household, as opposed to the architectural portion; and those who have it not, will meet with numberless matters that will be new to them, told in a light, pleasant style, of which we will offer a few specimens.

Though in all ages the ladies seem to have had something like private sitting-rooms, it is not until the time of the Tudors that the master of the house withdrew himself from the hall. The removal was murmured at, as betokening a decay of hospitality, but it was effected nevertheless, and we soon have the germs at least of a well-appointed mansion of the present day, though the mingling of kitchen and sitting-room shewn in the pot on the parlour fire and the silver frying-pan and gridiron have an odd effect:—

"The fixed stove is a comparatively modern invention, whilst the fender is an introduction of the sixteenth century. We find it in Tudor homes: among the furniture belonging to Henry VIII. was 'one harthe of iron, being but a forepart, with two sides tynned, and all over wroughte in divers places with antique worke[a];' but they are rarely met with in ancient inventories, and were seldom more than a mere band of iron. In one of the chambers at Goodrich Court is a reredos and dogs of iron, with a fender of brass bearing the date 1605[b]. A set of fire-irons anciently consisted of a two-pronged fork, a pair of tongs, and a billet-hook, the 'stales' of which were often 'garnished with copper, gilt and graven[c];' to these were sometimes added the shovel. The poker is an invention which superseded the billet-hook on the general introduction of coal. As in the olden time the parlour fire was made serviceable to the kitchen, a pot-hook was almost invariably suspended over it, on which to hang a kettle of fish or a mess of pottage. We observe this in paintings intended to represent the apartments of princes and nobles; a fact that illustrates the domestic simplicity of our ancestors, and was perhaps the reason why the pots and kettles

[a] "MS. Harl., 1,419, fol. 142. a. In the Soulage Collection are fenders of Italian cinque cento work.

[b] "Meyrick's Ancient Furniture, pl. lv.

[c] "MS. Harl. 1,419, fol. 141. b.

were so handsomely decorated, and frying-pans and gridirons made of silver. The kettles in the palace at Westminster were copper-gilt, 'the ladles bearing the royal armes' of Henry VIII. The toasting-fork, which hung on a nail at the chimney side, was tipped with metal chasing. The bellows is not altogether a modern contrivance: bellows of a large size, similar to those used in our smithies, are depicted in mediæval manuscripts as appendages to the kitchen furnace, and the bellows-blower appears in the list of the officers of the household. The introduction of the hand-bellows, however, is usually attributed to the Germans in the sixteenth century, but one Nicholas de Yhonge, of Flanders, who became a citizen of York in the reign of Edward III., introduced the hand-bellows into domestic use[d]. John Baret, in 1463, leaves to Janet, his niece, 'a peyr belwys[e].' A pair in the possession of Mr. Parker, of Browsholme Hall, is curiously carved, with a scene representing a fox in a surplice, preaching to a congregation of birds and beasts. Tradition says, that this curious specimen of fireside furniture was left by Henry VI., with his boots, spurs, and glove, at Bolton Hall; but Sir Samuel Meyrick, who has engraven it in his work on 'Ancient Furniture[f],' discredits the story, and pronounces it of Elizabethan workmanship. It is certain that during the sixteenth century, these articles of domestic use, being intended to hang by the parlour fire, were highly decorated; sometimes they were gilt and painted, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, or damascened with silver. The gussets, fastened with trefoil bullion-headed nails, were made of scarlet velvet, and the nozzles were quaintly chased and ornamented with masks. Those of Flemish or English make were more homely in design, but they endeavoured to compensate for the roughness of the carving by inscribing it with mottoes, such as—

> "As the sparks do upward fly,
> Think that thou hast trouble nigh."

or,—

> "Now man to man is so unjust,
> That we cannot another trust[g]."

"Nor was the fireside without its elegancies. It was often adorned with screens of French and Venetian work, or with silken pictures set in frames of dark-grained walnut-tree; those with carved and branched feet were most fashionable. We read of screens of purple taffeta, deeply fringed, standing on 'feet of tymbre,' painted and gilt; others of wicker, and smaller ones 'of silke, to hold gainte the fyre[h].'

"*The Parlour Window.*—From the illuminated manuscripts of the fifteenth century we may gain a tolerable idea of the parlours of our early home[i]; and we cannot fail to observe as an important feature, the capacious window recesses, which were sometimes, indeed, little rooms of themselves, and furnished on each side with goodly benches of stone-work. The fenestrels were glazed with small, diamond-shaped panes, ornamented with the baron's arms in proper colours, and hung with curtains of arras or say.

"*Old Bay-windows.*—The old bay-window, the introduction of which we may refer to the close of the fourteenth century, became in Tudor homes more general, from an increasing fondness for domestic life. They formed pleasant retreats on summer evenings; there the damsels would ply their distaffs, and the young squires would seek them there, and with gallant words make love, or check-mate them in a game of chess. Glazed with white and ruby glass, when other windows were open to the wind; curtained, when other windows were bare; carpeted, when other floors were littered with rushes, they became the favourite nooks of home, in which the sweetest and happiest moments of life were spent. No wonder that our forefathers loved them, and, in spite of conservative prejudices, knocking away the dull, narrow loop-holes, had 'fayre baye windowes' introduced into the halls and parlours of their home[k].

"*The Parlour Furniture.*—The character of the parlour furniture varied with the taste and habits of the owner. Benches or lockers were the usual seats,—cumbersome pieces of rough carpenter's work that half filled the room; but in the later period of the middle ages, chairs and stools were introduced into this apartment. John Baret of Bury in 1463 left to his niece

[d] "York Phil. Soc. Proceed., p. 10.

[e] "Wills of Bury St. Edmund's. In the parlour of the Drapers' Company there was "a payr bellus' as early as 1499. — (*Herbert's Hist. Drapers*, i. 465.)

[f] "Pl. lv.

[g] "Nine pairs of bellows with 'pypes of tynne plate' are mentioned among the fireside appurtenances of Henry VIII.

[h] "MS. Harl. 1,419, ff. 56, 61, 140; Gage's Hengrave, p. 27.

[i] "See five paintings in MS. Cottonian, Aug., A. v. ff. 327, 334.

[k] "For notices of bay-windows, see Wardrobe Account of Edward IV. in MS. Harl., 4,780. fol. 20. a; MS. Additional, 7,099, fol. 57.

a chair, and three footstools with cushions, that were in his parlour; he had also a round table, and other articles of a superior make[l], which prove that the homes of the middle classes were becoming furnished with new accessories to comfort."

With an account of Queen Elizabeth's bed we must conclude, as we have, we conceive, cited enough to induce our readers to procure the work, and peruse all the rest for themselves:—

"A ponderous four-post bedstead of ample dimensions was the solemn glory of a Tudor chamber. Its massive pillars, bulging out in knobs of the richest carving, sometimes a foot and a-half in diameter[m], towered to the ceiling, and bore a prodigious weight of selours, testers, vallances, and hangings, which cast gloom and shadows thick upon the bed: the top of each post was ornamented with a cupid, the arms of the owner in metal-work, or with gilded vanes. One can understand how so many hallucinations arose in old time about haunted chambers, when we think of the solemnities of fly-bitten tapestries and grotesque carving with which the occupant of the 'great bed' was encompassed. Griffins and monsters, frantic knights and distressed damsels in needlework, clustered thick around him; satyrs, 'anticke boys,' and the wild creations of mediæval fancy, grinning hideously, were carved in fantastic confusion over the head-board, up the pillars, and around the deep cornices of the bedstead. We have abundant materials descriptive of the bedding in the royal household, but of all the Tudors none slept on such sumptuous beds as the Virgin Queen. A wardrobe warrant dated 1581, orders the delivery for the Queen's use of a bedstead of walnut-tree, richly carved, painted, and gilt. The selour, tester, and vallance were of cloth of silver figured with velvet, lined with changeable taffeta, and deeply fringed with Venice gold, silver, and silk. The curtains were of costly tapestry, curiously and elaborately worked; every seam and every border laid with gold and silver lace, caught up with long loops and buttons of bullion. The head-piece was of crimson satin of Bruges, edged with a passamayne of crimson silk, and decorated with six ample plumes, containing seven dozen ostrich feathers of various colours, garnished with golden spangles. The counterpoint was of orange-coloured satin, quilted with cutwork of cloths of gold and silver, of satins of every imaginable tint, and embroidered with Venice gold, silver spangles and coloured silks, fringed to correspond, and lined with orange sarcenet. A royal patchwork indeed[n]!"

Annales Archéologiques. Publiés par DIDRON AINÉ. Tome XX. liv. 1 and 2. January and April, 1860. 4to., 124 pp. and 11 plates. (Paris.) — M. Didron's *Annales Archéologiques* are proceeding with their usual spirit, and the two numbers before us are more than usually interesting to English readers. The first part contains six papers:—1. On the Objects of Art preserved in the treasury of the collegiate church of St. Stephen at Troyes, by the Canon Coffinet. This catalogue is continued and completed in the second part; it comprises eighty-seven objects, neatly and well described by a careful antiquary, and concludes with the tombs, the most important of which appears to be the tomb of Henry I, Count of Champagne, of bronze gilt, with ornaments of silver and enamel; the date is of the end of the twelfth century, and of this there is a good engraving.

2. A review, by M. Felix de Verneilh, of the valuable work of the Count Melchior de Vogue on the churches of the Holy Land. This is a clever essay by a man well versed in his subject, and does justice to a very valuable work, of which we hope shortly to give an account in our own pages.

3. Iconography of the four Cardinal Virtues, by M. Didron. This subject is con-

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[l] "Wills and Invent., Bury St. Edmund's; published by the Camden Society. The parlour of Sir I. Newporte, a century later, was also furnished with two forms, two round tables, a standing cupboard, two chairs, four 'litel stoles wrought wt needleworke,' a screen, a pair of andirons and a pair of bellows.—(*MS. Addit.*, 10,128.)

[m] "MS. Harl., 1,419, ff. 45, 53; also Lysons' Mag. Brit., Derbyshire, p. 29.

[n] "MS. Addit., 5,751, fol. 38. The counterpoints of the Tudor age were of great variety in their adornment. We read of 'counterpoyntes of scarlett, furred wth fethers.'—(*MS. Harl.*, 1,419, fol. 396.) A counterpoint 'of fine diaper of Adam and Eve, garnished rounde about wth a narrowe passmayne of Venice gold and silver.'—(*Ibid.*, fol. 175.)"

tinued in this, the first paper of the second part. As all those who are interested in the subject of Iconography are well acquainted with the labours of M. Didron, we need only congratulate them that he is at last going on with it, and these papers will evidently form part of the second volume of the valuable work of which the first volume appeared several years since.

4. On a Mosaic Pavement at Vercelli, by M. Julien Durand, with a plate copied in facsimile from an ancient engraving; it is work of the eleventh century. This article is supplementary to a previous one by the same author in vol. xv. of the *Annales*, and we hope he will continue the subject, and collect his papers into a volume; he is evidently master of his theme, and it is one of considerable interest.

5. On the Constitution of Pope Pius IX. regulating the legacies of consecrated vases and ornaments by "Cardinals, Patriarchs, Metropolitans, Bishops, and Abbés." This article is by M. Barbier de Montault. It recapitulates the enactments of previous popes, and warmly praises the wisdom of those of Pius IX.

6. On *La Contrefaçon Archéologique*, by M. Didron. This is in continuation of previous articles, and gives useful information as to the seats and works of the principal forgers of antiquities who have established a regular trade in these articles. They are located chiefly in Germany, near the banks of the Rhine, and especially at Mayence. The dupes are found chiefly in England, where these forged articles are largely imported. The Society of Antiquaries of London has several times called attention to this subject, but as the forgers have active agents in this country who do not scruple to make use or abuse of the law of libel against any one who ventures publicly to expose them, and the expense of a law-suit is a serious consideration, the newspapers have been very shy of reporting any of the statements made at Somerset-house. We are the more indebted to M. Didron for his courage in continuing this exposure. These forgeries are so ingenious that purchasers cannot be too much on their guard; it appears that the authorities of the British Museum, the Louvre, and the Hotel de Cluny have all been taken in.

The second part of the *Annales* contains four articles, of which two have been already mentioned as continuations; the third is by M. Felix de Verneilh, on the Civil Architecture of the Middle Ages, comprising bridges, canals for irrigation, wind mills, and water-mills; it is a valuable paper, as the name of the author led us to expect, and is illustrated by two beautiful woodcuts of the bridges of the thirteenth century at Limoges and Cahors. These are finer than any that we have remaining in England, but we have many more than is commonly imagined. The late Dr. Ingram read a paper on the subject of Medieval Bridges to the Oxford Architectural Society nearly twenty years ago, which was printed in their Reports, and excited some little interest at the time, but has long been forgotten and lost to the world from the local nature of the work in which it was printed, known only to members of the Society, and seldom read by them. Many valuable papers, containing often the results of great research, are every year buried alive in this manner in some local publication. The remaining paper before us is on an ivory book-cover of the eighth century, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, of which a facsimile has been published by the Arundel Society, and is here engraved from a photograph and described by M. Julien Durand. The subjects are a figure of Christ and some of the chief events of His life on earth, represented after the quaint fashion of the period. No description can convey a correct idea of this without seeing either the object itself or some representation of it.

Remarks on the Oxford Museum. By Dr. ACLAND, F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine. (Oxford: J. H. and Jas. Parker.) —The recent Meeting of the British Association at Oxford, at which an examination of the Museum was a grand feature, has induced a cheap republication, under the above title, of Dr. Acland's very ex-

cellent "Remarks addressed to a Meeting of Architectural Societies," in which the lofty aims of the founders of the new educational institute are set forth in language at once pure and simple, energetic and noble, and every way worthy of the theme. The handbook is illustrated with ground-plans, and a sketch of ornamental iron-work, and has been so modified in parts as to make its descriptions correspond to the present state of the building. To the visitor to Oxford it is of course indispensable, and even those who may never see the structure to which it relates, will yet find much to interest and inform them in its pages.

An Historical and Illustrated Handbook for the Town of Shrewsbury. By HENRY PIDGEON, Treasurer of the Corporation. (Shrewsbury: Sandford)—Mr. Pidgeon, who is well known as author of the "Memorials of Shrewsbury," has produced a shilling guide-book to his native town, which visitors to the approaching Archæological Congress there will do well to procure beforehand. The author has not sacrificed quality to quantity, as is done in too many guide-books of recent date, but purchasers will see that they will have enough for their money, even in this age of economy, when we mention that the book contains 200 pages of really well-written matter, giving just the information that the intelligent stranger requires, has an excellent plan of the town, and above thirty woodcuts, the frontispiece being a good representation of the statue of Lord Clive, which now stands in the Market-square, but was a short time since familiar to the eyes of Londoners in Whitehall Gardens. The Guide is rendered additionally useful to visitors, by concluding with a series of Excursions extending to Haughmond Abbey, Acton Burnell, Boscobel, Wellington, the Wrekin, &c.; in short, to most of the places to be visited by the Congress, and many others beside.

The Reliquary. No. I. Edited by LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A. (London: J. Russell Smith. Derby: W. Bemrose and Sons.)—We highly value local illustrators, and are always glad to lend our aid when they come before the public. The present is the first of a quarterly series intended mainly to illustrate Derbyshire, and the task could hardly have been undertaken by better hands. Mr. Jewitt is known as an authority on Derbyshire topography, and he is a poet into the bargain. Hence we have an Anthology, and also several original poems; and though there is enough of legitimate antiquarian lore to satisfy the archæologist, there are also several lighter sketches. Among the first we may name an illustrated Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins minted at Derby; a description of the Wall Paintings at Melbourne Church; Original Documents, and Reprints of Rare Tracts; in the second, where the poetic element predominates, we have a most graceful paper on the beautiful old custom, familiar to the reader of Shakespeare, of carrying garlands at the funeral of unmarried females; and another on the Superstitions connected with the Fern Plant, which are both from the pen of the Editor, and the latter one supplements a more business-like article on the Physiology of Ferns, with a list of Derbyshire specimens, by Dr. Goode, which will be acceptable to the botanist. An old Derbyshire mansion (now a ruin), King's Newton Hall, and a sketch of a local celebrity, John Gratton, an early Quaker, will please the historian and the biographer; and among the Original Documents is one that settles a disputed point in the family history of Anthony Babington, the Derbyshire gentleman who attempted to rescue Mary Queen of Scots. Rarities in natural history, and several curious Notes, Queries and Gleanings, complete the first instalment of the "Reliquary," which well justifies the rest of its title, "A Depository for precious relics, legendary, biographical, and historical, illustrative of the habits, customs and pursuits of our forefathers." The number is illustrated by five plates and about a dozen wood engravings; and if the succeeding parts are as good as the first, the work will certainly deserve, and

we hope will receive, the patronage of all who are interested in the romantic region to which it is mainly devoted.

Lancashire and Cheshire Wills and Inventories from the Ecclesiastical Court, Chester. The Second Portion. Edited by the Rev. G. J. Piccope, M.A., Curate of Brindle. (Printed for the Chetham Society.)—This is the second volume of the series devoted to the selection of testamentary documents from the Consistory Court at Chester, and we are informed that a concluding volume is in the press with a general index to the whole. The present volume contains 105 wills and inventories of individuals who lived between the years 1483 and 1589, and the editor has not limited his selection to any particular class of testators, but includes the wills of ecclesiastical dignitaries, knights, squires, yeomen, and widows. Many of these wills and inventories contain curious domestic particulars, and we are struck not only with the fervent piety of many of the testators, but also the generous concern they shew for their intimate friends and family domestics. An old, yet amiable, widow dying, will leave a snug corner in her will for some aged servant of her household, perhaps a little legacy in the shape of money, or a piece of furniture as a heirloom. A mistress Isabel Typpinge, of Manchester, widow, leaves "unto the poore ffolckes twenty powndes, to be bestowed at the discretion of my executor: unto my doughter in lawe, Mary Typpinge, my best peece of plate, and my best gloves;" a prebendary of Chester bequeaths to a fellow dignitary his hat and velvet bag, with his "best jackedd and doublett," whether for future use or a pious *in memoriam*, is left, we suppose, at the discretion of the legatee; another testator, mindful of the faithful services of her servant-maid, leaves as a suitable bequest "one brasse potte which was her ffathers, lyinge to me in pawne for tenne shillings;" but the inventory of Dame Cicely Delves presents a formidable catalogue of household effects, shewing how a domestic establishment of the sixteenth century could not well be conducted without the culinary aid of "potts, pannes, skellets, and chaffers." The will of Sir Henry Turton, Fellow of the Collegiate Church at Manchester, leaves 2d. to the bellman, and 5s. for the relief of poor people, all his pricksong books of masses and anthems to the College, and to Sir John Bexwyke two pairs of spectacles, with the charitable request that his "portews be gyven to sume poore pryst new mayde, to pray for me."

Many of these wills throw considerable light on the antiquity of some of the old Lancashire families; one in particular, that of Robert Entwysle, of the Foxholes, will so interfere with the family pedigree recorded in the College of Arms, by Mr. Lodge, in 1807, as to "render the upper part of that pedigree of more than questionable authenticity." Amongst the wills we find one of Robert Holt, of Stubly, Esq., bearing date Dec. 18, 1554, and in a note we are told the testator "bought abbey lands, rebuilt his house of Stubly (*circa* 1528), conformed to the Reformation, promoted its extension in the parish of Rochdale, and was an influential justice of the peace." The family of Holt was at one time the most influential in the parish of Rochdale, some of the family fought with distinction in the Scottish wars, and a Thomas Holt was knighted by Edward, Earl of Hertford, and the manor of Spotland bestowed upon him by Henry VIII. in consideration of his services. We find them fighting as staunch royalists under the royal standards at Edgehill and Marston Moor, and following the fortunes of Charles on other disastrous battle-fields. A James Holt died on Flodden Field, and one of the Holts of Sale was a judge in critical and disastrous times. The Rochdale Holts were the principal landowners in the parish, holding large estates in Stubly, Chesholm, Naden, Honorsfelde, Spotlande, Bury, Myddleton, Butterworthe, and Castleton, as appears from the will of another Robert Holt, who inherited the estates on the death of his uncle mentioned above. A third Robert, who died in 1561, after requesting that his body be buried in "ye chaunsell within the peroche churche at Rochdale, or elsewhere it shall please God

to dispose," leaves 6s. 8d. towards the repairs of the said parish church, to his son Charles all his carts, harness and timber, &c., "trustyng that he wilbe good to his mother, and to his brother, and sisters," then to "ye servyce at Litelbroughe viijs.," and afterwards provides for his daughters, Margerie and Elyn, whether they be married or not. We believe this ancient family of the Holts is now extinct in the male line, and that nothing is left of the Holts of Grislehurst, Castleton, and Stubly, but their ancient halls, where healths ten fathoms deep were drunk to the King across the water, and perdition to the varlets who hoisted the standard of the Protector. The arms of the Holts are to be seen in the east window of Littleborough Church, and read, Ar., on a bend engrailed sa. three fleur-de-lis of the first. Crest, a spear-head ppr. Motto, *Ut sanem vulnera.*

Of these "Wills and Inventories" so judiciously collected by the Messrs. Piccope, father and son, we have only to regret the great scarcity of editorial notes. Antiquarian documents are at best but musty deeds, and to the uninitiated cabalistic bits of parchment, unless the antiquary by his learning and research invests them with an historical charm. We have known "daubs" found in lumber rooms, after undergoing a skilful cleaning process, turn out to be wonderful Titians or irreproachable Giottos; and old documents by the critical light thrown upon them, so as to penetrate the *umbra antiquæ*, have proved invaluable records. These wills furnish so many tempting opportunities for annotations on persons, household goods, and chattels of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, that we must confess to a disappointment in not meeting more frequently with them.

Platonic Dialogues for English Readers. By WILLIAM WHEWELL, D.D. Vol. II. *Antisophist Dialogues.* (Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.)—We noticed with much satisfaction the appearance of the first volume of this most praiseworthy attempt to render the Platonic Dialogues really intelligible by the mere English reader, and we are glad to find that it has been received with such favour by the public as to induce the learned translator to carry on the work. We should be still better pleased if we might indulge the hope of receiving at least the "Republic" from him in a similar form. As before, the best thing that we can do to give an idea of the object of Dr. Whewell's labours and his mode of carrying them out, will be to quote a portion of his Preface:—

"The Dialogues I now publish I term 'the Antisophist Dialogues,' inasmuch as they are mainly occupied with discussions in which persons who have been called 'Sophists' by Plato and by his commentators, are represented as refuted, perplexed, or silenced. Of such persons there will be found in the following pages, Protagoras, Prodicus, Hippias, Gorgias, Polus, Callicles, Ion, Euthydemus, Dionysiodorus, and Thrasymachus, who is, however, much more prominent in the First Book of the Republic. But though these persons are all included by some of Plato's admirers under the term *Sophists*,—are all involved by many commentators in that charge of false reasoning and sinister purpose which *we* imply by that term,—and are looked upon by many persons as a sect or party who made common cause, corrupted the moral principles of the Athenians, and were unmasked and put down by Plato; they were, in truth, most diverse in their tenets, characters, position, mode of discussion, and objects; and were, several of them, as strenuous inculcators of virtue and as subtle reasoners as Plato himself. This results from what we know of them from all quarters, and indeed from Plato's own representations. That this is really the case with the so-called Sophists, is a proposition which has been proved and illustrated by Mr. Grote, in a manner which combines the startling effect arising from great novelty with the solid conviction arising from plain good sense;—a very remarkable combination to find introduced, in our own day, into one of the most familiar periods of ancient history. I think that the reader of the following pages will find in the Dialogues themselves, and in the Remarks upon them, sufficient evidence of the general truth of this position. I would, however, refer the reader for a fuller confirmation and illustration of it to the eighth volume of Mr. Grote's *History of Greece.*

"Undoubtedly some of the interlocutors in the following Dialogues are represented

as employed in mere quibbling by Euthydemus and his brother in the Dialogue of that name; and, of course, the same remarks apply to [illegible] and [illegible]. But the quibbling in the Euthydemus merely reaches the height of absurdity, and nothing appears to me a more wonderful proof of the sweeping prejudices of the commentators than this,—that some of them see no difference between this quibbling and the calm consistent moral disquisitions of Protagoras. [illegible] The argumentum of the Protagoras in Bekker's edition of Plato, for instance, begins thus:—

'Hujus disputationis idem est cum Euthydemo genus et argumentum; utroque est enim Sophistarum speculationes de-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].'

'The reader of the following pages may judge for himself whether the scope and argument of the Protagoras and the Euthydemus are the same, or are at all alike; and whether in the Euthydemus there be any speculations; and whether in the Protagoras the speculations of the [illegible] there are proved to be empty.'

'Mr. Grote has further shewn very clearly that if Plato argued as some of the commentators represent him as arguing in the person of Socrates, he would really be guilty of the sophistry and unfairness with which they charge his opponents. This, however, is not really the case. Plato is in search of a Theory of Ethics solidly and scientifically founded upon Ideas and Definitions, and is always ready to prove that the doctrines of his opponents are worthless, because they cannot be made to supply such a theory. Protagoras, Prodicus, Hippias, Gorgias and the rest, are to him *sophists* in the disparaging sense, because they cannot meet his demands for such a system; just as Jeremy Bentham might have called Butler, Price, and Clarke, sophists; or as Coleridge might have called Locke, Condillac, and Helvetius, Sophists.

'In the Dialogues contained in the present volume, Plato, though he refutes the doctrines of his opponents, does not establish a system of his own. The Republic does contain such a system, and may be regarded as the point towards which these Dialogues converge; although, indeed, the first book of the Republic is really a Dialogue of the antecedent class, and might very fitly be entitled Thrasymachus, and included in that class, if it had not been undesirable to dismember the Republic.'

The result of the publication of these Dialogues, if we mistake not, will be a very serious abatement in the ordinary estimate of the Sophists; and new arguments will probably be formed in many other points of [illegible]; but [illegible] when the plain common sense of mere English readers is assisted by men who, like Dr. Whewell, have the happy talent of conveying the result of learning to less educated minds without any of the affectation and mystery of the old Classic Professors, who would never condescend to turn Greek or Latin or Hebrew into a living language. Fortunately we have now those who understand all these tongues, and half a dozen more, and yet are not ashamed of their own.

Our Public Worship. Three Sermons preached at St. Mary Magdalen Church, Oxford. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt. Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.—Of these discourses the first is devoted to the question of 'Improving the Service;' the two others to the theme of 'Preachers and Hearers.' One of the complaints of the would-be reformers of our Liturgy is that the services of the Church are not 'interesting,' and they conceive that they may be made so by alteration, and shortening, and particularly by suppression of repetitions. Mr. Tyrwhitt replies,—

'Those [illegible] of God's worship is tedious and dull? the prayers of the Church are dull prayers, as we hear it said? They are not dull to those who wish to have them granted; they are not tedious to any who feel in faith and hope to obtain. "But they are full of repetitions." Of course those repetitions are tiresome to those whose thoughts are on their pleasure or their merchandise, and whose real feeling about the service of God is how to get it over.'

There are several questions which one may very fairly ask those who neglect our public services, and those who wish them to be altered in order that they may be attractive to [illegible], instead of [illegible]. But it is impossible practically to ask them, as the answers are difficult and compromising; a clear answer can never be got. However, one of them is, Do you ever pray in private, really asking for something you wish for, and really hoping to

gain it? . . . . . If public prayer is anything, it is an intensely serious and important matter, of its own nature involving great interests of ours, whether we choose or not to call it interesting. And this point is worth dwelling upon, that public prayer is also private prayer, if it is prayer at all. Each must cry out of the depths of his own heart in all the prayers said here. No one comes here to have prayer said for him, so much as to pray for himself and others. Here we are, indeed, specially present before God; they who believe this will be slow to criticise those time-honoured prayers, many of which have been used from time immemorial by saints and martyrs, such as also, even in after time, were many of those reformers who translated and compiled them for us. This call for our service to be made interesting is fatal indeed, because want of interest in God's service is a fatal sign. It is not that inattention or wandering thoughts are fatal, but that the endeavour to find some service of God which shall be interesting to worldly men shews a fatal ignorance of Him and the service He will accept. Something pleasing, something striking, something dramatic, something to do us good in spite of ourselves, something which shall serve God and Mammon at the same time, something to make the strait gate broad and the narrow way wide; something to get us to heaven without our really believing in it; some way of spending two hours pleasantly and easily, those two hours out of all the week which the British nation seem to consider really too much to set apart for the worship of Him who made broad Britain."—(pp. 13—16.)

In treating on preachers and hearers, while expressing a well-considered opinion that "sermons are not, and never have been, or will be, the most important part of our public service," Mr. Tyrwhitt touches thus on one of the main reasons (in his opinion) why modern preaching fails of efficacy:—

"People in general like to hear what they believe confirmed by the determined adherence and clear statements of the man who speaks; and so far it is well. But it is not well when they begin to suspect danger in him whenever he digresses into something they do *not* know; it is not well when a man is quarrelled with for putting truth in a new light, or for going into a new train of thought. And fear of this, and habitual over-care about this matter, is a thing which stands greatly in the way of many who preach God's word. What terror I have known good and worthy servants of the Lord live in of going off a beaten track, of suggesting strange thoughts to men's minds, of not being understood, of saying *unsafe* things, and the like. And this timidity of theirs was not all their fault, indeed: it was in part their hearers'. And then their hearers, and perhaps they themselves, wonder that some eccentric genius out of the Church, trained to oratory, full of energy and confidence, nowise hampered by knowledge of truths against him, using all kinds of humour, high and low, to aid him in bringing out the thought that is in him, is more attractive and interesting. Of course he is. And if God's worship on His Sabbath consist entirely of being attracted and interested, let us go anywhere in search of the greatest attraction, and wherever there is most interest: very many do. If there be a truth of God our Father, Redeemer, and Sanctifier; if there be a Church of His faithful people who have passed down that truth from age to age, let us hold by His Truth and His Church. Verily, truth is worth more to us than oratory.

"But only consider, if nine out of ten of those who weekly strive to preach God's word rightly and truly gave full loose to their imagination, feeling, humour, and energy,—that is what they are told to do in all manner of newspapers, novels, criticisms, and conversations,—how would it be received? Is it to be required of every man, is it God's pleasure that every preacher should have the gift of sharp utterance, and dry humour, and heat of heart, and contagious sympathy? Require it if you please: you cannot have twenty thousand men in the land all so gifted, or have them educated to it. And if all were so—I say it again—in the present temper of some of the best people among us, their preaching would be unsatisfactory: no one would know what to rest upon. Who ever heard of a clergy all orators? Who ever heard of an army of nothing but drummers? Who ever heard of a city lit for a long winter with nothing but fireworks? And who ever knew any good whatever come of a congregation all excitement? Indeed I never did."—(pp. 38—40.)

The fact is, that

"There is much brick-making without straw required of the English priesthood. Those listeners who know all already must be content to hear what they knew before;

those who do not think they know all must be content to be instructed, to be quick to hear and slow to speak, in short, to be more patient. . . . . There is nothing new under the sun, strictly speaking; nor can any man always speak in a manner new or interesting to the more experienced or better-informed part of his hearers, because he often has to go over well-trodden ground for the benefit of others. Let all, then, be patient with strangeness, and patient with trite and well-known knowledge."—(44, 46.)

The Year of the Church. A Course of Sermons by the late Rev. R. W. HUNTLEY. Edited by the Rev. Sir GEORGE PREVOST. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—These sermons were delivered to the population of an agricultural parish in Gloucestershire, (Boxwell-cum-Leighterton, on the Cotswolds,) and accordingly "they enter into no controversies, except on points which are actually controverted among such a class, or with respect to which at least they stand in immediate need of instruction and warning. e.g. the question of faith and works. Still less do they contain any *display* of strong religious feeling, for the author was one to whom it was natural to veil to a great degree his strongest and deepest emotions." Such is the testimony of the Editor, which an examination of the volume fully bears out. Sir George Prevost has prefixed a pleasing memoir of Mr. Huntley, a man of most amiable character, who did good in his generation by taking a very active part in preventing the extinction of the see of St. Asaph for the purpose of endowing that of Manchester.

Reminiscences: by a Clergyman's Wife. Edited by the Dean of Canterbury. (Rivingtons.)—The scenes and incidents described in these pages have mostly come under the Editor's own knowledge. "They are recorded," he says, "not because there is anything in them exciting or extraordinary, but that they may be the means of stimulating those who read them to take advantage of their opportunities of doing good; that they may shew the power of kindness in winning those whom we sometimes deem inaccessible; that they may relate in a permanent form some remarkable examples of simple godliness, and of deep unswerving attachment." The book bears in every page evidence alike of the shrewd common sense and the kindly feeling of its author, and we trust that it will reach those who have the means as well as the will to second her benevolent views.

The work is divided into chapters, treating of the London Poor, and the Country Poor, which abound in traits and sketches that give us a most favourable idea of both the head and the heart of the writer. A Mixed Chapter contains other sketches, both at home and abroad; and the concluding one, called "Friends at Rest," offers many deeply interesting particulars of the Rev. Charles Hodge, who was lost in the "Royal Charter" in October last. But we own to have been most affected by the pictures of the London poor; not the idle, clamorous mendicants, but the quiet, honest creatures, who work and starve uncomplainingly, and who need many such energetic friends as the Clergyman's Wife to find them out, and bring relief and comfort. Therefore we prefer to quote, instead of anything else, a few of her experiences of them, the scene of which, we believe, lies in the immediate neighbourhood of Quebec-street Chapel:—

"Many of the London poor live in alleys and courts, quite close to fashionable streets and squares; and are supported by the employment their rich neighbours give them. They occupy sometimes single rooms in good houses, over or under shops. They live often in great discomfort and dirt, large households crowded into one room, and twenty families sometimes in one house. Many of them live in the mews; and here they are often stowed away in strange places. I have been told that in case of sudden illness great inconvenience and even danger has been occasioned by this circumstance. One poor woman told me she was taken in labour when quite alone, and could make no one hear. During the whole of this trying period she had no one with her; and it was not till after her child had been born for more than an hour, that her husband came home to tea, only just in time, she said, to save two lives."—(pp. 5, 6.)

"On my first acquaintance with old S.

and his wife, their dialect at once betrayed them to me as being West-country people. They occupied one small room, and in it they were carrying on both their employments together—he at his last, she with her ironing. . . .

"He lived in a close, noisy, dirty mews; what a contrast to the rocky glens and fresh sea-breezes of the home of his childhood! But the old man seemed quite contented. He was always very busy, saying, 'Now all the grand folks are come up, I have plenty to do; for they bring lots of servants, and many of them employ me: and my wife gets up their shirts and neckcloths; for they dress like gentlemen, not like our country folk; but we must not find fault, as this fashion gives us employment. Down in the West there they are so poor, I am sure I could not get a living there; but I should like to see those hills once again.'

"As the old man was one day running on in this strain, I stopped him by asking who lived in the next room, for I had often heard a low, murmuring sound, as of a child reading.

"'Mrs. H.,' was the answer. 'Don't you know her? She is the best laundress in the mews, and the most industrious woman too; for she strives night and day at her work, and she has cause; for she is a poor, lone widow, away from her country, with one only son left of all her family, and he is dying of consumption. He is the best lad that ever lived, and spends all the time he has free from pain in reading the Bible to his mother, and praying for her. On Sunday, when she is not working, we often go in to hear him read and pray; and it does me good to hear such words from one so young and sickly. I, who am old and strong, could not say half such good things."—(pp. 7—10.)

The poor lad is visited:—

"'How long have you been so ill, my poor boy?' said I; 'do you suffer much?'

"The boy was too shy or weak to answer my questions; and something seemed to have affected him, though he strove very hard to hide his feelings.

"I saw some tears roll down his pallid cheeks, and fall on his Bible, which lay on his lap; and he turned his large, clear, bright eyes on his mother, as if he wished her to speak for him.

"During this pause I had time to glance round the room, which was soon to be the chamber of death; and it now held a spirit ripening for glory. It was a very low, mean room, with bare blackened walls. The large ironing-board entirely occupied it, except one recess, where lay the poor lad on a sort of half-easy-chair, half-bed. From every part of the ceiling hung the clothes which had been ironed, consisting of beautiful linen shirts, and articles of ladies' clothing, which had evidently been got up in the best style.

"Mrs. H. was ironing most vigorously. By her side was a large stove, which heated her irons, and dried her linen, but which made the room most uncomfortably hot and close for the poor boy, who seemed almost fainting with heat. . .

"I never found him alone. She was always ironing; he reading his Bible. I once suggested the hospital to his mother, observing how much he was tried by the steam of the hot room, but the idea of a separation would not be listened to for a moment.

"'I cannot part with him, even if he will go. Will you leave me, Billy dear?'

"The poor lad was too much affected to speak; but the intense love with which he gazed on his mother spoke his heart. This was one of my last visits. I was obliged to leave town for a few days; and when I returned, I heard that a sudden change, added to the extreme heat of that July, had removed this cherished child to his heavenly home."—(pp. 10—19.)

The widow was visited after her bereavement, and we have read few things more touching than her statement to the benevolent lady:—

"'He went off like a lamb. I feared and dreaded death struggles and convulsions; for I had seen such deaths amongst my dear children. My first babe was a whole day dying in strong convulsions; and my dear husband and all of them died very hard; but God, in mercy, saved me this trial the last time.

"'When he was gone I prayed so hard that I might die too; but that was not right, perhaps, for I am not yet fit to go: I have not the gentle Christian spirit of that dear sainted child.

"'He lies in Kensal Green Cemetery. I knew he would like to lie there with his father, and brothers, and sisters. He feared I should not be able to afford to bury him there; so he never would say a word about it. But I have done it, thank God! and nearly paid for it too. These shirts will do it, and all these beautiful skirts belonging to a family in the square. When I heard the drawing-room was this week, I was so glad. I thought immediately, I shall then have to finish these things, and I shall get the money for

them to pay for my dear child's last earthly resting-place. And as for my own mourning, my grief is too sincere to want any show. I know he would much rather I should pay for his burial, and get mourning when I can afford it; and so I shall act as I know he would have liked best.'"—(pp. 24, 25.)

What a noble spirit must this poor woman have been gifted with! who can think of her unmoved? and who would not wish to possess the book that relates so touchingly

"The short and simple annals of the poor!"

Illustrations of Useful Arts, Manufactures, and Trades. By CHARLES TOMLINSON, Esq., Lecturer on Natural Science, King's College School, London. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)—This is really an excellent work to put into the hands of an intelligent youth, and if done justice to, by the recipient bestowing only a very moderate share of attention, it will do more to furnish a knowledge of "common things" than any book that has as yet fallen under our notice. The price is wonderfully moderate (8s.) for a 4to. of 230 well-printed pages, illustrated as they are by nearly 1,400 woodcuts, which give the principal tools and implements employed in some seventy manufactures and trades. The author is evidently well practised in the art of explaining such matters, and any one, young or old, may turn to his pages with the certainty of gaining useful information, whatever may be the subject of inquiry. The mysteries of cotton-spinning, of weaving, of brick-making, glass-making, and metal-working, are all laid open in sufficient detail to enable any one to understand what they may hear mentioned, or themselves observe regarding them; so with a large variety of other subjects, from needles, crockery-ware, and gas, to houses, ships, and railways. Agricultural operations, too, are noticed, and the town lad may learn to cast an intelligent glance at the labour of the farmer, the shepherd, or the miller, whilst the country youth may gain a fair insight into the trades that are more particularly carried on in cities or in factories; and the opportunity is taken to throw in here and there a few sensible, well-meant hints on the mutual dependence of the town and country populations, which may give a very desirable turn of thought to young persons, who are but too apt to consider that everything worth knowing is confined to their own section of the community.

We should be glad to see advantage taken of a new edition, to add an Index, at least of technical terms. Hundreds of these, of course, occur, and many are illustrated by engravings, and it would greatly add to the utility of the work if there was this ready means of reference to them.

Curiosities of Science. Second Series. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. (Kent and Co.)—This is the sixth and concluding volume of "Things not generally Known familiarly Explained," and it is devoted to chemistry. The alchemists pass in array before us; the nature of modern chemistry is exhibited with sufficient fulness, and also sufficient exactness for ordinary readers; chemical manufactures are made to furnish many readable brief passages; but the nature of the work will be best seen from a brief extract or two:—

"Within the last ten years has been printed in London a volume of considerable extent, entitled 'A Suggestive Inquiry into the Hermetic Mystery,' 1850. This work, 'a learned and valuable book,' is by a lady (anonymous), and has been suppressed by the author. By this circumstance we are reminded of a concealment of alchemical practices and opinions, some thirty years since, when it came to our knowledge that a man of wealth and position in the metropolis, an *adept* of alchemy, was held *in terrorem* by an unprincipled person, who extorted from him considerable sums of money under a threat of exposure. Nevertheless, alchemy has, in the present day, its prophetic advocates, who predict what may be considered a return to its strangest belief. The nineteenth century has not yet passed away; and Dr. Christopher Girtanner, an eminent professor of Göttingen, has prophesied, in a memoir on Azote, in the *Annales de Chimie*, No. 100, that it will give birth to the 'Transmutation of Metals!' 'In the nineteenth century,' says the Professor, 'the transmutation of metals will be generally known and practised. Every

chemist and every artist will make gold: kitchen utensils will be of silver, and even gold, which will contribute more than any thing else to prolong life, poisoned at present by the oxides of copper, lead, and iron, which we daily swallow with our food.'"

The following shews that it is only the bad workman who quarrels with his tools; the really clever man finds, or makes, what he requires:—

"Dr. Wollaston was accustomed to carry on his experiments in the greatest seclusion, and with very few instruments. His laboratory was sealed to even his most intimate friends. Dr. Paris relates that a foreigner once called on Wollaston with letters of introduction, and expressed an anxious desire to see his laboratory. 'Certainly,' he replied, and immediately produced a small tray containing some glass tubes, a blow-pipe, two or three watch-glasses, a slip of platinum, and a few test-tubes. Upon another occasion, after inspecting Mr. Children's grand galvanic battery, Wollaston, within a tailor's thimble, completed a galvanic arrangement by means of which he heated a platinum wire to a white heat."

Handbook of the British Flora; for the use of Beginners and Amateurs. By George Bentham, F.L.S. (Lovell Reeve.)

Flowers of the Field. By the Rev. C. A. Johns, B.A., F.L.S. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)

We noticed a short time since* two works that we thought well fitted to call attention to the beauties that deck our fields and hedgerows, but are too often passed by with indifference. These both aimed at popularity, and to that end kept in the background the scientific nomenclature and arrangement that must be mastered if any satisfactory knowledge of botany is to be obtained. The works now before us take higher ground, and are admirably fitted to arrange and systematize in the closet the rudimentary information that may have been gained in the fields, in company with the former.

Mr. Bentham's is really a most valuable book. He is a practised writer on other subjects beside botany, and every page of his work bears witness to the fact. He describes all the flowering plants and ferns indigenous to, or naturalized in, the British Isles, and whilst he does this with a scientific accuracy that the most profound botanist will admire, his pages are readily comprehended by the merest tyro. This union of accuracy and simplicity could only be effected by an acute observer and a logical thinker, and it is gratifying to see such a man engaged in a work, cheap, handsome, and (as far as possible) untechnical, and which therefore makes no heavy demand of any kind on its readers.

Mr. Johns' book is a smaller one than Mr. Bentham's, and perhaps not quite so logical in arrangement, but being furnished with a large number of well-executed figures of plants, it is calculated to be very useful. The Introduction is well written, and the importance of mastering the details there given is properly dwelt on. It is remarked that without this preliminary study the rest of the work will be of very little use, but it is made quite as easy by Mr. Johns' method of treatment, as anything that is meant to be fixed in the mind, and to be permanently useful, can reasonably be expected to be.

These two books are not in any sense rivals; they would be most advantageously studied together, and we hesitate not to say that those who wish to note habitually the flowers of the garden or of the field, and thus have agreeable occupation for all seasons, cannot do better than possess themselves of both these attractive volumes.

Beach Rambles in Search of Sea-side Pebbles and Crystals. By J. G. Francis, B.A. (Routledges.) We learnt long ago that there were "sermons in stones," and we have read with edification Dr. Mantell's "Thoughts on a Pebble." Here we have an amplification of the theme, and the writer is so enthusiastic in his admiration of "beaches," and has so many curious things to tell about them, that it seems we ought to confess we have hitherto wandered on them with our eyes but half open; we used to think the tall chalk-cliffs of Kent, here gaunt and white, there relieved by

* Gent. Mag., June, 1860, p. 613.

festoons of herbage, more attractive than the shingle that made us footsore, but he has almost persuaded us that we were in the wrong. He shews that we may find exercise for all our knowledge in the due consideration of "a pebble from the sea-shore, which the passing schoolboy can pick up if he pleases, and without looking at it for a moment, can fling it at the head of a gull, or dash it to atoms against a larger stone." . . . "It is a microcosm in itself; and if it lead us on to further inquiry and patient thought, it will amply repay our trouble, though we *have* loitered away many a summer morn or an autumn evening among the pebbles of the beach."

Whether they eventually become pebble-hunters or not, the following passage is one that our readers may like to see, as a good specimen of the author's style:—

"The terraces of Margate and Ramsgate are invaluable to the tired artizans of London seeking their well-earned recreation; but no poet could venture to affirm of them what Scott said of 'Brignall banks,' that they are 'wild and fair.' But quit these populous thoroughfares, and get away to pearly Beachey Head, or roam the lone strands of Yorkshire or Devon, or go and lose yourself among shadowy nooks and gleaming bays in the sweetest of all islands, (Wight,) and you will then possess the genuine colour, and scent, and music, and mystery of the sea, as the Creator has framed and blended that wondrous element.

"You need not look for pebbles unless you like; sometimes it were better not. But saunter down to the water's crinkled edge, and inhale that indescribable odour from old rock, slippery now with dulse and ribbon weed,—Piesse and Lubin distil nothing to equal it,—and con the page in Nature's volume which lies open before you; it will never give you a head-ache, nor a heart-ache either."

We must not forget to mention that Mr. Francis' volume is handsomely got up in green and gold, and is adorned with near a score coloured engravings, termed "chromo-plates," representing the polished surfaces of pebbles, which if not universally allowed to be beautiful, may at least be said to be exceedingly curious. Altogether the work is a welcome addition to our store of field-books, and may render a sea-side stroll more pleasant than ever.

First Traces of Life on the Earth; or the Fossils of the Bottom-Rocks. By S. J. Mackie, F.G.S., F.S.A., &c., Editor of the "Geologist Magazine." (Groombridge and Sons.) If we cannot trust a Fellow of two learned Societies, and an editor to boot, to whom are we to look for the "First Traces of Life on the Earth?" We trust, therefore, that we are on sure ground with Mr. Mackie. From his summary of the researches of Professor Oldham, Mr. Salter, and others, among the bottom-rocks, we learn that—

"If our first traces of it are to be depended upon, organic life has not begun with the lowest grades, nor with the highest. In the sediments of those first sea-washed shores, it is not the shapeless sponge, which, without locomotive capacity, lazily imbibed the briny fluid by one set of pores to drive it out in streams from others, nor the simple foraminifer, whose traces of existence we find; nor was it man, of highest organization, who has left his footprints upon those first silent shores. The ancient lug-worm, formed of rings, and not abhorrent, like the earth-worm, in its red and unctuous look, but radiant with gay colours, and beautiful to look at, like the sea-worms and nereides of our shores; and, from their food consisting of decaying vegetable and animal matter, indicating therefore the existence then of sea-weeds, or of the minuter forms of animal life—the Sertulian zoophytes, ever and anon protruding their beautiful circles of hyaline and feathery tentacles, grasping their tiny, almost microscopic prey, and the crustaceous Trilobite, all well developed and by no means simple forms of animal construction. These, and simple but largish sea-weeds, are the first fossils the most searching inquiries have as yet discovered, and, as far as we yet know, these were all that lived or grew on those primeval shores, on which nor waves nor ripples landed the glittering fish; for, as far as we yet know, the wide expanse of ocean waters was then untenanted by the scaly tribe."—(pp. 152—155.)

This is rather a favourable specimen of Mr. Mackie's style; it is in general far more magniloquent, and sometimes hardly comprehensible.

Our Home Defences. (Rivingtons.)—We do not believe that Great Britain lies at the mercy of even the world in arms;—

she has withstood too much already to allow the idea,—but as a strong defensive armament is now very properly the order of the day, it does seem strange that London, of all places, should be left to any risk that can be avoided. The writer of this pamphlet strongly urges the plan of surrounding the metropolis with a chain of redoubts, and gives high military authority to prove that the expense would not be so great as has been anticipated; nothing in comparison to the cost of even a brief foreign occupation, an argument that is worth the consideration of the cosmopolitan philosopher, to whom national honour is so empty a name, that he has asked, "After all, is the loss of the Capital so really vital?"

The Life-boat. (Office, 14, John-street, Adelphi.) This is the title of the little quarterly journal issued by the Royal National Life-boat Institution, to whose claims on the public, for services actually rendered, we called attention a short time since. We see that the Institution has added another life-boat to its fleet since then, making in all 103, which cost from £300 to £400 a-piece, and require an annual expenditure of about £30 each to keep them in serviceable order. We trust that these strenuous exertions in the cause of humanity will be appreciated as they deserve, and we are glad to see that the Press is quite ready to lend a helping hand. The proprietors of "Macmillan's Magazine" have kindly allowed the republication of a very graphic and truthful sketch, "The Ramsgate Life-boat," and "Once a Week" in like manner contributes a touching poem, "God help our Men at Sea!" Railway and steam-packet companies are mentioned as having in several instances given free conveyance to the life-boats and their stores, and foreign Governments have shewn their sense of the worth of the Institution, some by commissioning it to procure them life-boats, and others by translating the valuable "Hints for the Management of Boats" into their own languages. Discussions on the Harbours of Refuge Report, letters on providing barometers for life-boat stations, a tabular statement of 112 lives saved in the first six months of the year, and detailed particulars of a few of the most remarkable cases,—we abstain from copying these, as we would not wish to deprive our readers of the pleasure of perusing them in "The Life-boat," (which costs but *two-pence*,) and thereby contributing something to the funds of the Institution.

The Queens of Society. By GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON. (James Hogg and Son.)—Here are two volumes of arrant gossip, and that too about people of whom we have long ago heard all that anybody can want to know. Six blue-stockings, six letter-writers, and a like number of "eminent political leaders" are thrown together at random, as "for certain reasons a chronological arrangement has not been followed," and the reader is hurried on from Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, to Madame Roland, from Madame Roland to Mary Wortley Montagu, from her to Georgiana, duchess of Devonshire, then to L. E. L., to Madame de Sévigné, to Lady Morgan, and to Jane, duchess of Gordon. These fill out the first volume, and the second is dis-arranged in the same style. There we have Madame Recamier, Lady Hervey, Madame de Staël, Mrs. Thrale-Piozzi, Lady Caroline Lamb, Mrs. Damer, la Marquise du Deffand, Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, Mary, Countess of Pembroke, and la Marquise de Maintenon.

Of course it is impossible to throw together particulars of so many persons without here and there reproducing some amusing passages; but the whole work is in very bad taste, and mixes up high-flown sentimentalism and scandal in the style of a Mayfair novel. The Queens presented to us are very few of them to our taste. We have no wish to speak depreciatingly of the departed, but we must consider it mere moonshine to attribute any great influence over even a limited Society—a Society much too small to demand a Queen—to such women as Mrs. Thrale, or L. E. L., or Lady Caroline Lamb, or Mrs. Damer. By reading Fashion instead of Society, we may tolerate the duchesses of

Devonshire and Gordon, but we see no reason for including Madame Maintenon that would not equally apply to Nell Gwynne; while the countess of Pembroke and Mrs. Montagu might very properly give place to Hannah More and Mrs. Trimmer. It is, we allow, difficult to draw up a list of notable women (or men either), upon which there will be anything like general agreement, but we do think the present selection about the worst that could be made. The work is one of the most palpable instances of book-making that we have seen for some time—things absolutely unconnected with the professed theme being every here and there brought in to make up the required quantity (e.g. the duchess of Gordon was absent from London in 1780, and *therefore* we have a full account of the No Popery riots of that year), and such has been the research of the writers, that they gravely assure us Sir Philip Sidney "served in a campaign with the young and brave Prince Maurice, the son of Elizabeth of Bohemia." Other slight lapses, like supposing Dr. Donne's monument to be still to be seen "in our grand national cathedral of St. Paul's," and making Mickleham and Norbury Park "near Richmond in Surrey," are only what may be expected in a book of gossip; but the worst is, that we are threatened with "another volume now in preparation," in which the buffoon Scarron is to be exhibited, we presume as one of the Kings of Society.

El Fureidis. By Maria S. Cumins, Author of "The Lamplighter" and "Mabel Vaughan." (Sampson Low and Co.)—The object of the book with this odd-looking name, which we are told means "Paradise," is to advocate the introduction of English capital to Lebanon — to throw down the cedars and elevate the chimney-shaft; rather an unpromising affair just at present. A certain fat little Frenchman, called M. Trefoil, has established a silk factory in a mountain village, "El Furcidis," and this he is enabled to fit up with a steam-engine through a loan from Mr. Meredith, an English traveller, who of course falls in love with the manufacturer's daughter, Havilah Trefoil. "Father Lapierre" is a missionary (of what denomination is not very apparent) of wonderful acquirements; Mustapha, a Turk, is one of his converts; Abdoul, a Bedouin, has been converted two or three times over, but through jealousy he somewhat belies his profession by trying to murder Meredith; this gentleman is saved by Havilah, marries her, and sails for Europe, accompanied by papa, who is about to extend his connexion with the silk-buyers of Spitalfields, and Father L. adds to his "parochial duties", the superintendence of the factory. These, with a handful of Maronite monks, a Druse or two, and the Greek mama of Miss Havilah, make up the *dramatis personæ* of this out-of-the-way story.

Trevenan Court. A Tale. By E. A. B. (Masters.)—We have perused this book with regret, for we see in it much graceful writing and deep religious feeling brought to support a conclusion that is quite opposed to our notion of "the eternal fitness of things." We can admire Walter Trevenan for selling his birthright in order to relieve his father's difficulties, though they are caused by gaming, but we do not admire his sacrificing the means to repurchase Trevenan Court after he has toiled for long years at the bar with that object, merely to benefit a selfish, idle, dissipated brother-in-law. Such weak and worthless characters as Robert Granville should not be allowed to ruin better people. We hope that in her next production the authoress will take a sounder view of life, not only as it is, but as it ought to be.

Alice of Fobbing; or, The Times of Jack Straw and Wat Tyler. (J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—This, one of the most recent of the *Historical Tales* of which we spoke a short time since[p], is in every way one of the best. It sketches the great convulsions of the time of Richard II. in a way that makes our received "histo-

[p] Gent. Mag., June, 1860, p. 539.

rians," from Hume to Pinnock, read very tamely; gives a lively insight into the grievances of the people, which lay deeper than the outrage of the tax-collector at Dartford; paints John Wycliffe as he was, and not as he is commonly represented; and has, beside, the recommendation of exhibiting pure and graceful characters alike in the castle and the cottage.

Fairton Village; Marion; Margaret of Conway; The Two Widows; Mary Merton, (J. H. and Jas. Parker) are some further reprints from the *Penny Post* (8d. to 2d.) as cheap, and as interesting as those recently noticed; and equally well fitted for wide distribution.

Songs of Life. By WILLIAM FULFORD, M.A., Pembroke Coll., Oxford. (Heylin.) —On what principle except *Mors janua vitæ* these verses are to be called "Songs of Life" we cannot conceive—the bulk have such lively titles as "In Youth I died"—"On the Death of the Duke of Wellington" — "Youth and Death" — "Dead"—"To myLove in Heaven"— "The Cities of the Dead"—"Doubly Dead" —"The Riddle of Death"—"The Shadow of Death" and "The Spirit World." These are all mostly rhymeless, and all reasonless productions; we will not be so uncharitable as to quote any of them; but we must give a brief specimen of the wonderful effects produced by love for "truthful Madeline" (made to rhyme to "mine"); this said love, Mr. F. tells us,—

"Added softness to the moonrise, gave new shapes and tints to flowers;
Painted clouds with myriad colours, made more awful thunder-showers.
Opened with as wondrous magic ears that had so long been dull,
Ears that now in music caught the essence of the beautiful."

Rhyme, it will be seen, is not our author's forte. He offers us as such "God" and "wood," "bliss" and "happiness," "stood" and "blood."

Blackie's Comprehensive History of England, Parts XXVII. to XXX.; *History of India*, Parts XXIII. to XXX. —These well-known works are steadily progressing. The first brings the history of England (and incidentally that of France) down from the close of the American war to the Peace of Amiens; the second embraces the period from the grant of Bengal to the Company to the Battle of Sholingur in 1781. Both are, as usual, well illustrated.

Harry Birkett; the Story of a Man who Helped Himself. By the Author of "Town Life," &c.

After Many Days; a Tale of Social Reform. By SENECA SMITH.

Steyne's Grief; or, Losing, Seeking, and Finding. By the Author of "Bow Garretts," &c. (Tweedie.)

THESE three books all belong to that very peculiar kind of literature termed "Temperance Tales." We willingly leave the pleasure and the profit of analysing the various stories to those who have idle hours at their disposal. Our opinion of them is, that by ridiculously overstating the case, they are likely to do much more harm than good. Their writers betray a very unenviable acquaintance with vice in its grossest forms, and who can be expected to listen to such teachers? We were told long ago, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging," and if people will not believe the inspired writer, they will hardly be led to see the error of their ways by such efforts as these. Some of "drink's doings," as one of these authors affectedly calls it, are bad enough, no doubt, but to say that every man, woman and child who tastes "alcohol," even once in their lives, is ruined for ever, unless recourse is had to the "great Temperance advocate," (to whom one of the books is dedicated,) is simply to venture on a statement that is contradicted by the common sense and experience of mankind. One noticeable feature in these tales is, that the hero of each has a taste for only these things—hard work, "pure and wholesome water," and "the excellent publications of John Cassell"—sufficient substitutes, apparently, for the faith, hope, and charity of less enlightened individuals.

BIRTHS.

July 24. At Berlin, H.R.H. the Princess Frederick William, of a daughter.

March 19. Mrs. Spencer A. Percevall, Christchurch, New Zealand, a dau.

May 2. At Umballah, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. H. Blunt, C.B., Bengal Artillery, a son.

June 2. At Dhurmsala, the wife of T. D. Forsyth, Esq., C.B., Commissioner of Lahore, a dau.

June 3. At Poona, the wife of Capt. W. F. Marriott, a dau.

June 11. At Weymouth, the wife of E. Bayly, esq., Dorchester Bank, a son.

June 16. The Hon. Mrs. Gowran Vernon, Montagu-sq., a dau.

In Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of Major A. Bunny, Bengal Artillery, a son.

June 18. At Stoke St. Mary's, near Taunton, the wife of Octavius Moulton Barrett, esq., a son.

At Wimbledon, the wife of Wm. David Evans, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, a dau.

The wife of Rev. J. Manley Lowe, the Vicarage, Abbots Bromley, a son.

June 21. At Headfort-house, Lady John Taylour, a son.

June 22. At Heavitree-house, near Exeter, the wife of Col. Little, C.B., 9th Lancers, a son.

In Devonshire-st., the wife of H. Chetwynd-Stapylton, esq., a son.

At Barking Vicarage, Essex, the wife of the Rev. F. H. Seymour, a dau.

June 23. At Great Yarmouth, the wife of Jas. Hargrave Harrison, esq., prematurely, a son and heir.

At Clifton, the wife of Henry David Ricardo, esq., a son.

At Fulham Palace, the wife of the Lord Bishop of London, a dau.

At Uckfield, Sussex, the wife of Frederick Brodie, esq., a son.

At the Parsonage, Sutton Waldron, Dorsetshire, the wife of the Rev. S. Penrose Downing, a dau.

June 24. At Aikenhead-house, Lanarkshire, Lady Isabella Gordon, a son.

At Faversham, the wife of the Rev. Lewis W. Lewis, a dau.

At the Grange, Raheny, near Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Luke White, a son.

June 25. At Langham-pl., Lady Muncaster, a dau.

At Dawlish, the wife of J. A. Locke, esq., of Northmoor, near Dulverton, a son and heir.

At Stanley-place, Chester, Mrs. W. Wynne Ffoulkes, a dau.

At Chiswick-lodge, Chiswick, the wife of Tarver Richard Fearnside, esq., a dau.

June 26. At Bath-house, Piccadilly, the Right Hon. Lady Ashburton, a dau.

At Ford-park, Mutley, the wife of Mr. C. J. Bennett, a son.

At Fermoy, the wife of Major J. M. Cuppage, 89th Regt., a son.

June 27. At Worplesdon-lodge, near Guildford, the wife of Wm. Bovill, esq., M.P., a son.

At Palgrave Priory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Charles J. Martyn, a dau.

June 28. At Kingsbridge, the wife of Captain Majendie, R.N., a dau.

At the Craven Hotel, London, the wife of Major H. R. Philliott, 25th Regt. Madras Infantry, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Horatio Walmisley, Vicar of St. Briavels, Gloucestershire, a dau.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Major-Gen. Savage, R.E., a dau.

At Esher-pl., Surrey, the wife of Hugh Clutterbuck, esq., a dau.

At Eastbourne, the wife of Edward G. Lowe, esq., a son.

June 29. At Croydon, the wife of E. Hodges, esq., of Edgmond, near Newport, Salop, a son.

At the Rookery, Dorking, the wife of G. A. Fuller, esq., a son.

At Claremont-ter., Mount Radford, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Edwards, a dau.

At Choisi-ter., Guernsey, the wife of Major Lennox, R.A., a dau.

At Guildford, the wife of E. E. Geach, esq., a son.

In Blandford-square, the wife of the Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies, of a son.

At the Rectory, Sutton Veney, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. George F. S. Powell, of a son.

June 30. In Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Holland, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Thomas Langford, Rector of Oxhill, Warwickshire, a son.

July 1. At Weymouth, the wife of Edward L. Kinderslev, a son.

At Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Drummond, a dau.

July 2. In Lyall-st., Belgrave-sq., Lady Skipwith, a son.

At Upper Hyde-park-gardens, Lady Stephenson, a son, stillborn.

At Fetcham, near Leatherhead, the wife of Edward Budd, esq., of Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, a son.

At High Elms, Farnborough, the wife of John Lubbock, esq., a dau.

July 3. Lady Robert Cecil, a dau.

At Wharton's, Sussex, the residence of R. C. Arnold, esq., the wife of Edwin Arnold, esq., M.A., a son.

At Garth-y-Don, Anglesea, the wife of Major W. D. Hague, a dau.

At Purbeck-terrace, Southsea, the wife of Lt.-Col. Payn, C.B., 53rd Regt., a dau.

July 4. At the Rectory, Nettlestead, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Cobb, jun., a dau.

At Aldershott, the wife of Capt. J. H. Smith, R.E., of a son.

At 29, Chester-st., Belgrave-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, a dau.

July 5. At Torquay, the wife of Hercules Scott, esq., of Brotherton, Kincardineshr., a son.

At Aldershott, the wife of Col. Philpotts, Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.

In West-st., Brighton, Madame d'Arras, a son.

July 6. At Norton-house, Stockton-on-Tees, the wife of John Hogg, esq., a son and heir.

July 7. At the Maisonette, Broadstairs, Kent, the wife of Capt. George Swaby, a dau.

July 8. At Stubbing-court, Derbyshire, the wife of T. H. Pedley, a son.

July 9. At Kensington, the wife of John Cridland, esq., formerly of Prospect-house, Easthothly, a dau.

July 10. Mrs. Caldecott, of Richmond-place, Chester, a son and dau.

July 11. At South-hall, Guildford, the wife of C. F. Smyrk, esq., a dau.

At Brixton, the wife of Spencer Dally, esq., a dau.

July 12. At Dromoland, the Lady Inchiquin, of twin daus.

At Torquay, the wife of J. R. Henry, esq., late Capt. 4th Dragoon Guards, a son.

At Ash Grange, near Farnborough, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Carmichael, C.B., 32nd Light Infantry, a son.

July 13. At Porthpean, Cornwall, the wife of De Castro F. Lyne, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

July 14. At Banks of Clouden, Kirkcudbrightshire, the wife of Major Walker, of Crawfordton, Dumfriesshire, a dau.

At Laxey-glen, Isle of Man, the wife of the Rev. M. A. Pierpoint, a son.

At Chase-house, Lavender-hill, Surrey, the wife of William Paton Sutherland, esq., a son.

In Cavendish-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. L'Estrange Astley, a son.

At Byfleet Rectory, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Newton Spicer, a son.

At Castle Rising Rectory, Mrs. Charles W. Bagot, a son.

July 15. In Chester-square, the Lady Rose Lovell, a dau.

July 16. At Hurn-cottage, Beverley, the wife of Lieut.-Col. B. Granvile Layard, a dau.

At Sandgate, the wife of Major Hoste, C.B., Royal Artillery, a son.

At Knapp-house, Northam, the wife of W. D. Braginton, esq., a son.

In Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of the Rev. Richard Atkinson, of Cockerham Vicarage, Lancashire, a son.

July 17. At South Crescent-villa, Filey, the wife of Maj. Briggs, late King's Dragoon Guards, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Fremington, near Barnstaple, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Pigot, a dau.

July 18. In Upper Hyde-Park-st., the wife of Robt. Dimsdale, esq., a son.

July 19. At Anglesey, near Gosport, the wife of Major William Cookson, Durham Militia Artillery, a son.

At Woolston, Devon, the wife of the late Rev. Chas. Osmond, a son.

July 20. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Viscountess Stormont, a son.

In Portland-pl., Lady Harriet Vernon, a son.

July 21. In Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Charlotte Watson-Taylor, a dau.

At the Vale, Ramsgate, the wife of George Burgess, esq., a son.

In King's-road, Clapham-park, the wife of Chas. Hill Devey, esq., a son.

In Cambridge-sq., Hyde-park, Mrs. George Hooper, a son.

In Adelaide-road-north, St. John's-wood, the wife of Joseph Grieves, esq., a dau.

July 22. At Hackney, the wife of Edward D. Hacon, esq., a dau.

At Watton-house, Eastry, Kent, the wife of James Rae, esq., a dau.

At the Victoria-hotel, Euston-square, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Holland, a dau.

At Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, the wife of E. M. Ward, esq., R.A., a dau.

July 23. At the Grange, Farnham, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Clifford, a dau.

At Hill-side, Wimbledon, the wife of the Rev. Chas. J. Wynne, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

March 15. At Christchurch, Bong Bong, New South Wales, the Rev. Wm. Wolseley Campbell, M.A., Chaplain of H.M.S. "Iris," to Elizabeth Broughton, fourth dau. of the late Chas. Throsby, esq., of Throsby-park, Berrima.

May 8. At Calcutta, Thomas Frank Bignold, esq., B.A., late Scholar of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, deputy magistrate of the city of Patna, Bengal, second son of Thos. Bignold, esq., of Lakenham, to Sophia Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. H. Howe, Secretary of Marine, Fort William, Calcutta.

June 12. At Kensington, the Hon. James Fitzwalter Butler, eldest son of Lord Dunboyne, to Miss Marion Clifford, only dau. of Col. Morgan Clifford, M.P.

June 13. At Aberdeen, Charles Murray Barstow, esq., to Elizabeth Carr, second dau. of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, bart., of Balmain.

At Clifton, Major W. Goode, 64th Regt., son of Henry Goode, esq., of Ryde, Isle of Wight, barrister-at-law, to Sarah, only child of G. B. Leacock, esq., and granddau. of Henry Sealy, esq., of Berkeley-sq., Clifton.

At Yeovil, the Rev. John Williams, M.A., Incumbent of Aberdovey, Merionethshire, to Katherine, second dau. of John Ryall Mayo, esq., of Yeovil.

June 14. At Worksop, the Rev. W. H. Podmore, Curate of Eddlesborough, Bucks, to Maria Marshall, second dau. of the late John Philip Forrest, esq., of Barborough, Derbyshire.

At Bloxworth, William Henry Clark, esq., of Mansfield-st., Cavendish-sq., to Frances Amelia, dau. of the Rev. George Pickard-Cambridge, of Bloxworth-house, Dorset.

June 16. At Dorking, James Leverton Wylie, esq., to Jessie Annie, widow of A. Sudlow, esq., and dau. of the late George Laurie, esq., formerly of Reading.

June 19. At Woolley, Capt. Withington, 7th Dragoon Guards, second son of the late Thomas Ellames Withington, esq., of Culcheth-hall, Warrington, to Catherine Mary, youngest dau. of Godfrey Wentworth, esq., of Woolley-park, near Wakefield.

At Nympsfield, Gloucestershire, Wm. Henry, eldest son of Peter Playne Smith, esq., of the Chestnuts, Minchinhampton, to Jane Emily, second dau. of the Rev. Geo. C. Hayward, M.A., Rector of Nympsfield.

At Pembury, Kent, Sir John Charles Kenward Shaw, bart., to Maria, only child of the late Hen. Sparkes, esq., of Summerberry, near Guildford.

At St. Peter's, Bournemouth, the Rev. William Urquhart, Rector of West Knighton with Broadmayne, Dorsetshire, to Amelia, only child of the late George Waddell, esq., of the H.E.I.C. Bombay Civil Service.

At Plymouth, John Stewart Tulloh, Capt. Bengal Artillery, to Mary Vawden, eldest dau. of the late and sister of the present W. Tremaine, esq., of Baccamore.

At Coventry, John Rotherham, jun., esq., to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Howe, esq., all of Coventry.

At Shidfield, John, second son of the late Joseph Carter, esq., of Forton-house, Alverstoke, Hants, to Agnes, sixth dau. of the late J. J. J. Sudlow, esq., of Heath-lodge, Weybridge, Surrey.

At Clifton, Warrington, youngest son of the late T. G. W. Carew, esq., of Crowcombe-court, Somerset, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of Geo. Aglen, esq., of Shepton Mallet, Somerset.

June 20. At Durham, the Rev. Henry Walter, youngest son of William Walter, esq., of Surbiton-hill, Surrey. to Ann Ellen, only dau. of Anth. Wilkinson, esq., of Old Elvet, Durham.

At Leamington, William Henry, eldest surviving son of the late William Ainsworth, esq., of Southport, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late John Wilkinson, esq., of Ridgwood, Chorley, Lancashire, and of Thickthorn, Kenilworth.

At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. R. J. Buddicom, Rector of Smethcote, Salop, to Ann Sandars, of Morton-house, Lincolnshire, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Sandars, esq., of Gainsborough.

June 21. At Sturminster Newton, the Rev. C. H. Collyns, M.A., formerly Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and eldest son of the Rev. C. H. Collyns, D.D., Rector of Farringdon, Devon, to Mary Bishop, only surviving child of the late Thomas Arnold, esq., of Poole.

At Wyke Regis, Dorsetshire, Horatio Beauman Young, Capt. R.N., fourth son of the late Sir Samuel Young, bart., to Elizabeth, only dau. of S. Pretor, esq., of Wyke-house, Dorset.

At Clifton, Thomas Cupples Ellis, esq., of Dunran, Wicklow, Ireland, son of the late Henry Ellis, esq., of Dublin, to Augusta Catherine, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Burne Lancaster, Rector of Grittleton, Wilts.

At East Woodhay, Marmaduke Walter Vavasour, esq., eldest son of the Rev. Marmaduke Vavasour, Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Sybil Catherine, only child of Richard Holdsworth, esq., of the Elms, Hants.

At Caversham, Thos. Davison Bland, esq., of Kippax-park, to Susannah Emily, youngest dau. of H. C. Waddington, esq., of Caversham-hall, Suffolk.

At Great Finborough, James Lambert, esq., of the Lodge, Mendlesham, to Martha Elizabeth, second dau. of Frederick Charles Roper, esq., of Boyton-hall, Stowmarket.

At Hartest, John Ely Wright, esq., Manor-house, Preston, to Kate, youngest dau. of John Dickerson, esq., of Hartest.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Col. MacDougall, Commandant Staff College, Sandhurst, and only son of Sir D. MacDougall, K.C.F., to Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late P. J. Miles, esq., Leighcourt, Somerset, and King's Weston, Gloucester.

At Christchurch, Paddington, Capt. George H. Pering, of the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, to Emily Caroline, youngest dau. of John R. Thomson, esq., of Sussex-square, Hyde-park, and of Blackstones, Surrey.

At Hove, Henry Fawcett, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 3rd (or King's Own) Light Dragoons, of Broadfield, Yorkshire, to Mary, younger dau. of the late Alfred G. Gilliat, esq., formerly of Mickleham-hall, Surrey, and of Lewes-crescent, Brighton.

At Radipole, Weymouth, Capt. Edward Henderson Starr, Royal Marine Artillery, K.L.H., youngest son of George Starr, esq., R.N., to Elizabeth Mary, youngest dau. of W. Thompson, esq., of Weymouth.

At Startforth, Yorkshire, William Watson, jun., esq., solicitor, Barnard Castle, to Mary, only surviving child of the late Rev. George Bowness, Rector of Rokeby.

At Alston, Cumberland, James Dunderdale, of Crumpsale Castle, near Manchester, to Alice Ann, only dau. of the late Thomas Potter Heath, esq., of Newcastle.

At Llanfechain, Montgomeryshire, Sydney Frederick Arthur Townsend, esq., of Doctors' Commons, son of the late Richard E. A. Townsend, esq., of Springfield, Norwood, to Judith Jane, eldest dau. of R. M. Bonnor Maurice, esq., of Bodynfol, Montgomeryshire.

June 23. At St. Alban's Abbey Church, the Rev. James Hatchard Bennett, M.A., to Mary Jane, only dau. of Thomas Casey, M.D.

At St. Pancras, Edward Ward Lower, of Guild-

ford, to Mary Montague Fairhead, widow of the Rev. F. J. Fairhead, Head Master of the Royal Grammar-school, Guildford.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hartland-road, Middlesex, Robert Conway Hurly, esq., Deputy-Lieut., Glenduffe, Tralee, co. Kerry, to Annie, dau. of William Comins, esq., formerly of Witheridge, North Devon.

At Bath, Arthur Osmond, esq., of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, to Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Benjamin Bartrum, esq., of Bath.

June 25. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Col. Fred. Wm. Hamilton, C.B., of the Grenadier Guards, to Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Sir Alexander Anstruther, of Thirdpart, Fife.

June 26. At Exeter, Arch. Edwardes Campbell, esq., H.M.'s 31st Regt. B.L.I. eldest son of Major-Gen. John Campbell, of Woodside, Plymouth, to Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Henry Cardew, R.E., of Mount Radford, Exeter.

At Fishlake, the Rev. J. W. M'Kinlay Milman, Incumbent of Sykehouse, to Adèle Joséphine Justine, eldest dau. of François Jean de Bake, esq., Lille, France.

At Cloyne, W. F. Chambers S. Fraser, esq., of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, only son of the late J. W. Fraser, esq., of St. Katherine's Hermitage, Bath, to Clementina, youngest dau. of F. Daly, esq., of Cloyne, co. Cork.

At Nassington, Mr. Edwin Charles Cosway, Notting-hill-ter., Kensington, to Eleanor Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Hewett Linton, M.A., Vicar of Nassington and Yurwell, Northants.

At St. Paul's, Belgravia, Capt. C. B. Wynne, 90th Regt., to Emily F. G. Gore Booth, eldest dau. of Sir R. Gore, bart., M.P.

At Hove, Brighton, Henry Charles Fulcher, esq., of Mincing-lane, to Anna Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Capt. John Paget, R.N.

At Reigate, the Rev. James Cardwell Gardner, M.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge, third son of Richard Cardwell Gardner, esq., Newsham-house, near Liverpool, to Sarah Ann, only dau. of David Waddington, esq., South Bank, Redhill, Surrey.

At Helhoughton, Charles George, third son of R. Dewing, esq., of Burnham Overy, to Eliza Maria, second dau. of the late R. S. Butcher, esq., of Painswick-house, Norfolk.

At St. Pancras, Middlesex, Henry, eldest son of the late H. Harden, esq., of Wrington, Somerset, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of the late Lieut. Edw. T. Harris, R.N., of St. Mawes, Cornwall.

At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. Horace Mann Blakiston, Vicar of Blenhall, Suffolk, second son of Sir Matthew Blakiston, bart., to Charlotte, second dau. of the Rev. W. H. G. Mann, late Vicar of Bowdon, Cheshire.

At Twerton, near Bath, Alexander Allen, esq., of Bishport-house, near Bristol, eldest son of Alexander Allen, esq., of Ballyobigan, co. Down, to Sophia, eldest dau. of William Morgan, esq. of Woodlands, Twerton.

At St. Mary's, Chard, Edward John Oppenheim, esq., of Bifron's-villa, Caversham, Reading, eldest son of Edward Oppenheim, esq., Faringdon, Berks, to Henrietta Susannah, youngest dau. of Mr. James Budd, Chard.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Daniel Peploe Webb, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, to Eliza Theophila, youngest dau. of the late Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, bart.

June 27. At Lanherne, Thomas Robert Warren, esq., R.N., of H.M.'s gunnery ship "Cambridge," youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Warren, of Prospect-villa, Coventry, Cork, and nephew of the late Sir Augustus Warren, bart., Warren's-court, in the same county, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of G. Borlase Kempthorne, esq., late senior capt. of H.M.I. Navy, and eldest granddaughter of George Pye, esq., Boconnoc-house, near Bodmin.

At Bedford, Dr. Herman Steinmetz, son of the Right Rev. C. Steinmetz, D.D., Superintendent Lutheran Bishop of the diocese of Edorin, Westphalia, to Ellen Maria, eldest dau. of William Samler, esq., of Bedford.

At Bromborough, Cheshire, the Rev. A. W. Bailey, M.A., Curate of St. George's, Everton, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Milton, esq., of Oakley, Bromborough.

At Aylsham, William, third son of Thos. Pares, esq., of Hopwell-hall, Derbyshire, to Helen, eldest dau. of William Henry Scott, esq., of Aylsham, Norfolk.

At St. James's, Paddington, Douglas Parry Crooke, esq., of Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq., to Emily Anne, youngest dau. of Robert Sayer, esq., of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, and formerly of Sibton-park, Suffolk.

At Hampstead, Robert, second son of George J. Morant, esq., of the Elms, Hendon, to Helen Maria Eliza, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Lee Berry, M.A., of Hampstead.

At Pytchley, R. Domenichetti, esq., M.D., Surgeon 75th Regt., eldest son of W. L. Domenichetti, esq., late 95th Regt., of North Collingham, Notts, to Dorothy, dau. of the Rev. C. Heycock, of Pytchley-house, Northamptonshire.

June 28. At Salisbury, John Emilius Elwes, esq., late of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, eldest son of the late John Elwes, esq., of Bossington, Hants, to Emily Wilhelmina, youngest dau. of the late Rev. G. P. Richards, Rector of Sampford Courtenay.

At Littleham, Exmouth, E. A. Seymour Mignon, esq., of H.M. Indian Navy, third son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Mignon, of the Bombay Fusiliers, to Margaret Bridget, second dau. of the late John Charles Campbell, Capt. H.M. 9th Foot, and granddau. of Richard Daunt, esq., of Knockahowlea, co. Cork.

At Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire, the Rev. Wm. Wilberforce Gedge, M.A., Head Master of the Preparatory College, Cheltenham, to Frances Ann, second dau. of the Rev. Edwin Kempson, M.A., Incumbent of Castle Bromwich.

At Ferring, Sussex, George C. Joad, esq., of the Cottage, Patching, to Laura Catherine, elder dau. of Edwin Henty, esq., of Ferring.

At Edmonton, John James Nason, esq., M.B., of Stratford-upon-Avon, to Mary W., second dau. of Henry Biddle, esq., surgeon, Edmonton.

Also, at the same time and place, Frederick Booker, esq., of Edmonton, to Thormuthis R. Biddle, youngest dau. of the above.

At Shillingford, near Exeter, Henry Turner, esq., Capt. 70th Regt., only son of George Turner, esq., late of Everton, Lancashire, to Frances Geare, dau. of George Turner, esq., of Barton.

At Lewisham, the Rev. Henry Carr Archdale Tayler, Rector of Orwell, Cambridgeshire, to Lydia Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Hugh Arthur Bishop, Rector of Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk.

At Fleet, near Weymouth, Charles Edward Nairne, esq., Bengal Artillery, third son of Capt. Alexander Nairne, H.C.S., to Sophia Bishop, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Dupré Addison, M.A., Vicar of Fleet.

At Swindon, near Cheltenham, William La Terriere, esq., to Elizabeth Sarah, second dau. of Wm. Gurney, esq., of Alstone, Gloucestershire.

At Leeds, William Atkinson, esq., of Bristol, to Anna Sophia, younger dau. of the late Samuel Jewitt Birchall, esq., of Springfield-house, Leeds.

At Cheltenham, James A. Crowther, esq., to Selina, second dau. of the late G. B. Lea, esq., the Larches, Worcestershire.

June 30. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Col. George Campbell, C.B., late of the 52nd Regt., to Emma, widow of Evan Hamilton Baillie, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir W. Douglas, K.C.B., of Timpendean, Roxburghshire.

At York, F. G. B. Trevor, esq., of the India House, London, to Rose, third dau. of William Hudson, esq., of Ouse Cliff.

At Walcot, Bath, Augustus Purefroy Lockwood, esq., surgeon, Scots Greys, Knight of the Legion of Honour, to Mary Eliza, only child of Lieut.-Col. Simmonds, late of the 61st Regt., and widow of Lieut.-Col. W. F. Hocy, 30th Regt.

July 3. At Clifton, Joseph Clifton, youngest son of Mrs. Mary Bingham of Bristol, to Matilda Jane, eldest surviving dau. of Mrs. Pleydell, Richmond-house, Sydenham-road, Montpelier, Bristol.

At St. Edmund's, Somerset, the Rev. Geo. A. Mahon, Incumbent of Leigh-upon-Mendip, and of St. Edmund's, to Rosalie Anne, second dau. of the late Robert Ashman Green, esq., of Flint-house, Holcombe.

At Hampstead, Edwin Walter Lulham of Norwich, third son of Mr. Thomas Lulham of Brighton, to Elizabeth Sarah, eldest dau. of the late W. Habberton, esq., of Norwich.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Charles Edward Radclyffe, only son of the Rev. Charles Edward Radclyffe of South Sydenham, to Constance Albuera, dau. of Col. and Lady Maria Saunderson, of Clarges-st., London, and Northbrook-house, Hampshire.

At Christ Church, Forest-hill, the Rev. Thomas Richardson, incumbent of St. Matthew's, Pell-st., and lecturer of the parish of St. George's-in-the-East, to Anna Sophia, only dau. of Thomas H. Burrell, esq., Perry-hill, Sydenham, Kent.

At Penshurst, Kent, John Unthank, esq., a Master of the Court of Queen's Bench, to Mary, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Monier Williams.

At St. Feock, Herbert Prodgers, esq., second son of the Rev. Edwin Prodgers, Rector of Ayott St. Peters, Herts, to Emily Sibella, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Phillpotts, of Porthgwidden, Vicar of St. Feock.

July 4. At Rockferry, Cheshire, Thos. Gerard, esq., of Liverpool, to Augusta Ruth Cannon, youngest dau. of Henry Fox, esq., Rockferry.

At Plymouth, Chapman Alex. Marshall, esq., fourth surviving son of Major-Gen. Marshall, R.E., of Lipson-ter., to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Henry Greenway, esq., of Plymouth.

At Gloucester, T. M. Ward, esq., of Exmouth, to Mary, second dau. of the late John Lovegrove, esq., of Gloucester.

At Studley, Trowbridge, Robert, second son of Thomas Aked, esq., the Grange, Shipley, Yorkshire, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Henry Hill, esq., of H.M.'s Customs, and niece of the late Major-Gen. Robinson.

At Caldecote, Warwickshire, Percival Spearman Wilkinson, esq., eldest son of the Rev. P. S. Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, Durham, to Adela Julia Kirkby, eldest dau. of Kirkby Fenton, esq., of Caldecote-hall.

At Beckenham, Kent, William H. Purdon, esq., C.E., H.M.'s Indian Service, to Matilda Maria, dau. of the late Col. Von Reinhardt.

At Birmingham, Henry John, son of John Ball, esq., Stroud, Gloucestershire, to Caroline, eldest dau. of William Rayner, esq., Crescent, Birmingham.

At Teston, Lieut.-Col. Bickerstaff, late Carabineers, to Grace Locke Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Charles G. Whittaker, esq., Barming, Kent.

July 5. At Plumstead, the Rev. Lewis Stanhope Kenny, M.A., Rector of Kirby Knowle, second son of M. S. Kenny, M.D., Halifax, to Arabella Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Walker, of Wellesley-house, Kent.

At Leamington, Frederic James Orford, esq., surgeon, of Wellesbourne, son of the late Rev. J. Orford of Ipswich, to Emma, eldest dau. of Robert Gardner, esq., of Leamington.

At Farnham, Yorkshire, the Rev. William Collins, M.A., eldest son of William Collins, esq., of Kirkman Bank, to Jane, fifth dau. of the Rev. Thomas Collins, B.D., of Knaresborough.

At St. Ann's, Lewes, William Joseph, youngest son of the late Joseph Crabb, esq., surgeon, of Ware, Herts, and formerly of Christchurch, Hants, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of the late Gabriel Grover, esq., of Lewes.

At St. John's-sub-Castro, Lewes, the Rev. George Leopold Longland, of Powis-sq., Brighton, to Emily, second dau. of Francis Harding Gell, esq., of Lewes.

At Ilford, Wm. G. Bartleet, esq., of Pinners'-hall, Broad-st., London, and Brentwood, Essex, to Frances, second dau. of Abraham Tozer, esq., of Cranbrook-cottage, Ilford, and Mark-lane, London.

At Heavitree, Henry, youngest son of the Rev. Robert Earle, of Wateringbury, Kent, and Vicar of Minster Lovell, Oxon, to Frances Anne, eldest dau. of John Spark, esq., of Heavitree, Devon.

At Lee, Blackheath, John Dawson, jun., esq.,

Gronant, Rhyl, to Mary, third dau. of the late Roger Dawson, esq., Tottenham, Middlesex.

At St. Mary's-in-the-Castle, Hastings, the Rev. Edmund Waters, C.B., to Isabella, dau. of the late Major Close, of the Royal Artillery.

At Stonehouse, Plymouth, Walter Hedger, esq., Lieut. 10th Foot, youngest son of the late William Hedger, esq., of Surrey, to Charlotte Grantley, dau. of Capt. R. B. Beechey, R.N., granddau. of the late Sir W. Beechey, R.A.

At Dublin, P. Howard Monypenny, esq., second son of the Rev. J. I. Monypenny, Vicar of Hadlow, Kent, to Emma Melasina, fourth dau. of John McMunn, esq., M.D., of Rutland-sq. East, Dublin.

At St. John's, South Hackney, A. Crossfield, esq., solicitor, of Hackney-rd., to Miranda Eliza, youngest surviving dau. of Dr. King, of King Edward's-road, South Hackney.

July 7. At Dublin, Col. Humphrey Lyons, H.M.'s Indian Army, to the Hon. Adelaide Matilda Yelverton, second dau. of Viscount Avonmore.

July 10. At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Daniel, only son of Daniel Dallen, esq., of Cobham, Surrey, to Ann, third dau. of the late William Alderton, esq., of Paddington-green.

At Winchester, Captain Francis Tayler, of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to Eliza, second dau. of Dr. Heale, Winchester.

July 11. At St. Thomas's, Portman-sq., Geo. C. Bompas, eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Sergeant Bompas, to Mary Ann Scott, eldest dau. of the late Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

At York, the Rev. Wm. A. Wightman, M.A., Minor Canon of York, to Emily, dau. of the late William Oldfield, esq., all of York.

July 12. The Rev. C. H. Marriott, Vicar of Rendham, Suffolk, to Mary Ann Palmer, only dau. of the late Thomas Bruce, esq., formerly of Framlingham and of the Grange, Rendham.

At Boroughbridge, Wm. Thompson, esq., of King's-road, Bedford-row, London, to Sophia, youngest dau. of W. Hirst, esq., Boroughbridge.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. E. R. Theed, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Sampford Courtenay, Devon, to Susanna Stewart, dau. of the late Alexander Scott Abbott, esq., of Cambridge.

At Brampton, William Henry Peach, esq., of Waingrove's-hall, to Catherine, dau. of John Dixon, esq., of Brampton.

At St. Marylebone, Philip Palmer, esq., of Park-crescent, Brighton, to Clara, fourth dau. of the late Edward Tilbury, esq., of Patriot-place, Brighton.

At Great Marylebone Church, the Hon. Ralph Pelham Nevill, second son of the Earl of Abergavenny, to Louisa Marianne, second dau. of Sir Charles Fitzroy Maclean, bart.

July 14. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Fitzwarrine Chichester, esq., second son of the Right Hon. Lord Edward Chichester, and nephew to the Marquess of Donegall, to Elizabeth Julia, only child and heiress of S. A. Severne, esq., of Poslingford, Suffolk.

At Feltham, George Goodwin Norris, esq., Lieut. in the 2nd Warwick Regt., eldest son of the late Thomas Norris, esq., to Mary, only child of Thomas Pavier, esq., of Hammerwich-hall, near Lichfield, Staffordshire, and the Hollies, Feltham, Middlesex.

July 17. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry Vere Cholmondeley, esq., son of Lord Henry Cholmondeley, to Frances Isabella Catherine, second dau.; and, at the same time and place, the Hon. Charles Murray Hay Forbes, of Brux, Aberdeenshire, second son of Lord Forbes, to Caroline Louisa Elizabeth, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George A. Spencer.

At Wateringbury, Charles, son of Randolph Payne, esq., of Norfolk-ter., Brighton, to Elizabeth Tyrrell, youngest dau. of Col. Gibson, of Wateringbury, Kent.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Princess Victoria Gooramma, dau. of the late ex-Rajah of Coorg, to Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, of Her Majesty's Indian Army.

July 18. At Plymouth, the Rev. J. M. Bartlett, chaplain of St. Michael's Mount, and of Ludbrook, to Charlotte, only dau. of Major-Gen. Phillips, late Commandant of Marine Artillery at Portsmouth.

At Ottery St. Mary, Timothy Edward, third son of Timothy Rhodes Cobb, Esq., of Banbury, and Cambridge-sq., Hyde-park, to Ellen, second dau. of Thomas Cordell Newberry, esq., of Ottery St. Mary.

At Mitcham, George Watson, third son of Hy. Haines, esq., of the Firs, Beulah-hill, Norwood, to Louisa, eldest dau. of William Beebe, esq., of Wandle-grove, Mitcham.

At Blofield, Harry Marshall, Capt. 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, youngest son of the late George Marshall, esq., of Broadwater, Surrey, to Alice Heath, dau. of the late William Heath Jary, esq., of Blofield-lodge, Norfolk.

July 19. At Rockbeare, Devon, Col. Hodge, C.B., late commanding the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, only son of Major Hodge, late of the 7th Hussars, to Lucy Anne, second dau. of the late James Rimington, esq., of Broomhead-hall, Yorkshire.

At Streatham, Chas. E. Fuller, esq., of Basing-hall-st., London, to Abigail Catherine, second dau. of F. R. Funneby, esq., Guildersfield, Lower Streatham, Surrey.

At Edinburgh, Thomas James, eldest son of Edward Monk, esq., of Lewes, Sussex, to Annie Church, second dau. of Alex. Brodie, esq.

July 21. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Michael Edensor Heathcote, of H.M.'s 22nd Regt., only brother of John Edensor Heathcote, esq., of Apedale, and Longton Halls, Staffordshire, and Grenville-st., London, to Maud, third dau. of James Lang, Esq., of Greenford, Middlesex.

July 24. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Henry Bingham Mildmay, to Georgiana Frances Bulteel.

Obituary.

[*Relatives of Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communication may be forwarded to them.*]

LORD SANDYS.

July 17. At Ombersley Court, Worcestershire, aged 68, the Right Hon. Arthur Moyses William Hill, Lord Sandys of Ombersley.

The deceased, who was born Jan. 10, 1792, was second son of Arthur, second Marquis of Downshire, by Mary, Baroness Sandys, only daughter of the Hon. Martin Sandys, and niece and heir of Edwin, second Lord Sandys. He entered the army as cornet, in the 10th Hussars, in July, 1809; and in 1812, then a lieutenant, he accompanied that gallant regiment to the Peninsula, saw much active service, and was present at the action of Morales, and the battles of Vittoria and Pampeluna. While on half-pay he was on the staff of the Duke of Wellington, during the campaign of 1815, as extra aide-de-camp to the great Duke, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. Subsequently he was appointed to the 2nd Dragoons, which he commanded as lieut.-colonel from the spring of 1832 to Dec. 1837. He succeeded to the barony in 1836, was appointed colonel of the 7th (the Princess Royal's Regiment of Dragoon Guards) in March, 1853, and in August, 1858, was removed to his old regiment, the 2nd Dragoons. The deceased was unmarried, and the title and entailed estates devolve on Lord Arthur Marcus C. Hill, his younger brother.

LORD ELPHINSTONE.

July 19. In King-street, St. James's, aged 53, the Right Hon. John, Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B. and G.C.H.

The deceased, who was thirteenth Baron Elphinstone, in the peerage of Scotland, was born June 23, 1807, and succeeded his father in 1813. He entered the army as a cornet and sub-lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, and in 1832 was gazetted as captain. A few years later he relinquished the profession of arms, and received the appointment of Governor of Madras. He held that office from 1837 to 1842, when he returned to England; but shortly after he again visited India in a private capacity, and travelled much through our possessions in Hindostan as well as in Cashmere. Having again returned to England, he was a Lord in Waiting to the Queen from 1847 to February, 1852, and from January to October, 1853, when he was appointed Governor of Bombay. It was during the latter part of his tenure of this office, on the occasion of the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, that Lord Elphinstone displayed an amount of tact and resolution which secured him the hearty goodwill of all parties. On the suppression of that outbreak, he received the thanks of Parliament for his great services, was made a Grand Cross of the Bath, and also created a baron in the peerage of the United Kingdom. For some years he had sat in the House of Lords as one of the representative Peers for Scotland. His lordship had only recently returned to England, having prolonged his stay in India at the express request of the Government.

His lordship was unmarried, and by his death the Scottish barony descends to his cousin, Mr. John Elphinstone Fleeming, eldest son of the late Admiral the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleeming, son of the eleventh baron, born 1819, and formerly Captain in the 17th Lancers.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT JOHN HARVEY, C.B., K.T.S.

June 18. At Mousehold House, near Norwich, aged 75, General Sir R. J.

Harvey, a very distinguished Peninsular officer.

The deceased was born at Thorpe, near Norwich, on the 21st of February, 1785. He was the eldest son of John Harvey, Esq., of Thorpe Lodge, the representative of an old and respected family, whom historical records of the county first place at Beachamwell, Norfolk, about the year 1500. His mother was Frances, daughter of Sir Roger Kerrison of Brooke.

When very young he was sent abroad, and studied successively at Marburg, Leipsic, Hesse Cassel, and Valenciennes; at these places he acquired a knowledge of languages and general information as to the habits and customs of continental nations, which stood him in good stead in his subsequent career. Shortly after his return to England he obtained a commission in the 53rd (or Shropshire) Regiment, to which he was gazetted as an ensign on the 8th of October, 1803. In 1807, when he had gained the rank of captain, he obtained permission to enter himself for a professional education in the military college then situated at High Wycombe. But his studies were soon disturbed. During his regimental service he had obtained the good opinion of Col. Lightburne, commanding officer of the 53rd, who, on being appointed a Brigadier-General, with the command of a division in Ireland, offered Capt. Harvey a position as his aide-de-camp. He accepted the offer, but soon found the post uncongenial, and after a month, chiefly spent in the lively society of Dublin, he returned to Wycombe, and resumed his studies, which he prosecuted until March, 1809, when he rejoined his regiment at Fermoy, in the county of Cork, on its being ordered on foreign service as part of the expedition, composed of some 6,000 men, under the command of Major-General (afterwards Lord) Hill. The 53rd landed at Lisbon early in April, and in the month of June, 1809, Capt. Harvey was appointed to a particular service, of assisting in the organization of the Portuguese levies, for which he was particularly fitted by his well-known ability as a linguist. His early studies, beside a perfect knowledge of French and German, had given him a remarkable facility for acquiring languages, so that very soon after his arrival in the Peninsula he had made himself familiar with those of Portugal and Spain.

In September of the same year he was made a Major and Assistant Quarter-Master-General in the Portuguese army, and very shortly afterwards he was employed in organising corps of Portuguese guerillas in the province of Beira. At the head of these corps he was employed, in the summer of 1810, to intercept convoys and harass foraging parties, during the enemies' sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida. On one of these occasions, with the aid of the armed peasantry alone, he was fortunate enough to capture and carry off from the neighbourhood of Penamacor a heavy convoy which was under a guard of about 150 French regulars, cavalry and infantry. What added to the gallantry of this affair was that the place at which it occurred was within four miles of a division of French troops. The convoy consisted of lead for bullets, and tobacco for the French soldiers; and Major Harvey loaded fifty-three country cars with the spoil. For this and similar exploits, thirteen of the commandants of the guerilla forces (who were, for the most part, priests) presented him with a testimonial sword, bearing their names, &c., engraven on the blade.

On the 27th of September, 1810, Major Harvey rejoined his regiment, and was present with it two days afterwards at the battle of Busaco. In the month of October he was sent to the south bank of the Tagus to take command of the "Ordenenza," or armed peasantry of the country, and to prevent any passage of the river by the French troops, which service he efficiently performed; but being badly attacked by the fever of the country, brought on by hard work, exposure, and anxiety, he was sent on a litter to Lisbon, and from thence conveyed to England for the recovery of his health.

Early in June, 1811, he returned to the army. He was present at the second siege of Badajoz, and was charged with the removal of the sick and wounded, 4,000 of

whom he transported to the rear. He established hospitals all along the line of march from Portugal to Spain, and not only regulated all the movements of the sick and wounded, but directed the march of convalescents and recruits to join the army in the field.

In the autumn of 1811 he was appointed to act as the organ of communication between the two forces, English and Portuguese, in the field, and as chief of the staff of the Portuguese army when the Marshal might be absent. In this capacity Major Harvey remained attached to the staff until the war was brought to a close, receiving daily the commands of Lord Wellington, and accompanying him on almost all occasions in the field.

In 1813 he was present at an affair near Salamanca, and also at the battle of Vittoria, where he had two horses shot under him. In June he was present at the battle of the Pyrenees, and was slightly wounded in the thigh by a musket shot. Early in the year 1814 he was temporarily withdrawn from the Marquis of Wellington's head-quarters to act as Quarter-Master-General to Major Beresford's corps, which formed the left wing of the allied army. In that capacity he was present at the battle of Orthes, where the left wing bore the great brunt of the battle, and Col. Harvey was thanked *by name* in the public orders of the Portuguese army for his services on that occasion. At a later period of the year he was present at the battle of Toulouse, and was again thanked *by name* in public orders.

At the close of 1814 Col. Harvey was in attendance on his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who was then British Ambassador at Paris. The Duke having occasion at that time to forward despatches to Lord Beresford, at Lisbon, entrusted them to Col. Harvey, who performed the journey of nearly 1,400 miles, from Paris to Lisbon, on horseback, in fourteen days, a feat rarely accomplished by any equestrian, and one which may be truly considered of an extraordinary character, considering the season of the year, the nature of the country to be passed, and the dangers to which he was exposed. In passing through Spain, Col. Harvey was stopped by banditti, (who after the war infested every portion of the country,) who robbed him of everything but his despatches, and a few pieces of silver which he managed to save from them by pleading that he "had fought for their country."

On his return to England, after the close of the war, Col. Harvey married his distant relative, Charlotte, daughter and heiress of Robert Harvey, Esq., of Watton, a lady of very considerable possessions; and being placed on half-pay, he settled down to live in the neighbourhood of Norwich, with the interests of which city he became closely connected in various ways. Norwich was indebted to his energy for many improvements, as the early introduction of gas lighting and railways, as well as for much care bestowed on the formation or support of various useful institutions. He became a member of the Royal Society, also of the Society of Antiquaries and the Botanic Society, and was also an original member of the United Service Club.

In 1817 Col. Harvey received the honour of knighthood from the Prince Regent, and in 1831 he was made a Companion of the Bath. These, it must be allowed, were but limited rewards for such professional services as his. The natural course of events raised him to the highest grade of his profession, but no less than fifteen years elapsed after the Peninsular war before he obtained another step. He became a Colonel in July, 1830; a Major-General in 1841; Colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment in 1848; Lieut.-General in 1851; and a General only in 1859, when at the very close of his long, laborious, and useful life. The decorations he received were—The Badge of Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword; the Gold Medal for the battle of Orthes; the Badge of a Knight of the Bath; a Medal from the King of Portugal, for serving in six campaigns in the Portuguese service; the Badge and Star of Knight Commander of St. Bento d'Avis of Portugal, for military services in the Peninsular war; and the Silver War Medal, with nine clasps.

At more than one period of his life Sir Robert Harvey was honoured with the offer of a baronetcy; he declined to avail himself of such a distinction, preferring to remain content with the laurels he had acquired by his military achievements.

Sir Robert John Harvey had three sons and three daughters, of whom five survive him. He is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, Robert John Harvey Harvey, Esq., who was born in 1816, and who married in August, 1845, Lady Henrietta Augusta Lambart, granddaughter of Richard, Earl of Cavan, by whom he has a youthful family.

JOHN NARRIEN, ESQ., F.R.S.

March 30. At Kensington, aged 77, John Narrien, Esq., late Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

The deceased, who owed his rise in life entirely to his own abilities and good conduct, when a young man kept an optician's shop in St. James's-street, on a part of the site where the Conservative Club now stands, and he shewed much talent and aptitude in constructing delicate instruments, which men of more repute declined to have anything to do with. "As far back as 1811," says a distinguished naval officer, "I prevailed on him to construct for me a scale of chords extending to 120°, which had been flinched at by others." He thus gained friends, who, seeing his great ability, exerted themselves to bring him forward, and in 1814 they procured him a suitable appointment in the Royal Military College.

Mr. Narrien was well qualified to be a teacher, for he was accomplished, amiable, and happy in his mode of communicating knowledge. In 1820 he became Mathematical Professor at the Senior Department, and he was long the virtual head of the establishment; his official superior pronounced him "the most useful and talented person at the College," and such was the versatility of his talent that every branch of study except military surveying was taught by him. Though his favourite studies were pure mathematics and astronomy, he taught thoroughly fortification and castrametation, gunnery and tactics, as well. In the course of his forty-one years' service he had under his charge many of the leading military men of the present day, and he so conciliated all with whom he was thus connected, that on three occasions he was presented with very handsome testimonials from his pupils, accompanied by addresses of the most flattering description. One of these instances was in 1841-2, when upwards of eighty officers, including both army and navy, who had benefited by his instructions, subscribed for his portrait. Sir Edward Paget and Sir George Murray, ex-Governors of the College, joined them in their testimonial, and among the names were those of Col. Chesney, of the Euphrates expedition, and Lieut. Fitz-James, who perished with Franklin and Crozier.

A general officer, who was one of his pupils in 1836-7, says,—

"My old friend Narrien was the most able as well as the most talented man that I ever knew. If he had a single fault, it was that of being too much devoted to his favourite science, the highest branches of mathematics, which led him to make his military pupils study spherical trigonometry, astronomy, Gregory, La Place, and Poisson, when they might have been advantageously employed in a more practical manner as far as their future profession was concerned; he forgot, perhaps, that he had to deal with the Line, and not with Engineers or Artillery."

A very similar picture is drawn of the good Professor in a work published a few years ago, where the writer is treating of residence at Sandhurst:—

"The Hall [at Sandhurst] is appropriated exclusively to the Senior Department, and at its head was then one of the best, most amiable, most talented of men. Long may John Narrien live! and long may he continue to implant the love of science in the British officer's breast; long may he live to enlighten the embryo generals of a future day; to infuse, with his patient and gentle system of instruction, military knowledge into their minds; and also to benefit the world by the productions of his pen[a]."

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[a] "The Lincsman," by Colonel Elers Napier. 1856.

In one instance, at least, this scientific instruction has benefited both the public and the individual, for Sir George Grey, now Governor of the Cape, has publicly acknowledged that he owed the being able to conduct his first Australian expedition as far as Perth entirely to the knowledge that he gained at the College from Mr. Narrien.

Mr. Narrien was the author of several valuable works on scientific subjects, and his "History of Astronomy" has been pronounced by high authority as, taken altogether, about the best of its kind. His favourite field of study was pure science, but his active mind was readily thrown upon any other as the occasion arose; and a friend says,—

"There was hardly a work, of however profound or light a nature, that he was not acquainted with. As a proof how readily he could take up any subject, I may mention that on one occasion, as a kind of test, I asked his opinion of a geological work, in Portuguese, a language of which he knew nothing. He applied himself to it, however, and in less than a fortnight he mastered enough to give me a very fair translation of a passage or two, on which he had founded a sound judgment."

JOHN FINLAISON, ESQ.

April 13. At Lansdowne-crescent, Notting-hill, aged 76, John Finlaison, Esq.

Mr. Finlaison was born at Thurso, in Caithness, N.B., on Aug. 27, 1783. As he reached manhood he made many friends, and by their help qualified himself for practice at the Scottish bar. Visiting London, however, on legal business about the year 1804, he was induced to change his views; and soon after, probably in the early part of the year 1805, he entered the Admiralty, where he distinguished himself by entirely reorganizing the system under which the vast correspondence of the department was then imperfectly carried on.

The Navy List was first compiled in its present semi-official form by him, and was published monthly under his superintendence. A scheme for the establishment of a Widows' Fund in the Civil Service, and also a similar plan, afterwards carried out, on behalf of the Naval Medical Officers' Widows, drew Mr. Finlaison's attention in 1817 to the study of vital statistics. Information of this description was at that time extremely meagre and unsatisfactory; but resorting to the official records of the Exchequer, where certain classes of life annuities, chiefly tontines, had long been payable, Mr. Finlaison established from authentic data those deductions which enabled him to point out with success the unfitness of the tables then made use of by the Government for the sale of life annuities. Mr. Vansittart (at that time Chancellor of the Exchequer) saw the way by the new lights thus acquired to the adoption of a sounder system, which ultimately was carried out, and was attended with an immense pecuniary saving to the country. So distinct and decided were Mr. Finlaison's general services on this question, that he was appointed in 1821 to the office of Government Actuary.

Henceforth his counsel and calculative powers were sought where any of the public measures involved considerations of political arithmetic: the negotiation with the Bank of England for its acceptance of the charge for Public Pensions in consideration of the 'Dead Weight' annuity; the investigations in 1825 and 1827, by select committees of the House of Commons, of the general condition of Friendly Societies; the preparation of his Report in 1829, on the evidence and elementary facts on which his New Tables of Life Annuities were founded. This important document contained twenty-one New Observations of the Law of Mortality, and one observation of the Law of Sickness prevailing among the labouring classes in London. It was printed, and 20 years afterwards reprinted, by order of the House of Commons. Vast computations were also made by Mr. Finlaison, of the duration of slave and creole life, with reference to the emancipation of the slaves in 1834; and to the West India loan raised for that purpose. Mr. Finlaison's Report on the late Mr. Hume's resolutions concerning the loan, is a parliamentary paper well worth perusal. In the preparation of the mea-

sures emanating from the Ecclesiastical Commission in 1835 and 1836, in the steps leading to the framing of the 'Appropriation Clause,' and in the preliminaries to the discussion of the Church-rate question in 1837, Mr. Finlaison was more largely consulted, and his resources of calculation more greatly called out, than is commonly known to the public. He was also referred to on certain points connected with the establishment in 1837, of the registration of births, deaths, and marriages. The closeness of his estimate of the deaths which probably would be registered in the first year, attracted much notice, when found to be only 14 in excess of 335,956 actually recorded.

After labour so engrossing, it may be readily understood that an interval of repose was necessary. However, from time to time, his evidence was required by royal commissions and select committees of both Houses of Parliament; until he finally retired in August, 1851, from his position as Actuary of the National Debt and Government Calculator. In 1846 he was elected President of the Institute of Actuaries, an honour which he prized most highly. For the last nine years of his life, his studies were chiefly directed to two subjects. These were the chronology and internal evidence of the truth of the Scriptures, and the universal relationship of ancient and modern weights and measures. His researches, which were exceedingly profound on the last-mentioned topic, led him to form opinions decidedly adverse to the introduction into this country of a decimal system of coinage and metrology. The last few years of his life were passed in comparative ease and tranquillity, until he was suddenly attacked by congestion of the lungs on Good Friday, April 6, and he passed away on the following 13th, in his 77th year.

The above notes relate to Mr. Finlaison's public services only; and from the record of his official career the youth of the present day may learn that merit will usually secure patrons, even when unaccompanied by interest or official influence. There were many incidents growing out of his official career, however, that were both interesting and instructive, but for which there is no room within the limits of this brief memoir.

MR. JOSEPH MORRIS.

April 19. At his residence, St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, aged 68, Mr. Joseph Morris.

He was born in Shrewsbury, April 24, 1792, and was apprenticed to Messrs. Eddowes, proprietors of the "Salopian Journal," with whom he was connected for upwards of thirty years; for a considerable part of that time he was the manager of their printing business, and also for twenty years editor of the Journal.

In 1839 Mr. Morris resigned this occupation, and became the cashier of Mr. Loxdale and Mr. Peele, at the Guildhall, Shrewsbury, and conducted the finance business of the County Treasurer, where he remained until the 1st of January last, when he was seized with illness, which at length terminated his useful and valuable life, which from earliest youth was eminently characteristic of a truly honest man, ever willing as well as able to be serviceable. Indeed, few persons in his position have secured more effectually the esteem and confidence of their friends, or the respect of those who differed from them on questions of local or public interest.

Notwithstanding the daily duties of business which he indefatigably discharged, Mr. Morris most efficiently acted for many years as the Assessor on the Conservative interest of the Municipal Revision Court, as Chairman of the Directors of the Shrewsbury Poor Incorporation, and for the last four years as Churchwarden of the extensive parish of St. Chad, and in the management of the numerous charities connected therewith.

Mr. Morris was endowed with a mind singularly clear and accurate, as well as firm and judicious. He possessed considerable natural abilities, and his energy and untiring perseverance were remarkable. He was a loyal subject, an earnest supporter of the Church of England in her rights and privileges, a humble admirer of her doctrines and practice in their sim-

plicity and truth, and a zealous friend of the educational improvement of the humble classes.

Mr. Morris devoted his leisure hours to the collection of historical and genealogical information relating to most of the families in Shropshire and North Wales, which he executed with extraordinary care and accuracy. He has left numerous folio manuscript volumes written and compiled by himself, which are valuable and lasting memorials of his knowledge and industry, and which, it is to be hoped, will be placed in some public depository, inasmuch as they record information and descents of families which it is almost impossible elsewhere now to obtain. Mr. Morris was well skilled in the ancient British language, and particularly so in the deciphering and translating of ancient deeds and documents, and he had numerous correspondents in, and applications from, various quarters, as well abroad as in this country, for the benefit of his researches, all which he promptly and gratuitously replied to with courtesy and talent. Hence, whilst his death was generally deplored by his fellow-townsmen, a similar feeling will also be fully shared by many of the noblemen and gentry of Shropshire, by whom he was well known and duly estimated.

He married February 12th, 1815, Miss Elizabeth Abbot, by whom he had one son, John, who died March 25th, 1825, aged 9 years.

The remains of Mr. Morris were interred in the General Cemetery, Shrewsbury, April 23rd, near those of his brother, Mr. George Morris, of whom a memoir was inserted in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for September, 1859.

THOMAS BELL, ESQ.

April 30. At his residence, in Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 74, Thomas Bell, Esq., land valuer and surveyor, and a diligent antiquary.

In his profession Mr. Bell was a man of conspicuous ability, and his experience and connections were so considerable that the greater portion of the land in the northern counties had passed under his professional notice. On the death of his father he was appointed one of the surveyors and land-valuers of the Duke of Northumberland. He was also commissioner, valuer, or surveyor on the division of most of the common lands in the district that have been enclosed, and was arbitrator for the settlement of the purchase money of the land abstracted by the formation of the various railways in the northern district during the last half century.

Although Mr. Bell has not left behind him any published works, his library was greatly enriched by his manuscript genealogical and antiquarian compilations, and we find that the authors of most of the topographical and antiquarian works of local interest acknowledge his aid in their undertakings; in particular, he greatly assisted his late friend, the Rev. John Hodgson, in his "History of Northumberland." A collector from his youth, Mr. Bell brought together one of the largest and most valuable collections of books, papers, and engravings ever formed in the north of England, particularly in matters of local interest. He was one of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and, at the time of his death, one of its council. The rise and early progress of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle was much indebted to his exertions, and his membership continued to his death. With many of the charitable and religious associations of the district Mr. Bell was officially connected, and otherwise throughout his long life he pursued an even and consistent course as an honourable man and a worthy and useful citizen, and now passes from among his fellow-townsmen lamented and beloved by all with whom he was connected. The funeral took place on Friday the 4th inst., his remains being interred in the family vault at Jesmond cemetery.

HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, ESQ.

May 8. In Upper Wimpole-street, aged 74, H. H. Wilson, Esq., Boden Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford.

This distinguished Orientalist went to India in September, 1808, as an Assistant-Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment. As he had qualified himself by a knowledge of chemistry and of the practical analysis of metals for the duties of assay, his services were withdrawn from the usual career of medical men in India, and he was at once attached to the Mint at Calcutta, in association with Dr. Leyden. Upon the decease of Dr. Hunter in 1811-12, H. H. Wilson, who was already known as a proficient in Sanscrit literature, was appointed, upon H. T. Colebrooke's recommendation, to be the Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. In 1813 he published a poetical translation of the *Megha Duta*, an epic poem of Kalidas, which obtained a world-wide reputation; and he undertook the laborious work of preparing for the press, from materials collected by Colebrooke, a dictionary of the Sanscrit language, with English interpretations. This was completed in 1819, and a second edition was published in 1832. It has been the key by which mainly the learned of Europe have obtained access to this branch of literature; and the lexicographer to whom all acknowledged such obligations took at once a high position among the scholars of the age.

But the literary labours of H. H. Wilson were by no means confined to Sanscrit. In association with Dr. Atkinson, he established a periodical, which was not, however, very long continued. He also compiled, in 1827, a history of the first Burmese war; and was employed by the Government of India in preparing a catalogue of the manuscripts collected by Colonel Colin Mackenzie in the south of India. In 1834 he published separately, under the title of the "Hindu Theatre," a translation into English, with a preliminary essay, of four Sanscrit dramas of antiquity. The work was received with much astonishment, and with very general favour; for the dramas were found to possess much artistic merit in the combination of incidents and in the exhibition of character; one especially, the *Mrichchakati*, or Clay Go-cart, was of peculiar interest, as a representation of the manners, and habits of thought, and condition of society in Central India at a very remote period. These four dramas, with the *Sakúntala*, previously translated by Sir William Jones, are among the most curious relics of Indian antiquity that have yet been discovered and laid before the world.

The above and other fruits of Wilson's literary labour were the produce of leisure hours, not exacted by the conscientious discharge of efficient duties. The Government of India had frequent occasion to acknowledge its obligation to its learned Assay Master and Mint Secretary for reforms introduced into the coinage, and for other departmental services of eminent public merit. But neither official duties nor literary pursuits, nor both these combined, were sufficient for the active mind of Mr. Wilson at this period of his life. As a member of society, he joined with ardour in every scheme of public amusement; and was, besides, the originator and promoter of many measures for the permanent improvement of the people among whom his lot was cast. The Theatre of Chowringhee owed for many years its success to his management and histrionic talents; while his musical skill and proficiency gave him a place in every concert. But his name will live in India, and especially in Bengal, for the part he took in promoting useful instruction; H. H. Wilson was the first person who introduced the study of European science and English literature into the education of the native population, whose knowledge of English had hitherto been confined to qualification for the situation of an office clerk. For many consecutive years Wilson was the Secretary to the Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta, and he devoted himself especially to directing the studies of the Hindu College, from the date of its establishment; and it was here first that the native youth of India were trained to pass examinations that would not have discredited first-class seminaries of England.

In 1833, the University of Oxford having, through the magnificent bequest of Colonel Boden, established a Professorship of Sanscrit, Mr. Wilson, who was still in

India, was selected unsolicited, but not without competition, for that liberally endowed situation, as a tribute to the reputation won by his literary works and the eminent position he occupied among Oriental scholars. He returned soon after to England, and was appointed also to the office of Librarian to the East India Company, in succession to Dr. Wilkins.

Thus placed in England, in a position of pecuniary independence, with every motive and all the advantages he could desire, he freely devoted his powerful mind to the favourite pursuits of his life; and his ready aid in promoting every useful object, and means of extending information upon Oriental subjects, will live in the recollection of every one who has enjoyed the felicity of association in such labours.

It was the distinguishing characteristic of his mind that he considered nothing unworthy of his labour that was calculated to be useful; and was never influenced in his undertakings by the mere desire of acquiring distinction or increasing his fame. Many of these works exhibit powers of illustration and close reasoning which will place their author in a high position among the literary men of the age. But it is as a man of deep research, and as a Sanscrit scholar and Orientalist, as the successor of Sir William Jones and H. T. Colebrooke, the worthy wearer of their mantles, and the inheritor of the pre-eminence they enjoyed in this particular department of literature, that his name will especially live among the eminent men of learning of his age and country.

A list of Professor Wilson's publications, drawn up by himself very shortly before his decease, contains fifteen original works, and seven others edited, with introductions, copious notes, &c., and forty-two contributions (usually of elaborate character) to the Transactions, Journals, &c. of various literary societies, and the enumeration is known not to be complete. Many of these papers appeared in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which the deceased was for many years Director.—*Summarized from a Memoir by H. T. Prinsep, Esq.*

GEORGE PAYNE RAYNSFORD JAMES, ESQ.

May 9. At Venice, aged 59, G. P. R. James, Esq., British Consul-General.

The deceased was born in London in 1801. His father's family was originally from Staffordshire, and his mother was a Scotchwoman. He very early evinced literary tastes, and from time to time he wrote small pieces, which were sent anonymously to the journals and reviews. He also wrote a number of short tales for the amusement of himself and friends, which were never published. Mr. Washington Irving, however, having seen one of them, strongly advised the author to attempt something more important. The result of this encouragement was the novel of "Richelieu," which was completed in the year 1825. The manuscript of "Richelieu" was shewn to Sir Walter Scott, and met with the approbation of the great novelist and poet, who strongly advised the publication of the work. It appeared accordingly about 1828, and met with great success. This decided Mr. James' literary career, and he has written a great number of novels which, though of little real merit, have attained to a high degree of popularity on both sides of the Atlantic. He was undoubtedly the most voluminous novel-writer of the day, or perhaps of any day; and he also produced several historical works, but these are confessedly of small value, yet having "friends at Court," he was rewarded by William IV. with the honorary post of historiographer. About the year 1850 he was appointed British Consul for the State of Massachusetts, whither he removed with his family; and in 1856 he was transferred to the more dignified post of consul-general for the Austrian ports in the Adriatic. His death was the result of an apoplectic seizure.

PETER JOHN MARTIN, ESQ.

May 13. At Pulborough, Sussex, aged 74, Peter John Martin, M.R.C.S. and F.G.S.

Mr. Martin, the son of Peter Patrick Martin and Mary Backshell his wife, was descended from a Scottish family of good

extraction. His father, migrating from Scotland, established himself in practice as a surgeon at Pulborough in the year 1774, and after a long and successful career finished his days in literary retirement at Paris, having attained at his death the good age of 90.

Mr. Peter John Martin was born at Pulborough in the year 1786, and thus was a few years junior to Leigh Hunt. Mr. Martin as a boy was in the habit of competing with that remarkable man in the production of short essays, of which honourable mention was frequently made in the pages of a well-known periodical of their time, "The Preceptor." The facility for correct writing thus early engendered, Mr. Martin afterwards fostered and confirmed through a careful and extended study of the best models, and it contributed, in no small measure, to the formation of that pure and nervous style which distinguished his later productions.

After receiving the elements of a general education at Pulborough, chiefly at the hands of his father, who was himself a man of great and varied information, he profited not a little by the opportunities considerately afforded him by his elder brother (Thomas Martin, who still survives him at Reigate,) for the acquisition of a more extended knowledge of the classics, and the other branches of an education more liberal than could be secured to him at Pulborough. After leaving Reigate, Mr. Martin became a zealous student of medicine at the then united hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's.

Under the direction of the able Professors of that day, Cline, Cooper, Fordyce, Babington, Haighton, and others, he laid a sure foundation of professional knowledge, to which was afterwards added the finished superstructure which a residence at Edinburgh (at that time the first medical school) enabled him to complete. Profiting by the instruction there imparted by such celebrated men as Gregory, Monro, Hope, the Duncans, and Jamieson, and no less by the advantages derived from an intimate intercourse with these and other more strictly literary celebrities in private life, (advantages which were secured to him through his Scottish extraction,) he returned finally to join his father at Pulborough in general practice, confident in the possession of much sound professional learning, and imbued with tastes superior to most men of his calling at that day. Following up a line of study towards which he had been early bent in Edinburgh, he devoted much of his spare time to geology, and especially to the elucidation of the question of the Weald denudation. His first publication on this subject appeared in 1828, in the shape of a quarto volume, entitled "A Geological Memoir on a part of Western Sussex." In this memoir Mr. Martin advanced some new views on the subject of the peculiar stratification of the Weald of Sussex; and especially contended for the agency of sudden forces, aqueous and terrestrial, as necessary to the production of such peculiar stratification. As with every enquirer who breaks new ground, Mr. Martin in his later years had much to give up and much to modify of the opinions he first advanced; but still to the last he adhered to the broad features of his earliest doctrine, and still was ready to defend his chief positions. In various papers read before the Geological Society, and in memoirs contributed to the "Philosophical Magazine" in the years 1829, '40, '51, '54, and '57, he continued to work out this subject, and (as it will not be without interest to the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE to learn) even on his death-bed he dictated a letter to one of his geological friends, calling his attention to some recently discovered facts tending to confirm his earliest views, but of which facts, as he himself expressed it, "I shall never be able to avail myself."

Nor was geology by any means his sole scientific pursuit. Brought much into contact in early life with the historian-antiquaries of Sussex, Cartwright and Dallaway, he became a fellow-worker with them, and turned his attention especially to the archæology of his district—a district rich in remains of great interest to the followers of that engrossing study. In a paper read before the Philosophical and Literary Society of Chichester, in the

year 1834, Mr. Martin gave a description of a "British Settlement and Walled Tumulus near Pulborough," and reprinted his account, with some additions, in the ninth volume of the Sussex Archæological Transactions for the year 1857. A few months only before his death, and when still confined to his bed after a severe illness, he wrote for publication in the last volume of the Transactions of the same Society a paper "On the Roman Roads of Sussex," for the complete tracing out of which he had been collecting materials during the previous summer. In this very remarkable production, remarkable not less for the variety of information it contained than for the forcible and nervous style in which, under circumstances of great difficulty, it was composed, Mr. Martin brought to bear, for the better elucidation of his subject, his knowledge of geology, of numismatics, and of history, all as ancillary to his acquaintance with the proper archæology of the line of country discussed[b]. With the exception of these two papers, however, he published nothing worthy of particular notice on this branch of science; but many an enquirer after the truth on points connected with it will be ready to admit the liberal and courteous manner in which he has been often assisted by Mr. Martin's contributions to his aid.

So much for his knowledge of the science of the past, and of things inanimate. But it was not exclusively with these that Mr. Martin occupied himself—his was a wider range. As a scientific and practical gardener he was a great proficient; and to the pages of Professor Lindley's Journal, "The Gardener's Chronicle," he was a frequent contributor of fugitive articles on horticulture, these articles being signed usually P.P., and mostly written in the years 1841 to 1845. In polite literature, finally, he was deeply read; and, himself a musician, his taste in music was perfect, and his appreciation of the best models of art was keen and just. In the years 1833 and 1834, again before the Philosophical and Literary Society of Chichester, he delivered three lectures, which have since been published, illustrative of a "Parallel of Shakespeare and Scott, and on the Kindred Nature of their Genius,"—lectures displaying an intimate acquaintance with the writings of those wonderful men, and replete with views of broad, deep, and comprehensive character. These were only some of the subjects with which Mr. Martin filled up the intervals of business. But a range of observation and enquiry so wide as that of which some of the results have been here enumerated, could only be compassed by a mind of no ordinary power. To meet the requirements of a widely-extended country practice, and to superintend the education of a family, would have been sufficient to engross the whole attention of most men, and to tax to the utmost their powers of endurance both mental and physical; but add to these the study of those branches of science in which the subject of our notice was an author, and a moment's consideration will suggest an idea of the breadth of grasp which could comprehend the whole.

As a medical man, Mr. Martin was much sought after in his own vicinity; and in places comparatively far remote he was called often into consultation upon cases which offered peculiar difficulty. Nor was the influence which he exercised over the minds of all who knew him well the result merely of the confidence he inspired by the soundness of his professional opinion, but was gained in no small measure by the reliance placed on his strong common-sense views of every difficulty laid before him by his trusting friends, imparted as these views were with his own considerate and gentle courtesy. The lot of a man gifted as was Mr. Martin might seem indeed to have been cast in a hard ground; and many may be inclined to lament that he had not been born to ornament and to render useful service in a wider sphere. But this was not so; simple in his tastes and devoted to the contemplation of all that was beautiful in God's works, the country was essentially his home, and the lines of urban drawing would have been for him too rigid, the code of cities too artificial and too nice.

[b] GENT. MAG., Feb. 1860, p. 119.

Mr. Martin was married in 1821 to his cousin Mary, daughter of Adam and Eliza Watson of Dunbar, and left three daughters, the eldest of whom is married to the Rev. Henry James Gore, Rector of Rusper in Sussex, and one son, who is attached to St. Bartholomew's Hospital as one of the Junior Physicians.

MR. GEORGE ROBERTS.

May 27. At Dover, from an attack of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. George Roberts, of Lyme Regis.

By the decease of this gentleman the students of English history have lost a valuable auxiliary. He for many years enjoyed the friendly regard of Lord Macaulay, who occasionally conferred with him on the original documents which he had collected, and who did him the honour of quoting him as an authority on the events connected with Monmouth's invasion. Living in the immediate locality of these events, and with official access to the curious archives of the corporation of Lyme Regis, and spending many weeks yearly in the inspection of records elsewhere, Mr. Roberts had accumulated materials of considerable value. Of part of these he availed himself in his own published works, of which the most important were "The Life, Progress, and Rebellion of James, Duke of Monmouth," 2 vols., 1844 and "The Social History of the People of the Southern Counties of England," 1 vol., 1856, which was favourably mentioned in our pages soon after its appearance[c]. He also published a very useful "Geological Dictionary;" and edited for the Camden Society the "Diaries of Walter Yonge, Esq., of Colyton and Axminster."

Mr. Roberts had been Mayor of Lyme Regis, but had latterly resided at Dover, where he was engaged upon other works when he died. In private life he was much esteemed.

W. B. BAYLEY, ESQ.

May 29. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, William Butterworth Bayley, Esq.

The deceased, who was the younger son of a Lancashire gentleman of high character and position, was educated at Eton, where he acquired a large stock of classical learning, subsequently augmented by a brief residence at Cambridge. These studies, in which he dearly delighted, were broken in upon by the announcement of an appointment to the Indian Civil Service, at a time when such appointments were of substantial value; and a few weeks before the close of the last century he entered upon his career of Indian service at Calcutta. Lord Wellesley was at that time incubating his darling project of the College of Fort William, and in the course of the following year the institution was established. Young Bayley was one of its earliest and most distinguished *alumni*. He passed out with great honour, and was one of the "boys" selected by the Governor-General for the confidential duties of his own office, in one of the most momentous epochs of our Indian history. He did not, however, in that situation, though brought face to face with the stirring incidents of a great political crisis, desire to take part in diplomacy, but chose the judicial line of the public service, and adhered to it throughout all the earlier part of his career. In 1814 he was appointed to officiate as Secretary in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, and in 1819 he was nominated Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government of India. In 1822, a temporary vacancy occurring in the Supreme Council, he was appointed to fill it, and in 1825 he was permanently appointed a member of the Government. Lord Amherst was then Governor-General of India. In March, 1828, that nobleman embarked for England. Lord William Bentinck had been appointed his successor, but had not yet arrived, so Mr. Bayley, as senior member of Council, succeeded to the highest place in the Government of India. He filled the office of Governor-General for some months, and then resumed his seat as a member of Council. In the autumn of 1830 Lord William Bentinck quitted the Presidency on a tour to the Upper Provinces, and then Mr. Bayley became

[c] See GENT. MAG., Feb. 1857, p. 192.

President of the Council and Deputy-Governor of Bengal. But his five years in Council had now nearly expired, and on the 11th of November he ceased to be a member of the Government. In the course of the following month he took ship and sailed for England.

His career in India had been a distinguished and a most useful, but it had not been an eventful one. He had not been the hero of any of those exciting historical episodes which have surrounded with an atmosphere of romance the lives of Elphinstone and Metcalfe. His work was not in the camp or at the durbar; it was almost exclusively in the bureau or the cutcherry. His service was administrative service of the most valuable kind, but not such as affords materials to the biographer; and when he returned to England, after thirty years of this service, still in the prime of life, with an unbroken constitution and an unimpaired capacity for work, his ambition sought nothing higher than a seat in the Council of that "Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies" which he had served with so much fidelity and zeal.

He became a Director two years after his return from India, and applied himself assiduously to the duties of his office, gaining a high reputation in the Leadenhall-street Council, as a man of large general experience in Indian affairs, a remarkably sound judgment, and of a temper which was seldom disturbed. Among his colleagues he was always peculiarly popular, and though neither frequent nor fluent in debate, a few weighty, well-directed words from him often determined a long-protracted contest. In 1839 he was Deputy-Chairman, and in the following year Chairman of the Company; and it is believed that at more than one subsequent period the chair was offered to him and declined, for he was essentially of an unambitious nature, and he shrank from public displays. He continued, however, to take an active part in the administration; and when, in 1854, it was decreed that the Court of Directors should select their worthiest members for continuance in office, and conjectural lists of those members were made in anticipation of the event, the name of Mr. Bayley was uniformly to be found at the head of them as that of the man whom every one of his colleagues was certain to select. But when, four years afterwards, the East India Company were deprived of their political powers, and another act of self-election was decreed, Mr. Bayley intimated his intention of withdrawing altogether from public life. It was time, indeed, for him to retire, after sixty years of good service. The great Indian mutiny had been a severe blow to him, and his health had sensibly declined from the time of its first outbreak. He looked with distrust upon the new form of government, and still more so upon the new-school opinions which were making their way, and said that it was time for him to be gone. His great natural vigour, however, was not easily subdued, and he lingered some months longer, retaining his intellectual faculties, and the sweetness of disposition for which he was so distinguished, to the last.

Mr. Butterworth Bayley was a model of a "Company's servant," as Company's servants were in their best days. In that sense he was a "representative man," and there are few of his class not proud to be so represented; not because his name is associated with any lustrous exploits, but because he was a useful public servant, an honourable gentleman, and altogether a fine specimen of manhood. Had he been of a more ambitious temper, he might have done more for himself, but probably in that case he would have done less for India; for it is not by individual efforts of wisdom or heroism that England has reared the great fabric of her Indian empire, and must hope to maintain it, but by sending forth a constant succession of high-principled English gentlemen, content to labour quietly and obscurely, and to contribute their unappreciated share to the great sum total of good government. The "Company's service" is now extinct; a new system is on its trial; but whatever may be the result of the experiment, whatever the character and career of the new race of Indian statesmen, history will not

refuse to honour the memory of those public servants, the growth of an exclusive system, who sought no higher distinction than that of being accounted worthy exemplars, in their generation, of the genuine "Kampani-ka-nuokur."

WILLIAM PIERS ORMEROD, ESQ., F.R.C.S.

June 10. At Canterbury, aged 42, W. P. Ormerod, Esq.

The deceased, the fifth son of George Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S., and of Sarah, daughter of John Latham, M.D., F.R.S., was born in London on May 14, 1818, and educated at Rugby. From the tutelage of Dr. Arnold he went, in 1835, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was articled to Mr. Stanley; and he soon began in earnest the work of his life under the eye of his uncle, Dr. P. M. Latham, and with the guiding friendship of Mr. Paget. In 1839 he was most highly distinguished at the annual examination for prizes. In 1840 he discharged the duties of house-surgeon under Mr. Lawrence, and an essay embodying some of the results of his observations during this period was honoured with the Jacksonian prize of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1842, and in that year he was appointed one of the demonstrators of anatomy.

His incessant labours in the wards and the dissecting-rooms began after a while to tell injuriously on his health, and he was compelled in 1844 to resign his appointment and retire into the country. The first results of his returning health appeared in 1846, when he published a volume of Clinical Surgery which he had found leisure to arrange; and in the summer of the same year he established himself in practice at Oxford, where he was shortly afterwards elected surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary.

For about two years he filled this situation most honourably and happily in the friendship of his colleagues, Dr. Greenhill and Dr. Acland, when, in December, 1848, after a period of great hurry and anxiety, he was seized with an epileptic fit; and, the fits continuing, he was compelled to resign this appointment also, and to retire from practice altogether. The last ten years of his life were spent at Canterbury, where he lived with his friends, Mr. Reid and Mr. Andrews; and he died at the house of the latter, the immediate cause of his death being hæmorrhage from laceration of a branch of the middle meningeal artery; the skull having been fractured by a fall at the beginning of an epileptic fit.

Though he had been shut out from the course of life for which he had so very zealously prepared himself, yet his energy and industry never flagged, and he had always a bright prospect before him of some useful purpose to which his knowledge might be applied—a cherished hope that he might serve his Saviour on earth as a medical missionary. But his bright future was not to be here. Unconscious himself of the gradual failure of his mind and memory, he lived cheerfully on till he was suddenly and painlessly removed after a few hours of insensibility.

Besides the "Clinical Collections in Surgery" already noticed, Mr. Ormerod was the author of "Questions in Anatomy for the Use of the Students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital," of a paper "On the Sanitary Condition of Oxford," published by the Ashmolean Society, of "A Few Plain Words on Cholera," and of several articles in the "British and Foreign Medical Review." He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and of the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

JOHN WHICHCORD, ESQ.

June 10. At Maidstone, aged 70, John Whichcord, sen., Esq., Architect.

Mr. Whichcord was a native of Devizes, where his father practised as a surveyor. Having lost his father when quite in his youth, he was articled in 1806 to Mr. C. Harcourt Masters, architect, of Bath; and on the expiration of his pupilage he entered the drawing-office of Mr. D. Alexander. Under that eminent engineer and architect he was engaged on the great works at the London Docks, and subsequently on that large and original building, the gaol at Maidstone. On Mr.

Alexander's retirement, he succeeded him in all his business for the county of Kent, and to a very large practice, both public and private. His principal works were the County Lunatic Asylum, the churches of the Holy Trinity and St. Philip at Maidstone, the Corn Exchange, the Kent Fire Office, and many other important buildings in the same town. He erected no fewer than fifteen union poor-houses, and is said to have built more parsonage-houses than any other man in England. His cool judgment, talent, and integrity secured him the confidence of the clergy, and gave him a very large share of reference business. As surveyor to the Medway Navigation Company, he executed on that river several hydraulic works, particularly some difficult tidal-locks; and he constructed throughout the county a great number of bridges.

Not only as a professional man, but as an active magistrate and as a private friend, few men have acquired a larger share of respect, or more widely conciliated the esteem of all classes.

He has left a son of his own name, who pursues the same profession, and is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

THE REV. BADEN POWELL, M.A., F.R.S.

June 11. In Stanhope-street, Hyde-park-gardens, aged 63, the Rev. Baden Powell, Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Baden Powell, Esq., of Langton, Kent, and Stamford Hill. He was born at the latter place in the year 1796, graduated (first class) at Oxford in 1817, and in 1827 was elected Savilian Professor of Geometry in that University, an appointment which he held until the time of his decease. He was also in 1850 nominated a member of the Oxford University Commission. Of his life we have not many events to record, the greater part of it having been spent in studious retirement in Oxford, where he principally resided, until his removal to London about six years ago.

Although in holy orders, he held no living, but was always ready to oblige his friends by temporarily undertaking parochial duties, or by occasional sermons. In this way the congregations of several of the churches in London had frequent opportunities of hearing his discourses, which were remarkable for the masterly manner in which important Christian truths were enunciated with the clearness and precision of a mathematical demonstration. He also occasionally appeared as a lecturer at the Royal and other scientific institutions. But it is by his writings that Professor Powell was chiefly known to the world. These may be divided into two distinct classes,—1. Those of a purely scientific character; 2. Those which treat of the relations of science to theology.

A list of some of the more important of these will best give an idea of the subjects to which he particularly directed his attention. To the first class belong the "History of Natural Philosophy," 1834; "A General and Elementary View of the Undulatory Theory of Light," 1841; "Reports on Luminous Meteors," Brit. Assoc. Reports; "On the Repulsive Power of Heat," Phil. Trans. 1834; "On the Dispersion of Light," ibid. 1835; "On Elliptic Polarization of Light," ibid. 1845; "A new case of the Interference of Light," ibid. 1848; "On Irradiation," ibid. 1849, and numerous other papers in the Transactions of various scientific societies.

Among those of the second division may be mentioned, "The Connection of Natural and Divine Truth," 1838; "Essays on the Spirit of the Inductive Philosophy, the Unity of Worlds, and the Philosophy of Creation," 1855; "Christianity without Judaism," 1857; "The Order of Nature Considered with Reference to the Claims of Revelation," 1859; "On the Study of the Evidences of Christianity," in "Essays and Reviews," 1860.

The principal aims of the last-named works, to which Professor Powell devoted so large a portion of his great intellectual powers, were to define the limits between the objects of faith and of knowledge, and to shew that the progress of modern scientific discovery, although necessitating

modifications in many of the still prevailing ideas with which the Christian religion became encrusted in the times of ignorance and superstition, is in no way incompatible with a sincere and practical acceptance of its great and fundamental truths. The ability and boldness with which these views were advocated was only excelled by another quality, unfortunately rare in theological discussions, the calm and temperate spirit, and just allowance for the feelings and opinions of others, which pervades them.

Although his published works afford abundant evidence of unusual powers of reasoning and originality of thought, as well as a most extensive and profound acquaintance with the writings of his predecessors, only those who had the privilege of Professor Powell's private friendship could appreciate his extraordinary talents and accomplishments in nearly every branch of science and art, which, combined with his extreme good-nature and gentleness of disposition, made him beloved by all those who had the best opportunities of estimating his character.

He leaves behind him a widow (daughter of Vice-Admiral W. H. Smyth, D.C.L., F.R.S.) and a numerous family.

CUTHBERT ELLISON, ESQ., OF HEBBURN.

June 13. At his town residence, Whitehall-gardens, aged 76, Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., of Hebburn, formerly M.P. for Newcastle.

"Mr. Ellison's family, like those of the great majority of our local aristocracy, had its founder among the successful merchants of Newcastle, his ancestor and namesake, Cuthbert Ellison, having filled the office of sheriff of that town in 1544, and that of chief magistrate in 1549 and 1554. The Hebburn estate, formerly the property and residence of the Hodgsons, passed by purchase, a little more than two centuries ago, to the Ellisons; and the ancient and somewhat fortaliced mansion-house gave place in 1790 to the present spacious and handsome hall.

"The Ellisons became more intimately connected with this borough by the marriage of the deceased's grandfather, Henry Ellison, Esq., with Hannah, daughter of William Coatsworth, esq. It was this Mr. Coatsworth who built Park House. He was an opulent merchant, carrying on his trade in the Bottle-bank of this borough. He obtained a twenty-one years' lease from the Bishop (Lord Crewe) of the manors of Whickham and Gateshead (except the Bishop's portion of Tyne Bridge, the tolls, and the presentation to the livings, with the manor courts, &c.), at a rent of £235 11s. 4d.

"The manor of Whickham passed into other hands, but that of Gateshead remained in the Ellison family (the twenty-one years' lease having been renewed, we believe, annually, by the lessee,) until 1856, when the deceased Mr. Ellison, by agreement with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, surrendered it to that body for the sum of £50,000, taking care, however, at the same time to stipulate (which he was not legally bound to do) that his sub-lessees should be undisturbed in the long leases (conditional on his own being renewed) which he had granted them, and several of which will not expire for many years yet to come.

"Mr. Ellison's father married, in 1779, Henrietta, daughter of John Isaacson, Esq., by whom he had three sons:—Henry, the eldest, who died in 1795; Cuthbert, the deceased; and Gen. Robert Ellison, the youngest, who died in 1843, and to whose memory a handsome tablet was erected a few years ago in Trinity Chapel in this borough, by his brother.

"At the death of his father Mr. Ellison was only fifteen years of age. He reached his majority in 1804, and about that time married Isabella Grace, daughter and co-heir of Henry Ibbetson, Esq., of St. Anthony's, near Newcastle, who died on the 16th of February last, aged 75, and was interred in the family vault at Kingsbury, Middlesex; so that, at his own decease, he had not only been in actual possession of his family estates for the unusually long period of six and fifty years, but had been blessed with the society of an affectionate wife for nearly the same length of time.

"The deceased was Commanding Officer until 1814 (when the corps was disbanded) of the Gateshead Volunteers, and their colours were presented by him, in person, to the Town Council of this borough in 1854, and are by them preserved in our Townhall.

"In 1807 he contested the representation of the county of Durham, but, after a poll of three days, retired in favour of Sir Ralph Milbanke and Sir H. Vane Tempest. He was member for Newcastle in several Parliaments:—first, on the resignation of Mr. C. J. Brandling in 1812;

next, in 1818; again, in 1820, when he was elected during his absence in Italy, and was represented by his brother, then Major Ellison, after a contest in which Mr. William Scott, Lord Stowell's only son, was defeated; and a fourth time in 1826: and it is worthy of note, that on all these occasions he had the late Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., for a colleague. One of his ancestors (Mr. Robert Ellison) served as a burgess of Newcastle for one year in the Long Parliament; and not having received any allowance for his services, was paid by the Corporation, in 1660, the sum of £182 10s., being at the rate of 10s. per day. On the passing of the Reform Bill, which conferred on this borough the right of sending a member to parliament, Mr. Ellison was solicited, by a considerable number of respectable inhabitants of Gateshead of all political parties, to become a candidate for its representation; but he had retired from Parliamentary life, and he declined to resume it.

"He filled the office of High Sheriff of the county of Northumberland in 1808, and of the county of Durham in 1827. The latter office had been filled by Robert Ellison, of Hebburn, in 1659.

"Of the Gateshead Dispensary he was a President, and of the Newcastle Infirmary a Vice-President, and a munificent supporter of both charities, in common with, we dare say, every other philanthropic institution at either end of Tyne Bridge. He made a present of Trinity chapel, as a place of worship, to Gateshead: he gave a site to the Ellison School; he largely assisted in the repairs of St. Mary's and in the building of St. Cuthbert's Church, in the erection of the Lady Vernon Schools, (so called after one of his daughters,) of the National School, the Parochial Library, and various other institutions. Indeed, whenever a good object was properly explained to him, he was never appealed to in vain.

"Mr. Ellison, who had no son, had several daughters, of whom Isabella Caroline was married in 1824 to the Hon. George John Venables Vernon, afterwards Lord Vernon; Henrietta, in the same year, to William Henry Lambton, Esq.; Louisa, in 1829, to Lord Stormont, afterwards Earl of Mansfield; Laura Jane, in 1833, to the Hon. Capt. William Edwardes, afterwards Lord Kensington; and Anne, to Sir Walter James. Mrs. Lambton and Lady James (his only surviving children) had the melancholy satisfaction of being with him when he died.

"In the estate of Hebburn, which is entailed, the deceased is succeeded by his nephew, Lieut.-Colonel Cuthbert George Ellison, (Grenadier Guards,) son of the late General Ellison, whose death is recorded on the tablet in Trinity chapel. The disposition of the other estates, in Gateshead and the adjoining parishes, and at Newton, Garth, Nether Houses, Kellyburn, Juniper Hill, &c., and of the large personal property of the deceased, is as yet unknown."—*Gateshead Observer.*

GENERAL JOHN MACKENZIE.

June 14. At Inverness, aged 96, General John Mackenzie, the oldest officer in the British army.

The deceased was born December 19, 1763. He was the second son of Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Gairloch, Bart., who succeeded to the title and estates in 1766, and died in 1770, having been killed by a fall from his horse. The deceased General entered the army in his fifteenth year as Lieutenant in the 73rd Foot, and in 1782 rose to be Captain. On the formation of the 78th Highlanders, or Ross-shire Buffs, in 1793, he obtained the appointment of Captain, and in two more years rose to be Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. He served in the campaigns on the Continent, including the several actions on the Waal and the Rhine in 1794 and 1795. He afterwards served in Sicily, Egypt, India, and Spain. In 1802 he attained the rank of Brevet-Colonel; in 1809 that of Major-General; and in 1814 Lieutenant-General; in 1837 he became General. The deceased married Lilias, daughter of The Chisholm, by whom he had one son, Mr. Alistair Mackenzie, who died a few years ago as Receiver-General at Melbourne in Australia.

General Mackenzie was a brave impetuous soldier, and was known among his companions-in-arms by the soubriquet of 'Fighting Jack.' In his latter years he devoted much of his time to science and literature, and was greatly esteemed for his private worth and accomplishments. He retained his faculties to the close of his long life, and continued to take a warm interest in passing events. In October last, when the 78th Regiment was publicly received at Inverness, and was marching through the town, General

Mackenzie stood at his door to congratulate the men, and, by command of Colonel Macintyre, the regiment gave three hearty cheers for their venerable brother-soldier. The remains of General Mackenzie were interred in the Gairloch tomb at Beauly Priory.—*Inverness Courier.*

JEROME BONAPARTE.

June 24. At Villegenis, near Paris, aged 75, Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, and Governor of the Hotel des Invalides.

Of the thirteen children of Carlo Bonaparte, the Corsican advocate, eight lived to rise with the "star" of Napoleon. Of these children five were sons, of whom Jerome was the youngest. He was born at Ajaccio on the 15th of December, 1784, only a year before the second son, Napoleon, having finished his education at the military school at Brienne and the military college of Paris, was appointed sub-lieutenant of artillery. Before Jerome was fifteen, Napoleon had been named First Consul. The navy was selected for the career of the cadet of the house, and in the French marine, as it existed in the interval between Aboukir and Trafalgar, Jerome served through the years of the Consulate. In 1801, when in his seventeenth year, he was appointed to the command of the corvette "L'Epervier," in the expedition to St. Domingo under General Le Clerc, whence young Jerome brought the despatches; he then soon after sailed for Martinique. After a cruise of several months he put into New York. He visited Philadelphia, and, December 24, 1803, he married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a merchant of Baltimore, descended from a Scotch family settled in the north of Ireland. Napoleon was proclaimed Emperor in 1804, and at the date of his brother's marriage was calculating alliances with the royal and princely families of Europe as part of his policy. Jerome's marriage was therefore a check to that plan, and was deeply resented by the new-made sovereign, who eagerly claimed from all members of his family implicit obedience to the "head of the house."

After a year passed in the United States, Jerome was compelled by his brother to return to Europe; he landed with his wife at Lisbon in May, 1805. Jerome left for Paris, and the lady went on in the ship to Amsterdam; on arriving in the Texel, an order had been received forbidding her to land. She accordingly came to England, and resided at Camberwell, near London. On July 7th her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, was born. Still the Emperor Napoleon would not recognise the marriage, nor was Madame Jerome Bonaparte permitted to enter France. In the March previously the marriage had been, by a special decree of the Council of State, declared null and void, but, though greatly urged, the Pope refused his sanction. Jerome temporized, for he seems to have been really attached to his wife, though overawed by his unscrupulous brother. Whilst the matter was pending, he was sent on a mission to Algiers, whence he returned with 250 Genoese captives, whom he landed at Genoa, where he was received with great honour as the "young Napoleon of the sea." He next commanded the "Vétéran" line-of-battle ship, one of Willaumez's squadron in the West Indies; whence Jerome, separating from the rest, hurried back to France. On his passage he had the good luck to capture six English merchantmen; but when near the coast of France he fell in with the English cruisers, and only escaped them by running his vessel into Concarneau. On reaching Paris, however, on the strength of the prizes that he had made, some of which had reached French ports, he received the cordon of the Legion of Honour, was promoted to the rank of Admiral, created a Prince of the Empire, and changed from the sea to the land service: which last was almost a necessity, for after the decisive battle of Trafalgar his occupation as an admiral might be considered as gone.

Jerome now yielded to the wishes of Napoleon, abandoned his wife, and entered into an alliance with the Princess Frederica Caroline, daughter of the King of Wurtemberg; immediately after the marriage

he was proclaimed King of Westphalia. In 1812 he was appointed to the command of a *corps d'armée* formed of German troops, and served at the battles of Kowno and Mohilew. In October, 1813, he was compelled to retire before the Russians, and at the head of some French detachments he returned to Westphalia, which he afterwards left precipitately on hearing of the issue of the battle of Leipsic. In 1814 he rejoined his wife at Munich, and after residing at Trieste and Naples, returned to Paris in April, 1815. During the hundred days he was present at the ceremony of the Champ de Mai, as well as at the sittings of the Chamber of Peers, where he had a seat as a French prince. He had a command in the campaign in Belgium, was wounded at Hougomont, and after the defeat at Waterloo returned with Napoleon to Paris.

At the time of the second abdication, Jerome quitted the capital on the 27th of June. After wandering about for some time in France and Switzerland, he rejoined his wife in Wurtemberg, where the allied powers permitted him to reside, provided he remained in privacy and had none of his countrymen in his service. In 1816 his father-in-law conferred on him the title of Prince de Montfort, and for thirty years he resided by turns at the Chateau of Bamberg, near Vienna, Trieste, and Florence.

About the year 1846 Jerome, in his own name, opened negotiations with the Government of Louis Philippe, and was permitted to return temporarily to Paris in 1847. After the revolution of 1848, and the election of his nephew as President of the Republic, Jerome was made Governor-General of the Invalides, and soon after raised to the rank of Marshal of France. After the *coup d'état* of 1851, he was made President of the Senate, reinstated in his title of French Prince, and provided with a military household, a civil list, and a national residence. In the absence of the Emperor, he, on several occasions, presided at the Council of Ministers. The deceased was always remarked for what, when contrasted with the views of his brother and his nephew, may pass as liberal opinions, and both have tolerated an opposition that, from the mediocrity of Jerome's talents, could never be embarrassing to them. Some administrative ability has, however, been claimed for him, and his correspondence with Napoleon was published in 1854 by Captain du Casse, as an appendix to a two-volume "Journal of the Military Operations of King Jerome in Silesia." It is asserted that he has left Memoirs, and has left directions as to their publication. In compliance with the express wish of the deceased, testified by a codicil added to his will a week before his death, the ex-king was interred in the chapel of the Invalides, beside his brother.

By his first marriage (with Miss Patterson) Jerome had only one son, who was born in 1806, and who lived at Baltimore, where he afterwards married an American lady, Miss Susan May. He never sought to render himself conspicuous, but passed his life tranquilly in rural pursuits, and died a few years ago. One of his sons, Jerome Napoleon, born in 1832, arrived in France since the re-establishment of the Empire; and, after being appointed sub-lieutenant in the army, was decorated during the war in the Crimea. Ever since 1855 he has been officer of the staff in the 1st Chasseurs d'Afrique. By his marriage with the Princess Frederika of Wurtemberg, Jerome had two sons—Jerome, Count de Montfort, who was born in 1814, and died in 1847 at Florence, and Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul; also a daughter, Mathilde Letitia Wilhelmine, Countess Demidoff, well known as the Princess Mathilde.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B. and K.H.

We have been requested by the family of the deceased General to insert the following Memoir, supplied by them to the "Annual Register" for 1859, as it contains a more complete statement of his career than that which appeared in our pages in May, 1859.

"April 8, 1859. At Aghada-hall, county Cork, aged 78, Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B. and K.H., Colonel of the Sixteenth Lancers. He was born in

1781, and was fourth son of the late John Thackwell, Esq., of Morton-court and Rye-court, Worcestershire, the direct descendant of the Rev. Thomas Thackwell, Vicar of Waterperry, Oxfordshire, in 1607. He obtained a commission in the Worcestershire Mounted Fencibles at a very early age, and served in Ireland during the Rebellion. He entered the 15th Hussars as a Cornet in 1800, in which regiment he served for more than thirty years. He served under Sir John Moore in Spain in 1808-9, and was present at Corunna; shared in the campaigns of 1813-14 in the Peninsula, including the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, in front of Pampeluna, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th July; blockade of Pampeluna from the 18th to the 31st October, when it surrendered; battle of Orthes, affair at Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse, besides many affairs of advanced guards, outposts, &c. At Granada he boldly attacked and forced back upwards of two hundred French Dragoons with fifty of the Fifteenth Hussars, making several prisoners, for which he was recommended for the rank of Brevet-Major by Lord Combermere. Served also the campaign of 1815, including the action of Quatre Bras, the retreat on the following day, and battle of Waterloo. He was gazetted Major in 1815, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifteenth in 1820. He was engaged in suppressing many riots, at Nottingham, Birmingham, &c. At Birmingham, in 1816, he received an almost fatal injury on the head from a brickbat. He became a local Major-General in India in 1838, and commanded the Cavalry Division in the Affghan campaign of 1838-9, and was present at Ghuznee, for which services he received the K.C.B. He commanded the Cavalry Division in the battle of Maharajpore in 1843, was chief of the Cavalry throughout the Sutlej war in 1846, and was present at Sobraon, where he led the 3rd Light Dragoons in single file into the intrenchments during the heat of the battle. He also commanded the Cavalry in the Punjaub campaign in 1848-9, during which he repulsed the Sikh army under Shere Sing, at Sadoolapore, with a small British detachment. He was contused on the right shoulder at Vittoria, and twice severely wounded at Waterloo (left arm amputated close to the shoulder) in charging squares of Infantry, also having two horses shot under him. He was gazetted a G.C.B. in 1849, and had the order of the second class of the Dooranee Empire. Sir Joseph received the thanks of the House of Commons on three separate occasions. His conduct at Waterloo has been thus described:—

"'Sir Joseph was wounded in what the doctors call the fore-arm of his left arm. This, one would think, would stop most men; but no, he instantly seized his bridle with his right hand, in which was his sword, and still dashed on at the head of his regiment—the command of the 15th having devolved upon him—to charge the enemy. Another shot took effect, luckily on the same arm already wounded, about ten inches higher up. The arm was amputated very near the shoulder-joint, but such was the gallant fellow's desire to be on duty, that he actually joined us again in France within a few weeks, with his stump *unhealed*.'

"Sir Joseph married Maria Audriah, eldest daughter of Francis Roche, Esq., of Rochemount, Cork County, and grand uncle of Lord Fermoy. He survived his three brothers—John Thackwell, of Wilton-place, Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Gloucestershire; William Thackwell, of Morton-court, an officer in the Yeomanry Cavalry; and the Rev. Stephen Thackwell, Rector of Birtsmorton, Worcestershire. His commissions in the army were dated,—Cornet, 1800; Lieutenant, 1801; Captain, 1807; Major, 1815; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1817; Colonel, 1837; Major-General, 1846; Lieutenant-General, 1854; Colonel of the 16th Lancers, November 10, 1849."

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 21. At Melbourne, the Rev. *Thomas Chute Ellis Warcup*, Chaplain of H.M.S. "Pelorus," only son of William Mark Warcup, M.D., of Scarning, Norfolk, and grandson of the late William Warcup, Staff-Surgeon in the Island of St. Vincent.

May 28. At Beyrout, Syria, of typhoid fever, aged 46, the Rev. *Richard Peace Baker*, M.A., many years Incumbent of St. Botolph-without-Aldgate, in the city of London.

June 17. In Lower Mount-st., Dublin, (the residence of his son, Edward Johnstone, esq.,) aged 66, the Rev. *J. Beresford Johnstone*, Rector of Jallow, co. Carlow.

June 18. At Bedford-pl., Reading, aged 85, the Rev. *John Macaulay*, A.M., formerly of Broad-st.

June 20. At Radnor-pl., Mount Radford, aged 69, the Rev. *John Petherick.*

June 21. At the residence of his sister, (Lady Dunalley's, Monkstown, Dublin,) aged 68, the Hon. and Rev. *J. C. Maude*, Rector of Enniskillen.

June 25. At the Vicarage, St. Mary-Church, aged 55, the Rev. *Henry Garrett Newland*, Vicar of St. Mary-Church, Rector of Westbourne, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter.

Aged 66, the Rev. *Edward Bowlby*, M.A., Rector of Little Thurrock, Essex, and fourth son of the Rev. T. Bowlby. Mr. Bowlby was formerly an officer in H.M. King's Own or 4th Regt., with which corps he served throughout the Peninsular campaigns and at the battle of Waterloo.

At the Vicarage, Wold Newton, after a long illness, aged 59, the Rev. *Joseph Skelton*, Vicar of Wold Newton, formerly Curate of Scarborough, and Perpetual Curate of Wykeham.

June 27. At Adstock, Bucks, aged 76, the Rev. *Adam Baynes*, Rector of that parish.

July 1. At Holwell Parsonage, Oxfordshire, aged 40, the Rev. *C. Boothby.*

July 5. At Bampton, the Rev. *J. Slade*, M.A., lately Curate of Minster Lovell.

At Brompton, aged 67, the Rev. *J. Gray*, Rector of Dibden, Hants.

July 7. At the Vicarage-house, Salehurst, Sussex, aged 69, the Rev. *Jacob George Wrench*, D.C.L., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Vicar of the above parish, in the thirty-fourth year of his incumbency. He was formerly a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

At his residence, the Chapel-house, St. Oswald's Hospital, Worcester, the Rev. *William Hill*, for fourteen years Chaplain of the said hospital, and upwards of twenty years chaplain to the Worcester Infirmary.

July 8. Aged 60, the Rev. *Wm. Bucknall*, late Vicar of Youlgrave.

July 11. At Walworth, Londonderry, aged 64, the Rev. *George Vaughan Sampson*, Rector of Tamlaght-Finlagan.

July 13. At Cheltenham, aged 51, the Rev. *Thomas Frederick Henney*, M.A., Prebendary of Lincoln, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln.

At Glyn Pedr, Crickhowell, Breconshire, aged 61, the Rev. *Edward Lewis*, Rector of Llanbedr, with Patrishow, Brecon.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Supposed to have perished on board the "Burmah," in November last, aged 23, Roger, fourth son of the late Thomas Cave-Brown-Cave, esq., of Repton-lodge, Derbyshire, and grandson of the late Sir William Cave-Brown-Cave, bart., of Stretton-en-le-Field.

April 2. At sea, on board the ship "Surrey," aged 31, Lieut. Fitz-Thomas Goldsworthy, late of the 72nd Regt. Bengal N.I., and Brigade Major at Lucknow.

April 7. At Port Dover, Canada West, Alexander, son of Alexander Innes, of Bridgend, Livat, Glenlivat. The deceased emigrated to America nearly twenty years ago, where he succeeded, after a few years of hard labour and industry, in taking the principal hotel in Port Dover, and latterly became the proprietor of that establishment, when he proved a most kind and valuable friend to any native of Banffshire who might have occasion to visit that town, either on business or with the view of procuring employment. In many cases the deceased would keep his countrymen at his house, free of all expense, until they might be able to obtain a situation, and in such cases he would accept of no subsequent remuneration. Every Banffshire man who visited Port Dover invariably called on Sandy Innes, when he was sure to be warmly received and hospitably treated. Mr. Innes has left a widow and three young children to lament his early death.—*Banffshire Journal.*

Lately. Colonel Menche de Loisne, a veteran of the first Empire. The deceased, born in 1768, was appointed a cadet in the Walloon Guard, in the service of the King of Spain, in 1783, and was present at the blockade of Gibraltar. He rose to the command of a company of the Walloon Guards, with the rank of colonel. When Napoleon entered Spain in 1808, he joined the banner of France, and was charged by him with organizing a regiment of Spaniards. He took part in most of the battles in Spain between 1808 and 1814. During the Hundred Days he was entrusted with the command of Calais, and he retired from the service shortly after.—*Galignani.*

At Portsea, aged 89, Nelly Giles. She was on board H.M.S. "Bellerophon," Capt. H. Darby, at the Nile, and in all subsequent engagements under Nelson, and was a most useful nurse to the sick and wounded. Three days after the battle of the Nile Nelly gave birth to a son. The Government awarded her a pension of £17 per annum for life.

Mr. J. Stewart, who was for many years M.P. for Lymington. He was first elected for Lymington in the Conservative interest in 1832, when he was the colleague of the late Sir Harry Burrard Neale, bart., of Walhampton. He was re-elected, together with Mr. Mackinnon, in 1835, 1837, and 1841. At the dissolution in 1847 he lost his election, being defeated by the present Earl of Albemarle, on which occasion he retired from public life. Mr. Stewart lent his support to the free-trade measures of the late Sir Robert Peel.

At Staplefield-common, aged 73, Mr. Isaac Bechely, of Allens-farm. The family of Bechely, it has been asserted, were established as *villeins*, or copyholders, with oath of suit and service to the Earl Warren, in the very farm where Mr. Bechely lived and died, and which, for a period of nearly 800 years, has been in their possession.

May 7. At Kaira, Hugh Barnett Lockett, of the Bombay Civil Service; and, on the 19th following, at Ahmedabad, Mary Jane, his widow—both of cholera.

May 9. At Secunderabad, India, aged 23,

Lieut. John Shadwell, 18th Royal Irish Regt., third son of James Theobald, esq., of Winchester.

May 16. At Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, aged 66, Major-Gen. D. Bolton, Royal Engineers.

May 22. On board the P. and O. steamer "Nemesis," aged 20, Rose Frances, wife of C. W. Moore, of the Bengal Civil Service, and second dau. of Col. Sir Samuel Falkiner, bart.

May 25. At Yarmouth, aged 86, W. Hankes, esq., formerly of Norwich. He served the office of sheriff in 1811, and of mayor in 1816.

May 26. At Quebec, the Hon. Francis W. Primrose, only brother to the Earl of Rosebery.

May 31. Of yellow fever, at Barbados, aged 20, Howard Plestow Cox, Ensign of H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers, youngest son of G. H. Richardson Cox, esq., Ashbourn-road, Derby.

June 2. Suddenly, in the house of Adm. Hamilton, in Wimpole-st., Major Leopold von Orlich, of the Prussian Guards, a knight of several orders. The deceased was the son of the officer whose desperate defence of Konigsberg against Marshal Ney is matter of history. He was not only distinguished in the Prussian service, but took an active part in the operations of the British army in India, where he was sent on a military mission by the King of Prussia after our disasters in Affghanistan. The British rule in India deeply interested his intelligence and his sympathies, and he not only published, in German and in English, two interesting volumes of his personal experiences, but he was engaged during the latter years of his life in a laborious and conscientious study of the "History of British India." Of this work two volumes have already appeared in Germany, and have won attention and approbation. The Major leaves behind him large materials for the completion of his work, which it is hoped will fall into worthy hands. Among the crowd of pamphlets on the causes of the mutiny in India, Major von Orlich's was distinguished by the good sense and freedom from exaggeration which, at such a moment, few Englishmen could command. His other most noted works are the "Life of the Great Elector" and the "War in Silesia," which rank high among the military histories of his country. He married the only daughter of Mr. George Matthew, of Fowler's-hall, Kent, and sister of Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation in Mexico.

June 3. Suddenly, Henry Howes, esq., of St. Augustine's-road, Camden New-town, and of King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire.

At Nursingpore, India, aged 24, William James Bullock, esq., C.E., G. I. P. Railway, fourth son of the late Rev. Thomas Bullock, Rector of Castle Eaton, and Vicar of Chiseldon.

June 8. At Woodpark, Neston, Cheshire, aged 70, Com. Wm. Snell, R.N., aged 70. The deceased was engaged in the battle of Trafalgar.

At her residence, Wilton-road, Salisbury, Charlotte Aubrey, widow of Capt. Beverley Robinson, R.A., and eldest dau. of the late John Peyto Shrubb, esq., of Stoke, Guildford.

June 9. At St. Mildred's-court, aged 65, Geo. Frew Kennedy, esq., late managing clerk in the bank of Sir J. W. Lubbock, Forster, and Co., in whose employment he had nearly completed his fiftieth year.

June 10. At Swanage, Richard Ledgard, esq., a member of the long-known banking firm of Ledgard and Sons, in Poole and the neighbouring town of Ringwood. He was the younger son of the late George Welch Ledgard, esq., for many years a banker in Poole, in which the grandfather of the deceased also resided, and who married Miss Welch, a niece of George Welch, esq., of London, the founder of the bank of Welch, Rogers, Olding and Rogers, afterwards known as Rogers, Towgood and Co., and since the death of the poet Rogers, as Olding, Sharp, and Co. The deceased and his father both filled the office of Mayor of their native town no less than five times.

June 11. At Pen-Craig-court, Herefordshire, aged 62, Sarah Anne, relict of the late Thomas Brook, esq.

June 12. At Ovington-sq., Brompton, aged 50, Catherine, wife of William Hazlitt, esq.

At Paris, aged 61, Admiral Parseval Deschênes. The deceased, born at Paris in 1790, entered the navy in 1804, was in the "Bucentaure" at the battle of Trafalgar, and escaped by miracle in the destruction of that vessel. In 1827 he became captain *de frigate*, and in 1830 commanded the "Euryale" in the capture of Algiers. In 1833 he was promoted to the grade of captain *de vaisseau*, and figured in the expedition against Rosas, in the occupation of the Isle of Martin Garcia, and in the siege of Saint Juan d'Ulloa. He obtained the grade of Rear-Admiral in 1840, and in 1841 was appointed Maritime Prefect at Cherbourg. In 1846 he was made Vice-Admiral, and afterwards held the office of Inspector-General of crews for the ports of Brest, Lorient, and Cherbourg. In 1851 he was made a member of the Council of the Admiralty. In 1854 the command of the squadron of the Baltic was confided to him, and he figured on board the "Inflexible" in the attack on Bomarsund. In December of that year he was promoted to the rank of Admiral, and in virtue of that grade became a Senator. He was Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. After a religious ceremony at the Hotel des Invalides, the remains of the Admiral were interred in the cemetery at Montmarne. The Emperor has ordered a statue of the deceased to be placed in the museum at Versailles.—*Galignani.*

June 13. Aged 74, Charles Lomax, esq., surgeon, Weobly, Herefordshire.

June 14. At the Park, Harrow, aged 36, Robt. Robinson Harris, Capt. 67th B.N.I., and cantonment joint magistrate at Cawnpore.

At Stevenson, Haddington, Anne Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Vice-Admiral Sir John Gordon Sinclair, bart.

At Government-house, Madras, aged 25, Jane Theophila, wife of D. F. Carmichael, esq., Civil Service, Private Secretary to His Excellency Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.

At Dane-bank, near Congleton, (the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. John P. Firmin, Incumbent of Christ Church, Eaton,) aged 93, Wm. Faulds, esq.

At Slebech-park, Pembrokeshire, the Baroness de Rutzen, wife of the Baron de Rutzen, and sister of the Countess Dowager of Lichfield.

At Worthing, very suddenly, aged 61, Mr. James Mitchell. For a period of upwards of twenty years Mr. Mitchell was a well-known coach proprietor, and the driver of the "Accommodation" coach from Worthing to London, which he discontinued on the opening of the London and South Coast Railway to Worthing; at which time a service of plate, of the value of one hundred guineas, was presented to him by subscriptions limited to half-a-guinea each, from the nobility and gentry usually travelling with him. The patronage and encouragement he received whilst in business, induced no less by his personal deportment than by his skill, enabled him to lay by enough to live genteelly on his retiring from it. He has since resided in Worthing. He was spending the evening with a few friends, when in a moment his head was seen to drop and his death occurred. It was known to himself that his heart was organically affected, and he had on several occasions within the last few years expressed himself to his most intimate friends that his death would be sudden.

June 15. At Cringleford, Norwich, aged 35, Mary Ann, the wife of the Rev. William Cufaude Davie.

At his residence, Claughton-park, aged 45, Thomas Andrew, esq., eldest son of the late George Andrew, esq., Green-hill, Compstall, Cheshire.

At Ottery St. Mary, aged 42, Anna Maria, wife of Henry John Greenstreet, esq.

At Brompton, Chatham, Kent, aged 85, Major James Macdonald, late Paymaster of East India Depots.

June 16. At Seaton, aged 67, Sarah, relict of H. F. Bidgood, esq., of Rockbeare-court.

Aged 20, Wm. Welfit, eldest son of the Rev. W. B. Harrison, Rector of Gayton, Lincolnshire.

Suddenly, from angina pectoris, aged 60, John Loseby, esq., of Knighton-hall, Leicestershire.

In High-st., Guildford, aged 39, Mr. Frederick Samuel Baker, late librarian and collector to the Guildford Institute.

At Hanover-cottage, Tunbridge Wells, aged 52, Jane, youngest daughter and last surviving child of Richard Legh, esq., of Adlington-hall, Cheshire, and Shaw-hill, Lancashire.

At the Printing Office of Messrs. Taylor and Francis, Shoe-lane, City, Mr. Southgate, the overseer of the machine department. When adjusting the strap of one of the machines he was caught by the sleeve of his jacket, and before assistance could reach him was dragged with fearful velocity round the shaft. He was dreadfully injured, and died in a few minutes. He had been for forty years in the employ of the firm.

June 17. At Beckenham, aged 67, Francis Glass, esq.

At Hexham, Anne Walrond, second dau. of Theodore Wood, esq.

At Holland-ter., Maidstone, aged 87, Eliza, widow of John Warde, esq., of Boughton Monchelsea, and eldest sister of Demetrius Grevis James, esq., of Ightham-court, Kent.

Aged 22, Kate, widow of William C. Norris, and dau.-in-law of Capt. Joseph Norris, R.N.

Mr. Serjeant Murphy, late one of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The learned gentleman was called to the English bar in 1833, and represented the county of Cork in Parliament for upwards of sixteen years, his connexion with the House of Commons only ceasing in September, 1853, when he was appointed a Commissioner of the Court upon the decease of the late Chief Commissioner, Mr. H. R. Reynolds.

June 18. At Leamington, suddenly, Alexander Begbie, esq., one of the county magistrates.

At Leamington, Eliza Colmer, widow of Wm. Lucas, esq., of Castle Carey, dau. of the late Rev. Silvester Rawkins, of East Pennard, Somerset, and grand-dau. of the late Alexander Hill Osbaldeston, esq., of Wandsworth, Surrey.

At his residence, Westhill, aged 78, Robert Tanner, a member of the Society of Friends, for many years an inhabitant of Banwell.

At Southhill, Stoke, Devonport, at an advanced age, the wife of Rear-Adm. Hillyar, and sister of the late James Dawe, esq.

At Dublin, aged 29, William Henry Smith, of Eden-quay, son of Benjamin Smith, esq., of Higher Brixham, Devon.

June 19. Charles Umphelby, esq., of Dentonhouse, Norfolk.

At Ahmedabad, of cholera, aged 23, Bulkley J. Mackworth Praed, of the Bombay Civil Service, second son of Bulkley J. Mackworth Praed, esq., of 4, Bryanston-sq., London.

At Cockairny-house, by Aberdour, Fife, aged 72, Laura, widow of Sir Robert Mowbray, of Cockairny, K.H.

At Clifton, aged 40, John Compton Hanford, esq., of Woollas-hall, Worcestershire.

Susanna, wife of John Hawes, esq., of Botolph-street, Colchester.

Suddenly, F. A. Frost, esq., of Chester, father of the Mayor of Chester.

June 20. At Burnett, near Bath, aged 74, Lady Wilson, relict of Major-Gen. Sir J. Wilson, K.C.B.

At Marine-mansion, Brighton, aged 86, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Smart, esq.

In Eaton-sq., Mary Anne, wife of Edward Buller, esq., of Dilhorn-hall, Staffordshire.

In Charles-st., Kennington, London, aged 81, Capt. William Edmund Drake, R.N.

At Tunbridge, aged 84, Harriet, relict of Thos. Allnutt, esq., of the Thorns, Alconbury, Hunts.

At Leicester, Mr. John Litchfield, lately woolcomber and publican, of Royal East-street, who was born on the 25th of December, 1760, and consequently had nearly completed his hundredth year. He was descended from a stock noted for their longevity, his father having died a few months older than he was, his grandfather at the age of 105, and his grandmother at the age of 111. He retained the use of his mental faculties unimpaired to the last hour. He leaves two sons and three daughters, the youngest being fifty-eight years of age.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, aged 74, M. Jubelin, formerly Under-secretary of State for the department of the Marine and Colonies under the ministry of Baron de Mackan and the Duke de Montebello. For fifteen years he served the State as Governor, in succession, of three several French colonies. He had been a Commissary-general of Marine, and a member of the Council of the Admiralty.

At the Rue Pomme du Pin, in Lyons, where he had resided since his retirement from the stage, M. Lureau. He had an extraordinary hallucination of mind, which led him to imagine he had committed some crime, and he implored his friends to testify to his innocence. On hearing the cathedral bell ringing for the *Te Deum*, he exclaimed, "Ah! that is my pardon," sat down and wrote to the Jesuits in the Rue Sala, stating that heaven had put an end to his disquietude; but in a day or two after, while three friends were conversing with him, he became suddenly excited, and threw himself out of the window, which is on the fourth floor, and was killed instantly.

June 21. In Upper Berkeley-st., aged 78, Lieut.-Gen. Dyneley, C.B., Royal Artillery.

At Clifton, George Pleydell Tuke, esq., of the Madras Public Works Department, and of Dawlish, Devon.

At Stowmarket, aged 90, Martha Diggon Marriott, younger dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Bateman, many years Rector of Igburgh and Langford, Norfolk, and widow of John Marriott, esq., formerly of Thorney-hall, Stowupland, a Deputy Lieutenant for Suffolk.

At Geneva, suddenly, aged 76, George de Winton, esq., late of Heywood-hall, St. George's, Somersetshire.

At Cheltenham, aged 78, Ann, widow of John Wood, esq., of Worthing.

At Cheltenham, Vice-Adm. Rowland Money, C.B., son of the late Wm. Money, esq., of Homme-house, Herefordshire, and brother of the late Gen. Sir James Kyrle Money, Bart.

Suddenly, Anne Eliza, widow of Capt. Ponsonby, of Springfield, Cumberland, and dau. of the late Capt. Jones Skelton, formerly of the Royal Artillery.

At his residence, Beresford-lodge, Peel-ter., Brighton, aged 86, Luke Thomas Flood, esq., Justice of the Peace for the counties of Sussex and Herts., also Middlesex, of which he was a Deputy Lieutenant.

Wm. Simms, esq., F.R.S., of Carshalton, Surrey, and of Fleet-street.

At his residence, Town Malling, Kent, aged 87, Peter Sutton, esq.

At Florence, Samuel Reginald Routh, esq., of Farley-park, Hants.

June 22. At Farnborough-pl., Hants, aged 39, George Farquhar Leslie, esq., of Rutland-gate, London, fourth son of the late William Leslie, esq., of Warthill, Aberdeenshire.

At the residence of her nephew, the Rev. Professor Kelland, at Edinburgh, aged 81, Miss Jane Fish, sister-in-law to the late Rev. Philip Kelland, Rector of Landcross, near Bideford.

At Guildford, aged 61, John Henry Chancellor, esq., of Barnes, Surrey.

At Woodleigh Rectory, aged 88, Robert Dawson, esq.

Suddenly, at Burley Vicarage, Rutland, aged 40, William Henry Burnet, eldest son of the Rev. John Jones, Vicar of the parish.

June 23. At Hastings, aged 22, Emily, eldest dau. of Robert Ingram, esq., of Moor-hall, Rainham, Essex.

At Forth End-house, Great Waltham, Essex, aged 61, Thos. Wm. Leppingwell, esq.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 31, Joachim Otte, esq., eldest son of Walter Otte, esq.

At Preston-house, Ellingham, aged 75, Miss Frances Isabel Craster, only dau. of the late Shafto Craster, esq., of Craster-tower.

June 24. Aged 79, the Rev. Thomas Scales, author of "The Principles of Dissent." He left his home, at Gomersal, on the preceding afternoon, in order to preach the funeral sermon of the Rev. J. Paul, of Wilsey, but he was taken ill at the Low Moor station, was removed to a neighbouring hotel, and expired in the morning. The deceased was minister of Queen-street Independent chapel at Leeds for a period of thirty years.

At the Gloucester Union, aged 100, Ann Wren, widow of Sergeant Wren, of the Grenadier Company of the Gloucester Militia.

At Woodville, Lucan, Dublin, aged 87, Gen. Sir Hopton Stafford Scott, late of the E.I.C.S. The deceased General was chosen to represent the E.I.C.S. at the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington.

At the Lawn, Belper, aged 79, Martha, relict of the late John Harrison, esq.

At Lee, Kent, Marion Moffat, wife of the Rev. John B. Honnywill.

At Shaftesbury, aged 67, James Lush Buckland, esq.

At Toulouse, aged 73, M. le Vicomte de Panat. Since 1824 he had been the main support of the Société des jeux-floraux, for which Toulouse is so celebrated, and was elected secretary to it after M. Malaret's decease. The manner and style in which their annual reports were drawn up by him did much credit to his scholarship and powers of analysis.

At Paris, M. A. Lacordaire, former Inspector-General *des ponts et chaussées*, and formerly deputy for the Haute-Marne. In making excavations at Pouilly for the canal de Bourgogne, he made the discovery of the Roman cement to which he gave the name Pouilly.

June 25. At his residence, Pittville-lawn, Cheltenham, aged 69, Major Hugh Morgan, late of the Royal Artillery.

In Fitzroy-sq., Archibald Campbell Barclay, esq.

At Staten Island, near New York, James Wm. Maitland, esq., youngest son of the late Lord Dundrennan.

At Thorne, aged 69, Jane, wife of Wm. Thorpe, esq., solicitor.

At Tolgulla, Cornwall, aged 63, Charlotte, wife of E. H. Hawke, esq.

At Worthing, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mary, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Charles Grene Ellicombe, C.B.

At Crediton, aged 80, Susanna Hugo, relict of John T. Francis, esq., and subsequently of Stephen Hugo, esq., surgeon, both of Crediton.

At Florence, aged 91, Wm. Somerville, M.D., formerly one of the principal Inspectors of the Army Medical Board, and Physician to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

At Rouge, near Paris, Gen. Count de Rumigny, for many years one of the aides-de-camp of King Louis Philippe.

June 26. At Manchester, aged 32, Mr. R. B. Brough, a well-known writer of burlesque dramas, &c. Mr. Brough was born in London in 1828, but passed his early years in Monmouthshire, and his school-days at Newport, near which his father conducted a brewing establishment. Family reverses led to his being employed first on a publication at Liverpool, and afterwards, in conjunction with Mr. Angus B. Reach, on a comic periodical in London. His dramatic pieces, if not of very lofty pretensions, were sufficiently successful to stamp his reputation with managers, and ensure full employment for his pen.

In Wellington-st., Stoke, Devonport, aged 80, Miss Lang, sister of the late Oliver Lang, esq., master shipwright H.M.'s Dockyard, Woolwich.

Ann, relict of the Rev. Richard Jervis, late of Stoke Golding, Leicestershire.

At Bath, aged 62, Augustus Blatch Beevor, esq., formerly of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and eldest son of the late Rev. Augustus Beevor, Rector of Burghapton, Norfolk.

In Walpole-st., Chelsea, aged 12, Sophia Elizabeth, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. J. B. Bonham, late 50th Regt.

At Moor-hall, Eye, aged 74, Charles Beales, esq., Capt. R.N.

At Yarmouth, aged 65, Anna, wife of Septimus Dowson, esq.

At Bungay, aged 80, Georgia, relict of Pearse Walker, esq.

June 27. At his residence, Southland, Isle of Wight, aged 74, Sir Henry Allen Johnson, bart.

At Campden-hill-road, Kensington, aged 59, Col. George James Muat MacDowell, C.B., late commanding 16th Lancers.

At Park-cres., Portland-pl., aged 71, William Parry Richards, esq., second son of the late Sir Richard Richards, formerly Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

At Long-lodge, Merton, Surrey, aged 60, Sarah Jane, wife of Lieut.-Col. James Robert Colebrooke, of the Royal Artillery.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 62, John Roberts, esq., late of Borzell, Ticehurst, Sussex.

At Darlington, aged 57, Arthur Strother, esq., surgeon.

At Rhyl, Flintshire, aged 64, Catherine, widow o the Rev. John Hanmer, M.A., and dau. of the late Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart., of Aswarby, Lincolnshire.

At Paris, aged 70, Gen. the Marquis de Lauriston, grand officer of the Legion of Honour, &c., formerly Col. of the Tenth Legion of the National Guard, and a Gentleman of the King's Chamber. This nobleman, Augustus John Alexander Law, born at Lafère Oct. 10, 1790, was the son of the celebrated Marshal Law de Lauriston, one of Napoleon's generals, and bearer of the treaty of peace of Amiens to London, and was the great-great nephew of the famous John Law, of the Mississippi scheme.

June 28. At his residence, Ivy-house, Richmond, Surrey, aged 79, Isaac Ward, esq.

At the Westminster Hospital, in consequence of injuries received by being thrown from his horse on his return from the volunteer review on the 23rd, being one of the First Surrey Mounted Rifles, aged 40, Mr. Dudley Wells, a wholesale stationer in Aldermanbury. He has left a wife and four children, the youngest of whom has been born since the melancholy accident.

June 29. At his house, Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., Vice-Admiral Sir George R. Brooke Pechell, M.P. for Brighton. The gallant baronet was the second son of Major-General Sir T. B. Pechell, and was born in 1789. He entered the navy in 1803, and was midshipman of the "Medusa" at the capture of the Spanish treasure ships in 1804; and of the "Revenge" at the capture of four French frigates in 1806; also of the "Venus" at the defence of Vigo. When lieutenant of the "Macedonian" he brought out with her boats a lugger from under the batteries of the Ile d'Aix in 1812; was commander of the "Colibri" and "Recruit" off New York and Charlestown in 1814, and of the "Tamar" on the North American station. On obtaining his post rank he retired upon half-pay. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, June 25th, 1810; commander, May 30th, 1814; captain, Dec. 26th, 1822; rear-admiral, Dec. 17th, 1852; and vice-admiral Jan. 5th, 1858. In July, 1830, the late baronet was nominated Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber, and in April of the following year was appointed one of the Equerries of Queen Adelaide, and was named a Groom in Waiting to the Queen, but declined that honour from the position he held in the Dowager Queen's household. He had represented Brighton in Parliament for 25 years, having been first returned in 1835. During his Parliamentary career he had uniformly supported the Whig administration. On all occasions while in Parliament he displayed a strong and most natural interest in the efficiency of the navy. The deceased admiral married, in August, 1826, the Hon. Katherine Annabella Bishopp, dau. of the late Lord De La Zouche, and coheiress with her sister, the present Baroness De La Zouche. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his elder brother, Sir John R. Pechell, in 1849. The baronetcy, in default of surviving male issue, devolves on his cousin, George Samuel, eldest son of the late Captain Samuel G. Pechell, R.N., born in 1812, and married in 1842 to Miss Brenner, dau. of Col. Brenner of the Madras army. He has served in the 47th Madras Native Infantry, and is now a captain in the Shropshire Militia.

At Brighton, aged 72, Thomas Addison, M.D., of Berkeley-sq., late Consulting Physician and Lecturer in Physic to Guy's Hospital. The unfortunate gentleman had been of late afflicted by melancholia, and while thus suffering had made several attempts to commit suicide, and two persons had been engaged to look after him. Two days before his death they were walking with him in the garden, and were about to enter the house, when he suddenly sprang over a dwarf wall into the area beneath, falling a depth of about nine feet, by which he received a fracture of the frontal bone of the skull, and he died from the injuries thus sustained. No blame was attributed to the attendants, and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned. The deceased, who was author of several popular medical works, became an M.D. at Edinburgh in 1815. He was President of the Royal Medical Chirurgical Society of London; consulting physician of the South London Dispensary; was formerly house surgeon to the Lock Hospital, and physician to the infirmary for children, and to the public dispensary, Carey-street.

At Crowcombe-cottage, near Taunton, aged 60, John Francis Carew, esq., a magistrate for Somerset.

At Hyères, in the south of France, of pulmonary consumption, aged 23, Joseph Mullings, esq., of Eastcourt-house, Wilts, and of Exeter College, Oxford, eldest son of the late J. R. Mullings, esq., M.P. for Cirencester.

At his residence, Dorset-sq., aged 79, R. E. Broughton, esq., F.R.S., who held for many years the office of one of the metropolitan magistrates. Mr. Broughton was for some years one of the magistrates of Worship-st. Police-court, and upon the death of Mr. Rawlinson he was appointed to Marylebone Court, where he remained up to about a month ago, when he resigned his office upon a pension.

At Cedar-house, Cobham, the residence of her son-in-law, John Miller, esq., aged 91, Mrs. Elizabeth West, relict of J. West, esq., solicitor.

At his residence, Montpellier-cres., Brighton, aged 56, Richard Tibbits, esq., late of Oundle.

At Bath, suddenly, aged 45, Robert Manners Croft, esq., late of the 1st Royal Dragoons, and eldest son of the Archdeacon of Canterbury.

At Barnstaple, of consumption, aged 55, Thos. Berry Torr, esq., surgeon, eldest son of the late Rev. John Torr, Vicar of Westleigh.

June 30. At Kennington, aged 64, James Forbes Young, M.D., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Surrey.

At London, aged 51, Lieut.-Col. S. H. Partridge, of the Indian Army, second son of the late Arthur Partridge, esq., of Epping.

Aged 75, John Davis, esq., of Fisherton Delamere, Wilts.

At Parkstone, near Poole, Dorsetshire, aged 25, Mary Lantear, wife of the Rev. John Russell Goulty, of Saffron Walden.

At Bubwith, aged 83, Mary Ann, second dau. of the late W. Schoolcroft, esq., of Hovingham.

At Leamington, John Stokes, esq., late of Laughton, Leicestershire.

Sarah Ann, wife of the Rev. Thomas Scott Bonning, Curate of Sculcoates, Hull, and eldest dau. of Wm. Simons, esq., of Ullesthorpe.

At Warminster, aged 22, John, only son of the late Jonathan Phillips, esq., of Monckton Deverill.

Very suddenly, at Holkham, aged one year, John, son of the Earl and Countess of Leicester.

Lately. John Swanston, late forester and gamekeeper at Abbotsford, an old servant of Sir Walter Scott. John entered the service of Sir Walter some forty-three years ago, became a great favourite of his employer, and was, at the death of the celebrated Tom Purdie, appointed to the duties of forester and gamekeeper. John was retained at Abbotsford until about a year ago, when he retired. He was the last survivor in this district of the respected servants to whom Sir Walter Scott was warmly attached; and his portrait may be seen at Abbotsford, in the lobby between the dining-room and the library. — *Galashiels Record.*

At Paris, aged 97, M. de la Berge. *Galignani* records respecting this gentleman that he was one of the last links which connect these modern days with the ancient *régime*. When a child, seven years of age, he was on the 30th May, 1770, taken by his tutor to see the fireworks in the Champs-Elysées, on the occasion of the marriage of the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XVI.) and Marie Antoinette. It is known that a sudden panic having seized the crowd, a scene of fearful confusion ensued, and that thirty persons were killed. One of them was young De la Berge's tutor, who perished in trying to save the child when knocked down. The boy was picked up by a workman, who placed him on his shoulders and carried him from the crowd. The De la Berge family recompensed the man, and he, having commenced business on his own account, in the end made a large fortune. They, moreover, made a rule of giving every year a certain sum, in the name of the child, to the poor of their parish, and when M. de la Berge grew to man's estate, he made the donation himself, and continued it religiously every 30th May until his death.

At St. Servan, in France, Rear-Adm. Bouvet. He retired from the French naval service in 1815.

At Lyons, M. Bonnefond, an artist of some note, and Director of the School of Painting in that city.

At Madrid, M. de Rivera. He was Director of the Museum of Painting, and of the Upper School of Sculpture, Painting, and Engraving in that capital.

At Landerneau, Dr. Lemarchand, formerly surgeon in the French navy. His death was occasioned by his having pricked himself with a needle which had been used in an operation for removing a cancerous tumour.

At Combradet, France, aged 111 and 6 months, Jean Panis, agricultural labourer. The *Echo* of Aveyron records of him that he has died from no malady, and that he retained to the last all his intellectual and much of his physicial power.

Near Rouen, aged 71, M. Charles Gruel d'In-

dreville, of Nesle, Normandy. The deceased, who was the tallest man in France, had founded, and for many years carried on, some very extensive glassworks at that place. His stature was nearly 7 feet 6 inches (English), and his body was stout in proportion. In early life he entered the Imperial army as a private soldier, but soon gained the rank of sub-lieutenant. He was present at the battles of Wagram and Moscow. At one time he was prisoner of war, and having fallen ill, was sent to the hospital of Kœnigsberg. This hospital was sacked by the Russians, and M. Gruel was thrown out into the street, and he passed a whole night in the snow with scarcely any covering. He, however, recovered, and returned to France. His glassworks were of such importance that King Louis Philippe several times visited them. M. Gruel d'Indreville was a member of the Legion of Honour, and had filled several local offices.—*Galignani.*

At his residence, the Grove, Haverfordwest, of disease of the heart, aged 66, Rear-Adm. George Lloyd.

Aged 88, J. Birks, esq., of Hemingfield, known in his district as the "Honest Lawyer," a name acquired, it is said, through an act of uprightness and generosity not often equalled. A client disinherited his daughter, and left the whole of his large fortune to Mr. Birks and another gentleman, when Mr. Birks at once made over his share to the lady.

At Attleburgh, aged 89, John Riches, an outpensioner of Chelsea Hospital, late a private soldier of "The Duke's Own Regiment," the 33rd Foot. Riches was present at the storming and capture of Seringapatam, and also at the battles of Ligny, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo.

Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Hanley, Staffordshire. His nearest relatives are cousins, and out of his large fortune, estimated at £200,000, he has left handsome legacies to several public institutions, viz., to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £5,000; to the London Missionary and Church Missionary Societies, £2,500 each; to Gray's Inn-lane Free Hospital. £1,000; to the Brompton Hospital for the Cure of Consumption, £500; and to the North Staffordshire Infirmary, £1,000.

July 1. At Bridport, Dorsetshire, Stephen Whetham, esq., J.P., formerly senior partner of the firm of S. Whetham and Sons, Bridport and London.

In Guernsey, aged 95, Frances Jane, widow of P. Martin Carey, esq., and dau. of the Rev. James Stafford, of Penkridge, Staffordshire.

At Little Gonerby, aged 74, Charlotte, widow of Jonas Kewney, esq., banker.

At Cardiff, Glamorganshire, aged 29, Mary Ann, wife of Charles Harrison Page, esq., and dau. of Edward Bilton, esq., of Newcastle.

At Normanton-terrace, Derby, of pulmonary consumption, aged 30, Sarah, wife of Dr. Spencer T. Hall.

At Jordan-bank, Edinburgh, Jane Eleanor, third dau. of G. L. Cox, esq., of Springbank, Liverpool, and wife of W. B. Hodgson, LL.D.

At Trevol, Ann Florence, wife of Erasmus Coryton Roberts, esq.

At her residence, Rocky-hill, Maidstone, aged 86, Lydia, widow of the late Edward Chamberlayne, esq.

At Southsea, of disease of the heart, aged 51, Thomas Eastman, esq., R.N.

At Dresden, Sir George Bowyer, of Denham-court, Bucks. He succeeded on the death of his father, Admiral Sir George Bowyer, to two titles,—one conferred on Sir William Bowyer, of Denham-court, Bucks, in 1660, for services during the civil war and at the Restoration; and the other granted to Admiral Bowyer, after Lord Howe's victory on the 1st of June, 1794, in which engagement he was severely wounded. The deceased baronet, who was born in 1783, and in 1808 married Anne, dau. of Sir A. S. Douglas, R.N., (she died 1844,) formerly represented the boroughs of Malmesbury and Abingdon, and was a friend and supporter of Pitt and Canning. He leaves three sons and two daughters. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the member for Dundalk, of Radley-park, Berks.

At Southfield, near Stirling, Capt. J. N. Forrester, of Craigannet. He was lineally descended from John Baron Napier, the inventor of logarithms; through which line he inherited the property of Craigannet, originally left by Baron Napier to his fourth son. His mother was a Miss Hamilton of Dowan. He left his native country in 1804 to enter the Company's service in India, after having passed through the educational curriculum at Woolwich Academy. He joined the Bengal Artillery, 2nd Battalion, with which he served for fourteen years. The deceased officiated as a Justice of the Peace for the county of Stirling for nearly forty years, and the manner in which he conducted the proceedings in that Court was characterised by sound judgment and by tact and facility in reconciling parties who were brought before him.

July 2. At his residence, Streatham-hill, Surrey, aged 82, Charles Few, esq.

At Hanover, aged 46, George Hausmann, the well-known violoncellist.

July 3. At Sherborne, aged 83, Maria, fifth dau. of the late Rev. F. C. Parsons, Vicar of Yeovil.

At Hastings, aged 70, Jonathan Barrett, esq., of Croydon.

At the Pigeon-house Fort Barracks, near Dublin, Lieut.-Col. Collingwood Fenwick, of the 76th Regt., fourth son of the late Christopher Fenwick, esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At the residence of her father, Sir Joshua Walmsley, Wolverton-pk., Hants, aged 43, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Binns, esq., of Claycross, Derbyshire.

At Bilston, Staffordshire, aged 78, William Taylor, esq., formerly M.P. for Barnstaple, lately residing at Titley-cottage, Herefordshire.

At Florence-pl., Falmouth, aged 31, Robert Constantine Pender, esq.

July 4. In Albert-sq., Clapham-road, Edward Russell, esq., late Assistant Inspector-General of Inland Revenue.

At St. Jean d'Acre-terrace, Stoke, suddenly, aged 35, the wife of James G. Dymond, esq.

At Alwyne-road, Islington, John Carthew, esq., of Liskeard.

July 5. At her residence, St. John's-court, Chester, aged 83, Dorothy, widow of the Ven. Archdeacon Wrangham. She was dau. of the Rev. Digby Cayley, Rector of Thormanby, and niece and co-heiress of the Rev. John Robinson, of Welburn and Thornton Risbrough.

At Sheerness, aged 51, Capt. Rundle Burges Watson, R.N., C.B., and Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, eldest son of the late Capt. Joshua R. Watson, R.N.

Aged 38, Peter Pett Rolt, esq., eldest son of Peter Rolt, esq., of Cork-st., Burlington-gardens.

At Keymer, Sussex, Annie Sophia, wife of William Henry Herrich, esq., late Capt. 51st Light Infantry, and granddau. of the late Archdeacon Corcor, of Cor Castle, co. Cork.

At Bath, of bronchitis, Mrs. Southcomb, widow of the Rev. J. Southcomb, of Minehead, Somerset.

At Queen's-road, Peckham, aged 72, Lieut.-Col. Edward Kingsley, late of the 58th Regt.

At Belmont-lodge, Guernsey, aged 72, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George J. Harding, K.C.B., late Governor of the Island. The deceased saw much service on the Continent from 1812 to 1818, at first in Sicily and the east coast of Spain, and afterwards with the Prussian army.

July 6. At Clifton, aged 29, Mariana Frances, wife of Capt. Le Gallais, of H.M.'s Indian Army, and eldest dau. of Richard Brouncker, esq., of Boveridge, Dorset.

At his residence, Northgate, Warwick, aged 42, Thomas Nicks, esq., solicitor. Mr. Nicks was admitted an attorney and solicitor in 1845. In addition to being Registrar of the County Court, he held several public and private appointments much to the satisfaction of his clients.

At the Grove, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, after a few hours' illness, Elizabeth Woolhouse, wife of the Rev. Charles Levingston, Rector of St. Lawrence.

At the Oaks, Leamington, aged 45, Colonel Walter Unett, late of the 3d Light Dragoons. The deceased, who was the brother of Col. Thos. Unett, who fell while leading the storming party at the Redan of Sebastopol, had seen good service in India. He received a medal after the Affghanistan, and a medal and two clasps after the Punjaub, campaign. He had also a "distinguished service" pension granted to him, and was appointed to carry a banner at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

After a few days' illness, aged 69, Lieut. Edward Wilde, R.N., Adjutant of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

At the Esplanade, Plymouth, Anne Laetitia, eldest and last surviving child of the late Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart., of Trelawny, Cornwall.

At Bradston Brook-house, near Guildford, Surrey, aged 79, George John Gibson, esq., of Sandgate-lodge, Steyning, Sussex.

At Silverton, aged 73, Mary, only dau. of the late Joseph Philip Spry, esq., of that place.

At Weston Cliff, Derbyshire, aged 96, Mrs. Mary Plant.

July 7. At the residence of Miss Tait, Jermyn-st., St. James's, aged 61, Lady Geedes Mackenzie, of Avoch, N.B.

At Ashwell, Herts, Henry William Morice, esq., son of the late Rev. Henry Morice, Vicar of Ashwell, and Canon of Lincoln.

At his residence, Portland-pl., aged 69, Major John Arthur Moore.

At Hull, aged 94, Elizabeth, relict of Captain John Dewear.

At Dartmouth, aged 41, Arthur G. Thomas, esq., R.N.

At his residence, Friar-gate, Derby, William Watson, esq., formerly of Daybrook, near Nottingham.

July 8. In Cavendish-square, Cecil Frances, Countess of Wicklow. The late Countess was the only dau. of the late Marquis of Abercorn, grandfather of the present Marquis, by his second marriage with Lady Cecil, eighth dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, of Abercorn, which marriage was dissolved by act of Parliament, in April, 1799. The deceased Countess, who was born July 19, 1795, married Feb. 16, 1816, the Earl of Wicklow, by whom her ladyship had a family of six daughters, three of whom are living, namely, Lady Frances, married to Col. the Hon. Colin Lindsay; Lady Anne Jane, widow of Lord Milford; and Lady Katherine, married to the Hon. Arthur Petre.

At Plymouth, aged 25, Emma Minna, the third dau. of Major F. R. Moore, late H.E.I.C.S.

At Wistow Rectory, Hunts, aged 49, Ellen, wife of the Rev. T. Woodruff.

In Plowden-buildings, Temple, John Jervis, esq., eldest son of the late Sir John Jervis, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

At the residence of his son, (Douglas, Isle of Man, where he was on a visit for the benefit of his health,) the Rev Enoch Darke, United Methodist Free Church minister, Sunderland.

At Doncaster, aged 52, Miss Wyatt, a lady of independent means. She had been writing a letter, and for the purpose of sealing the envelope, had a lighted taper placed upon the table. Her sister accidentally knocked the taper off the table, and it fell upon the muslin dress of the deceased, when both of them lost their presence of mind, and ran out of the room crying for help. A man who was passing at the time, and other persons at once rendered assistance, but the lady received such injuries as caused her death. She had on a steel crinoline, which in a great measure hindered the putting out of the flames.

July 9. In London, Louisa, the Dowager Lady St. John, of Bletsoe, and relict of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Vaughan.

At Manor-villas, South Hackney, aged 52, Jane, wife of W. E. Flaherty, Esq.

At Langley-park, Derby, aged 13, Eleanor Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Maynell, Esq.

July 10. At Ladbroke-sq., Notting-hill, aged 75, Major-Gen. Wavell, K.F., K.C.S., F.R.S.

In London, Major-Gen. G. C. Mundy, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, eldest son of the late Gen. and the Hon. Sarah Mundy.

At the Rectory, Earnley, aged 19, Seth, eldest son of the Rev. George Cornwall.

At St. Hilda's-terrace, Whitby, aged 93, Wm. Usherwood, Esq.

July 11. At Sandy Rectory, Bedfordshire, aged 32, Ellen, wife of the Rev. John Richardson.

At San Roque, Torquay, aged 57, Elizabeth, wife of James Hodges, Esq.

July 12. At Richmond, aged 86, Mrs. Ann Thompson, mother of the Rev. W. C. Thompson, chaplain of York Castle.

Aged 27, Robert Greville, fourth son of the Rev. Henry R. Crewe, Rector of Breadsall.

At Exeter, of consumption, aged 8, George Willford, only son of Capt. T. S. Warden, of H.M.'s 4th Bombay Rifles, and grandson of the late Colonel Mignon, of the Bombay Fusiliers.

Aged 69, George Soane, A.B., youngest son of the late Sir John Soane, knt.

July 13. At Monkstown, Sydney, the relict of the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Vesey.

At Ilford, Essex, aged 26, Jane, wife of Dr. F. Bowen, late surgeon to the Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin.

Suddenly, at the house of her relative, (Mrs. Rebecca Pine,) Earl-street, Maidstone, aged 63, Hannah, only dau. of the late Rev. Jas. Skinner, of Cranbrook.

At Liskeard, aged 82, Richard Hingston, esq., sen., surgeon.

At Margate, aged 26, Louisa King Wells, niece of the late James Edw. Wright, esq., solicitor.

Aged 35, Christopher Edward Jeafferson, esq., of Bexhill, Sussex.

At Donaghadu, co. Down, Florence Charlotte Hester, eldest dau. of the late Nathaniel Alexander, esq., of Portelenone, co. Antrim, and formerly M.P. for that county.

In Upper Harley-st., aged 86, Sir Wm. Home, who was Solicitor-Gen. from 1830 to 1832, and Attorney-Gen. from 1832 to 1834. He resigned the last-named office on being offered the place of a Baron of the Exchequer, but almost immediately afterwards declined to accept the appointment. He was one of the first members for Marylebone.

July 14. At Redcar, aged 77, Anne Margaret, wife of Charles Oxley, esq., of Ripon and eldest dau. of the late Very Rev. Robert Durley Waddilove, Dean of Ripon.

At Norton, near Malton, aged 50, Geo. Bartliff, esq., surgeon.

July 15. At Parkfield-house, Marldon, aged 76, Francis Garratt, esq.

At the Little Priory, Totnes, Anne, eldest dau. of the late Bramhall Dyson, esq., Rokeby, Yorkshire.

In Tavistock-sq., Elizabeth, wife of J. J. Milford, esq., and dau. of the late Edw. Budd, esq.

At London, aged 44, William Sowton, esq., barrister, eldest son of W. Sowton, esq., solicitor, Chichester.

In Portland-pl., Georgiana, fifth dau. of the Hon. Sir Thomas J. Platt.

July 16. In Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, aged 76, John Cotton, esq., late Director of the East India Company.

July 17. At his seat, Ombersley-court, Worcestershire, aged 68, Lieut.-Gen. the Lord Sandys, Colonel of the Royal Scots Greys.

At Exeter, the residence of her father, Dr. Land, Margaretta Mary Ann, wife of T. Collyns Land, of Rosamondford-house, Aylesbeare.

At Devonport, aged 68, Ann, widow of Lieut. Came, R.N.

In Dorset-sq., Capt. Harry Eyres, C.B., of Knockwood-park, Tenterden, Kent.

At the residence of his brother, Bramley Surrey, aged 28, Henry, youngest son of Ambrose Weston, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, and formerly of Hamilton-ter., St. John's-wood.

July 18. Aged 42, Jane Mary, wife of Kenelm Henry Digby, esq.,

At Paris, aged 47, Wilmot Seton, esq., of the Treasury, and Somers-place, Hyde-park.

At Middleham, aged 76, Harriet, relict of Wm. Sadleir Bruere, esq.

Aged 72, Jno. Sumpner, esq., of Park-st., York.

July 19. In King-st., St. James's, aged 53, the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B. and G.C.H.

At Mayfield, Sussex, aged 70, Robt. Fry, esq., formerly of Hodges, in that parish.

July 20. At her residence, St. David's-hill, Exeter, aged 76, Miss Martha Somers Gard.

July 21. At the Victoria-hotel, Euston-sq., aged 45, Capt. Frederick Holland, R.N., of Ashbourne-hall, Derbyshire.

Aged 67, James Barton, esq., late of the Treasury, Bank of England, and Greenwich.

July 23. In Grosvenor-pl., aged 56, Lady Mary Pelham.

At Limpsfield, Surrey, aged 95, Richard Lane, esq., late of Brighton.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Population in 1851	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, June 23, 1860.	June 30, 1860.	July 7, 1860.	June 14, 1860.
Mean Temperature			56·6°	57·1°	58·5°	57·4°
London	78029	2362236	965	1001	919	1015
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	160	169	165	158
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	199	186	190	243
12-19. Central Districts	1938	393256	142	141	131	124
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	210	210	201	202
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	254	295	232	288

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
June 23 .	448	146	175	165	22	965	837	851	1688
" 30 .	473	147	165	172	41	1001	859	872	1731
July 7 .	435	157	146	144	33	919	879	788	1667
" 14 .	512	174	148	154	27	1015	935	819	1754

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Beans. s. d.	Peas. s. d.
Average of Six Weeks.	56 7	34 2	26 7	39 8	46 4	41 6
Week ending July 14.	57 7	33 5	26 8	41 3	46 6	43 7

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JULY 19.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.*
Veal	4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*
Pork	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*
Lamb	5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, JULY 19.

Beasts	889
Sheep and Lambs	12,100
Calves	681
Pigs	100

COAL-MARKET, JULY 23.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 16*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 13*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* 3*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From June 24 to July 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	61	71	59	29. 94	cldy.fair,cldy.	9	56	59	56	30. 10	cloudy, fair
25	60	66	56	29. 69	do. do. do.	10	54	59	55	30. 01	do.
26	60	70	55	29. 87	do. do.	11	57	67	58	29. 97	do. fair
27	60	68	56	29. 87	do. rain cldy.	12	56	69	57	29. 96	do. do.
28	59	68	55	29. 74	rain fair, cldy.	13	57	66	57	29. 88	do. do.
29	59	62	55	29. 78	hy. rn.th. ligt.	14	60	72	59	29. 77	rn, cldy. fair.
30	58	59	54	30. 11	cldy. rn. cldy.	15	61	72	59	29. 81	cldy. slgt. rn.
J. 1	57	68	56	30. 24	do. fair.	16	60	62	58	29. 88	do. hvy. rain
2	59	70	58	30. 29	fair	17	60	62	56	29. 86	do. fair, cldy.
3	61	70	56	30. 28	cloudy, fair	18	60	69	57	29. 77	rain, cldy. rn.
4	63	69	57	30. 12	do. slgt.rn.cly.	19	60	69	57	29. 66	do. do. do.
5	56	64	63	30. 18	fair cldy. fair	20	61	71	57	29. 77	fair,cly.hy.rn.
6	54	66	54	30. 11	cldy. rn. cldy.	21	60	65	54	29. 66	rain
7	55	65	56	30. 24	do.	22	60	66	55	29. 66	heavy rain
8	55	66	55	30. 13	do. fair cldy.	23	59	58	56	29. 70	cl.coust.hy.rn.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June and July	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cent Stock.
25	Shut.	92⅞ 3¼	92⅞ 3⅛	——	par. 4 pm.	Shut.	8 dis.	Shut.
26	——	92⅞ 3⅛	93 ⅛	229	par.	——	——	——
27	——	92⅞ 3⅛	92⅞ 3⅛	229	2 dis. 2 pm.	——	7 dis.	——
28	——	92⅞ 3⅛	92⅞ 3⅛	229	——	——	——	——
29	——	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	229 30½	par.	——	12. 7 dis.	——
30	——	93 ¼	93⅛ ¼	——	par. 3 pm.	——	10. 7 dis.	——
J. 2	——	93¼ ½	93¼ ½	——	4 pm.	——	——	——
3	——	93¼ ½	93¼ ½	229½ 30	par. 3 pm.	——	7 dis.	——
4	——	93½ ¾	93⅜ ½	——	par. 2 pm.	——	9. 4 dis.	——
5	——	93¼ ½	93¼ ½	230½	par. 3 pm.	——	——	——
6	93⅜ ⅝	93½ ⅝	93⅜ ⅜	——	par.	——	——	104¼ ½
7	93⅜ ½	93⅜ ½	93⅜ ½	230	3 pm.	——	——	104¼ ½
9	93¼ ½	93¼ ½	93¼ ½	——	par. 3 pm.	218 20	——	104 ½
10	93⅛ ½	93¼ ½	93¼ ½	229	——	219	3 dis.	104¼ ½
11	93 ⅛	93 ¼	93 ¼	229	2 dis. 1 pm.	219 20½	7 dis.	104¼ ½
12	93⅛ ⅜	93⅛ ⅜	93⅜ ⅜	229	2 dis. par.	219 21	——	104¼ ½
13	93⅛ ⅜	93⅛ ⅜	93¼ ⅜	——	1 dis. 1 pm.	219½ 21	3 dis.	104¼ ½
14	93⅛ ⅜	93¼ ⅜	93¼ ⅜	——	1 dis.	——	——	104¼ ⅜
16	93¼ ⅜	93¼ ⅜	93¼ ⅜	231	par. 2 pm.	——	7. 3 dis.	104¼ ½
17	93⅜ ½	93⅜ ⅝	93⅜ ⅝	229 30½	par. 3 pm.	——	6. 3 dis.	104¼ ½
18	93⅜ ½	93⅜ ⅝	93⅜ ⅝	229 30½	——	217½ 219	6 dis.	104¼ ⅝
19	93¼ ½	93⅜ ⅝	93⅜ ⅝	230½	1. 2 pm.	——	6. 5 dis.	104⅜ ⅝
20	93 ⅜	93¼ ½	93¼ ½	228½ 230	——	218 220	6 dis.	104⅜ ⅝
21	93 ⅛	93¼	93⅛ ⅜	——	1. 4 pm.	218 19	7 dis.	——
23	93 ⅛	93¼ ¾	93¼ ⅜	228½ 30	1. 4 pm.	219	7. 3 dis.	104¼ ½

PRINTED BY MESSRS. JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PARKER.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER, 1860.

CONTENTS.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

CONGRESS OF FRENCH ANTIQUARIES AT CHERBOURG.

THIS Congress will commence on the 2nd of September, under the presidency of M. de Caumont, and promises to be one of unusual interest. The peninsula of Cotentin is full of antiquities, and these will be well explored by the leading antiquaries of France. Excursions will be made to Tourlaville, where there is a mediæval castle, and also Druidical stones, and to Biville, with its celebrated reliques. A small volume for the use of the members and visitors has been issued by M. de Caumont.

ST. MARY'S IN THE CASTLE, DOVER.

MR. URBAN,—I have mentioned in my "South Coast of England," pp. 67, 293, the facts that the peal of five bells formerly in this interesting church were removed by Sir George Rooke, with the permission of Prince George of Denmark, to St. Thomas's Church, Portsmouth, and that the chalice and paten were merely made a loan to the parish of St. James's, Wardenbrown, until the restoration of St. Mary's in the Castle (p. 74). I think that as St. Mary's is now, happily, in course of restoration, and St. James's is being rebuilt on another site in East Brook-street, it may be of importance to verify those statements, and give my authorities, and I therefore beg permission to do so in your pages.

Darell, in the reign of Elizabeth, describes the pharos as "turris quæ munitioni potius esse, quam campanarum usui inservire possit, cum in eo erigendo Romanum in arcibus antiquandi consuetudinem Lucius sit imitatus."

"Five of these bells [at St. Thomas's, Portsmouth] were given by Prince George of Denmark, who, at the request of Sir George Rook, had them removed from an old pharos within the fortifications of Dover Castle." [c. 1703].—*Allen's Portsmouth*, London, 1817. p. 188. See also *Horn's Dover*, 1817, p. 82.

"This building [the pharos] was made use of as a steeple, and had a pleasing ring of bells, which Sir George Rooke procured to be carried away to Portsmouth."—*De Foe's Travels*, 8th Edition, i. p. 149.

In 1711, "the humble petition of the minister and churchwardens of St. James, Dover, set forth that the inhabitants and officers of the Castle resorted to their parish church since the disuse of the chapel in Dover Castle, and prayed that the use of a gilt chalice and paten, formerly belonging to that chapel, might be given to them until divine service shall be celebrated in the chapel of the castle."

"The Earl of Dorset's order to Mr. Lamb upon the petition of the minister and churchwardens of St. James, Dover, dated Sept. 5, 1711, runs thus:—'Deliver the chalice and paten, etc., and take a receipt for it in your book, to be returned when required, and see the same be entered in the parish book.' The following receipt was given to Mr. Lamb:—'Received this 7th day of September, 1711, of Mr. Lamb, a gilt chalice and paten within mentioned for the use of the parishioners of St. James, Dover, which was promised for ourselves and successors, to deliver unto the Lord Warden or his successors, when thereunto lawfully required.'"—*Batchelier's Dover*, 1845, p. 71.

I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

ROMAN WELL AT YORK.

MR. URBAN,—On August the 2nd was discovered in Goodramgate, near to Monk Bar, York, on the right hand side of the street, in digging the foundation of a house, a Roman well of very good masonry. There were found near it several human bones.—I am, &c.,

W. H. CLARKE.

ERRATUM.

p. 218, col. 1, l. 40, *for* "Sir Wm. Home," *read* "Sir Wm. Horne."

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

ANCIENT ARMOUR AND WEAPONS—SUPPLEMENTARY[a].

Our readers will doubtless remember that during the whole of the year 1858 and a portion of 1859, a part of our space was regularly devoted to the topic which stands at the head of this article. For reasons on which we need not here enter, the mode of production was changed when the fourteenth century had been completed, but the author has continued his labours, and in a Supplement has brought down his work to the close of the seventeenth century, a period beyond which the term Ancient Weapons and Armour would appear quite inapplicable, but which affords many links connecting even the volunteer rifleman of the present day with his predecessors, the "citizens of London practised in arms," of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

After the ample specimen that we have given, it must be quite unnecessary for us to enter into any particulars of the scope and purpose of Mr. Hewitt's work. We need only say that the Supplementary volume, with which alone we are now concerned, is quite equal to the former ones in evidence of laborious research and in completeness and beauty of illustration. It treats of the weapons and armour of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, and for each period it has many matters to interest the general reader as well as the antiquary. Even in the fifteenth century we find something like modern fire-arms in use, a much earlier date than that usually assigned, and in the sixteenth and seventeenth we have many close approximations to the rifled guns and revolvers, the dragoons and volunteer corps of the present day. Now that public attention is at length directed to the question of national defence, such early notices as these cannot fail to be interesting. In cases like this, an appeal should be made to the eye

[a] "Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe: from the Iron Period of the Northern Nations to the end of the Seventeenth Century: with Illustrations from Cotemporary Monuments. By John Hewitt, Member of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain. Supplement, comprising the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries." (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)

as well as to the understanding, and therefore we borrow illustrations of al these matters from our author, as well as descriptive matter in a condensed form; our task is only to supply such a running comment as appears necessary to link our extracts together.

I. Early Hand-guns.

In his second volume Mr. Hewitt has shewn how "villanous saltpetre" had begun to make inroads on the established art of war. At first it was only employed for "great ordnance," but from a document that he prints in that volume there appears good reason for believing that hand-guns were in use in England at least as early as 1375. We have abundant evidence of their employment in the fifteenth century, and an example which he engraves, though apparently cumbrous, bears a considerable resemblance to a favourite weapon of the present day. The passages we are about to quote are of the date of about 1470, and they are taken from the letter-press to Plate 88:—

"The first hand-gunner here figured is from Burney MS., No. 169, fol. 127. The manuscript is 'Des fais du grant Alexandre, translate du latin en francois par venerable personne Vasque de Luce, ne portugalois, en lan de grace mil quatrecent soixante huit,' &c. The Latin is that of Quintus Curtius. The transcript appears to have been made about 1470-74. The volume contains many miniatures interesting to the student of military antiquities. Knights mounted and on foot, archers, Greek-fire, cannon, hand-gunners, combats and jousts are among the subjects represented. The figure here given furnishes an early example of the hand-gun, and from the colouring of the miniature we learn that the material of the arm was iron. The hand-gun of this time differed in nothing but its size from the small cannon of the day: it consisted of a metal tube fixed in a straight stock of wood; the vent was at the top of the barrel; there was no lock of any kind. The barrel was of iron or brass, and these barrels were occasionally furnished with moveable chambers. The example found in the old castle of Tannenberg (noticed at p. 299[b]) is of brass. . . . .

"It is not till the second half of the fifteenth century that any pictorial example of the hand-gun is found. The miniature before us is one of the earliest. The arm again appears in the second illustration, from Roy. MS., 18, E, v., fol. 34vo., written in 1473; in the woodcuts of Valturius, *De re militari*, cap. x., printed in 1472; and in De Vigne's *Vade-mecum*, vol. ii., Appendix. All these very closely resemble each other, both in the simplicity of their form and the mode of discharge. It is not unprofitable to compare this primitive arm with its modern successor, the telescope rifle, sighted to kill at 900 yards. In the example from Roy. MS., 18, E, v., the barrel appears from its colouring to be of brass."

Soon after the date of these illustrations an adaptation of the hand-gun appears, which gives us the rude beginning of a corps of dragoons. In Plate 104, Mr. Hewitt represents the mounted harquebusier, whose employment in Italy in the time of Ferdinand II. of Naples is noted by Paolo Giovio:—

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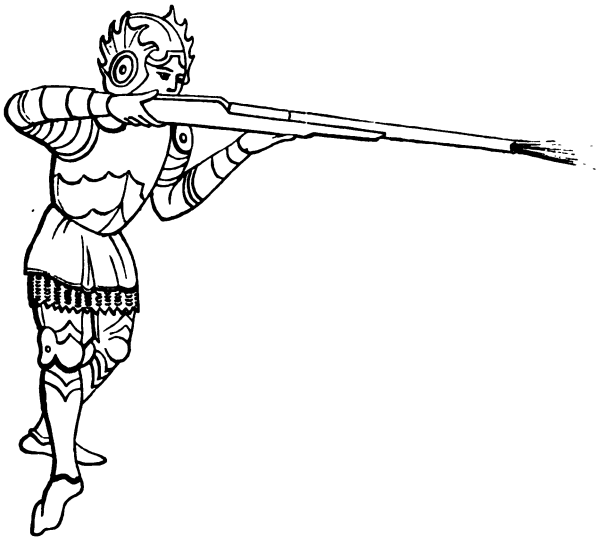
[b] "In the excavations of the Castle of Tannenberg, dismantled in 1399, there was found a hand-gun of brass, with part of the wooden stock remaining, and the iron rammer belonging to it. The whole of these curious relics are engraved in Dr. Hefner's volume, *Die Burg Tannenberg und ihre Ausgrabungen.*"



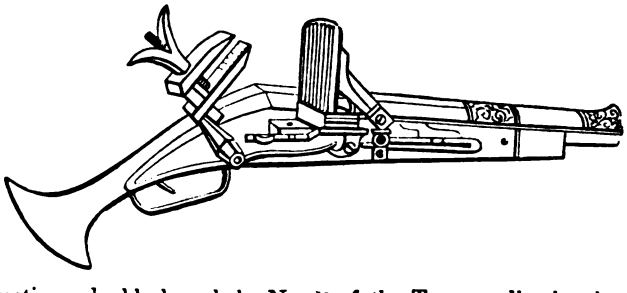
EARLY HAND-GUNS.

"The fashion soon spread: in 1510, the Swiss acting in Italy had five hundred horsemen, of which half carried fire-arms. (See Guicciardini, lib. ix.) It was not, however, till the second half of the sixteenth century that hand fire-arms made any serious progress as an armament for the field of battle.

Mounted Arquebusier (c. 1495)

"The miniature is from a manuscript in the *Bibliothèque de Bourgogne* (at Brussels), engraved in De Vigne's *Vade-mecum du peintre*, vol. ii., Appendix, *Armes à feu*. On comparing the weapon with that figured on our plate 88, and with the earlier example in Hefner's Tannenberg volume, it will be seen that the form is in all nearly identical. This differs chiefly in being provided with a ring for suspension. The Rest also has a ring, and it is clear that when the fire has been given, the 'gonne' would be let fall with its muzzle downwards at the side or back of the soldier, while the rest would at the same time fall upon the horse's shoulder in front of the saddle. In his hand the horseman holds the lighted match-cord for exploding his piece. The gonne, it will be observed, is still without lock."

The cumbrous hand-gun just represented was in great measure superseded, as far as horsemen were concerned, by the wheel-lock pistol, an invention of the Nurembergers, which became the characteristic weapon of the German Reiters, in the second quarter of the sixteenth century. It



was sometimes double-barreled; No. $\frac{13}{38}$ of the Tower collection is a good example, the barrels being placed vertically. Towards the close of the

century the flint lock (*Schnapphahn*) begins to appear. The earliest notice of this invention observed by Mr. Hewitt is that printed in the first volume of the "Norfolk Archæology" (p. 16), the record of a payment by the Chamberlain of Norwich in 1588 "to Henry Radoe, smyth, for making one of the old pistolls with a snapphance and a new stock for it." The weapon is here shewn (p. 226) in its early form, from an example in the Tower. It is of German manufacture and has the Nuremberg stamp on the barrel. It will be observed that the steel does not cover the pan, but with its furrowed face stands ready to throw down its shower of sparks into the open pan, when struck by the flint.

II. Disuse of the Pike: Revolvers and Breech-loading Arms.

The arquebus, throughout the sixteenth century, continued to gain ground on all other weapons, and came gradually almost to supersede the pike, to the extreme displeasure of "ancient captains," one of whom, Sir William Waad, the well-known Lieutenant of the Tower, manfully stands up for the pike, yet shews a due appreciation of what may be done by "the shot," if properly handled:—

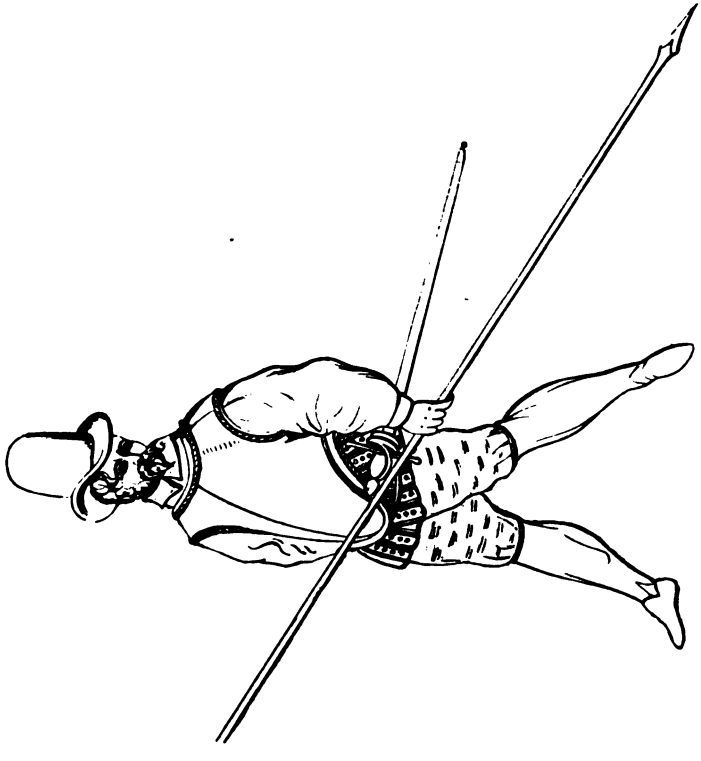
"Now, to say somewhat by the way touching your armed Pikers; the only body, strength, and bulwark in the field; it is not a little to be lamented to see them so generally decayed in this land, giving ourselves so much to that French order of shot, whereby we have so wonderfully weakened ourselves, as it is high time to look to the restoring of them again. And yet, touching the use of shot, as it is a singular weapon, being put into the hands of the skilful and exercised soldier (being the pillars and upholders of the pikes, and without which there is no perfect body), so no doubt, on the contrary part, committed to a coward, or an unskilful man's handling, it is the previest thief in the field; for he robbeth pay, consumeth victuals, and slayeth his own fellows in discharging behind their backs. And one thing even is as ill as this, he continually wasteth powder, the most precious jewel of a prince. Whereof I would wish captains not only to reject such as are altogether unapt, but also greatly to commend of them that discharge but few shot, and bestow them well; for it is more worthy of praise to discharge fair and leisurely, than fast and unadvisedly, the one taking advantage by wariness and foresight, whereas the other loseth all with rashness and haste[c]."

The pike was, however, gradually abandoned, though attempts were made to place it on an equality with the rival weapon, sometimes by proposing to add a bow to the pikeman's equipment, for "questionless," observes Ward, in his "Animadversions of Warre" (1639), "in the time of stormie wet weather, these Bowes would doe great service, when the Musquet cannot be discharged for wet."

Another combination with the pike recommended at this time was the "revolver." This is very clearly described by Ward; it is to be a pike with three petronel barrels and one lock, "the touch-holes of these Barrels

[c] "Written in 1596. It is contained in a tract among the Birch MSS. in the British Museum, No. 4,122: 'Concerning the Defence of the kingdom against invasions.' Printed in *Archæologia*, vol. xiii. p. 169."

Targeteer



Pikeman, with Pike trailing.

CITIZENS OF LONDON PRACTISED IN ARMS, FROM THE SYDNEY ROLL (1584-7).

to turne to the locke one after another." Indeed, we learn from Mr. Hewitt's "Catalogue of the Tower Armories[d]," that not only revolvers, but breech-loading arms, are in existence of the early part of the sixteenth century, and in one piece particularly, popularly known as Henry VIII.'s fowling piece, "the moveable chamber which carries the cartridge has exactly the form of that in vogue at the present day." Rifling the barrels does not appear to have a claim to so much antiquity. Our author can carry it no higher than the commencement of the seventeenth century. The earliest patent in the Patent Office of London is dated 24 June, 1635. The gunsmith undertakes "to rifle, cutt out, and screwe barrels, as wide or as close, or as deepe or as shallowe, as shalbe required, and with great ease."

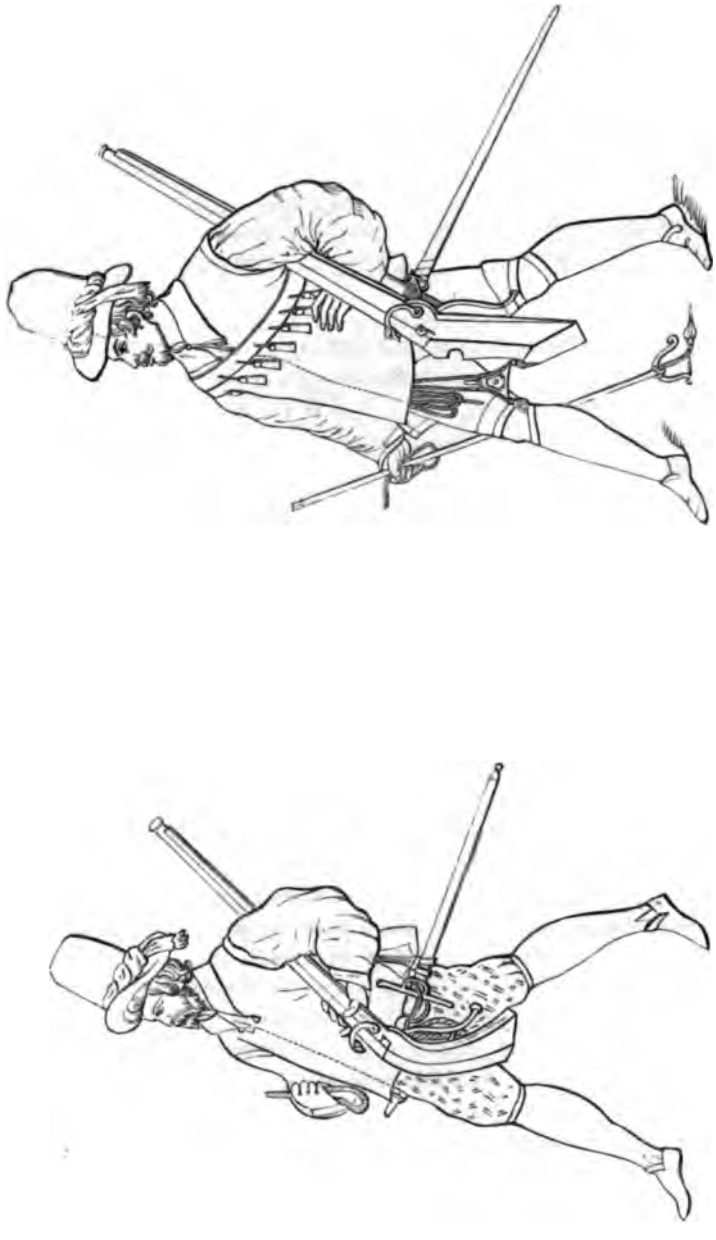
III. The Volunteers of the time of Elizabeth.

We have seen that some of our most valued weapons at the present day existed, at least in a rude form, in the time of the Tudors, if not before—not a bad illustration of the adage that there is nothing so new as what has been forgotten. We see also from our author that in the days of Elizabeth there existed in London (and no doubt elsewhere) considerable bodies of "citizens practised in arms," the worthy precursors of the Rifle Corps of the present day, and he gives us pictures of them which we imagine cannot fail to interest our readers. We therefore transfer them to our pages, with some little explanatory matter.

Stowe's Chronicle furnishes a full account of the pompous funeral accorded in St. Paul's to Sir Philip Sydney, in February, 1587, in which the volunteers of London make a conspicuous figure. He says, "Citizens of London practised in arms, 300, marched three and three in the foreward, the captain, lieutenant and three targets, musqueteers four ranks, drums and fife, small shot twenty ranks, pikes twenty ranks, halberds four ranks, chief officers of the field, drums, fife and ensign. In the rearward, halberdiers three ranks, pikes fifteen ranks, drums and fife, small shot fifteen ranks, musqueteers fifteen ranks, &c. And when his corpse was thus conveyed into Paul's church, where he was honourably interred, they honoured him with a double volley of shot, and so departed."

A Roll of this grand ceremony was prepared by Thomas Lant, and copies of it are preserved in the Heralds' College, and also in the British Museum. It gives representations of the chief figures in the procession, and Mr. Hewitt has engraved four of them, which we borrow. Two of these, the pikeman and the targeteer, are now quite out of date, and their equipment therefore calls for but little remark. The pikeman wears a curat, that is, an armour comprising only back and breastplates, the latter piece being of the peascod form common at the period. The targeteer is unprovided with body

[d] Gent. Mag., May, 1860, p. 501.



Arquebusier. Musketeer.

CITIZENS OF LONDON PRACTISED IN ARMS: FROM THE SYDNEY ROLL (1588-9)

armour, but he carries a handsome target, specimens of which may be seen in the Tower Armory. Rich targets appear to have been occasionally used in action, though probably, for the most part, employed on ceremonial occasions. At the siege of Ostend in 1601, the troops of Sir Francis Vere, after a contest with the Spaniards, "brought in gold chains, Spanish pistols, buff jerkins, Spanish cassocks, blades, swords, and targets; among the rest, one wherein was enamelled in gold the Seven Worthies, worth seven or eight hundred gilders[e]."

The other two figures, the "small shot" and musqueteer, may be advantageously noticed more at length. Mr. Hewitt, in describing Plates 132 and 133, says,—

"The 'arquebusery' of the second half of the sixteenth century differed but little from that of the earlier period. There were still two kinds of hand-guns used for military purposes; but the smaller was now commonly called the Caliver or *arquebuse de calibre*, because the bore of the arm, hitherto under no general regulation, but left to the caprice of each captain of a band[f], was of a determinate size, so that the common stock of bullets might fit every piece in a regiment. . . . . It would appear from Brantome that it was the Spaniards who originated this great improvement in the hand fire-arm.

"In the Tower collection are two harquebuses of this period (about 1595), the one a caliver, the other a musquet, which shew us exactly what these arms were. They were procured from Penshurst Place, Kent, where they formed part of a considerable number of similar fashion, some of which are engraved with the date, 1595. The length of the caliver is 4 ft. 10 in., that of the musquet 5 ft. 5¼ in. Both are figured in the Archæological Journal, vol. x. p. 67. Their numbers in the Tower Catalogue are $\frac{13}{18}$ and $\frac{43}{11}$. The caliver appears to have had a further recommendation, that it could be discharged much more rapidly than the musquet. Sir Roger Williams, in his encomium of the latter arm, does not deny the quicker fire of the former. 'The calivers may say they will discharge two shot for one, but cannot denie that one musket shot doth more hurt than two calivers' shot[g].'

"The figure from the Sydney roll (132) is named a 'Hargibuzire,' and he carries the smaller harquebus, or caliver. It will be observed that, while the 'Muskater' in the same procession wears the Collar of Bandiliers, the harquebusier carries the Flask only.

"The much-curved stock seen in our example, No. 132, appears to have been 'the French fashion,' while the straight stock was the Spanish mode. Sir Roger Williams (speaking of musquets) says:—'For the recoyling, there is no hurt, if they be streight stocked, after the Spanish manner: were they stocked crooked, after the French manner, to be discharged on the breast, fewe or none could abide their recoyling; but being discharged from the shoulder, after the Spanish manner, there is neither danger nor harte.' Brantome mentions with more approval the curved stocks, and even announces himself the inventor of them. 'Davantage, sans un honneste Gentil-homme,

[e] "Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere, p. 174.

[f] "At sea, the disorder appears to have been still greater, for Sir Richard Hawkins, in his 'Voyage to the South Sea,' in 1593, writes:—'In the warres of Fraunce, in the time of Queen Mary, and in other warres, as I have heard of many auncient captaines, the companie had but the fourth part (of prizes), and every man bound *to bring with him the armes with which hee would fight.*' (p. 164, ed. 1847.)

[g] "Brief Discourse of War, 1590.

que je ne nommeray point, de peur de me glorifier, qui trouva la façon à coucher contre l'estomac, et non contre l'espaule, comme estoit la coustume alors,' &c. (*Eloge de Strozzi*, vol. vii. p. 429.)

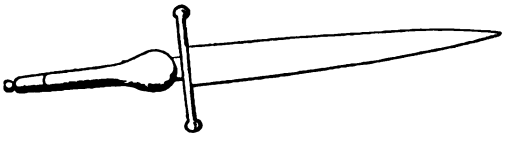
"The musquet of this time is very distinctly represented in the Sydney figure, No. 133, with its serpentine overhanging the priming-pan, and its great trigger, to be pressed by the whole hand. In some instances, the barrel has a sight in the form of a short tube. Our 'Muskater,' it will be seen, has two flasks besides his bandiliers. The 'great muskett flask' is to keep the reserve store of loading powder, the smaller one in front is for the priming powder. Of the former, there are several in the Tower collection. The latter are very rare: there is one in the Lichfield Museum. . . . . The match-cord, in both our prints, is carried at the girdle. Occasionally it was fastened round the arm, as in the figure on fol. 74 of the *Helvetiæ Descriptio* (Add. MS., 18,285); and it was sometimes wound round the hat."

IV. The Bayonet.

The pike, as we have seen, fell into disfavour in the sixteenth century, and in the seventeenth it was entirely superseded by the bayonet:—

"Of the bayonet itself, the varieties have become very numerous, but our captains are by no means yet agreed as to the best form to be given to this instrument. Recently, in the plains of Lombardy, that ancient battle-field of Europe, where every step of the traveller is upon the grave of a soldier, a new character has been conferred on the bayonet-fight, and warm advocates have arisen for the cut-and-thrust weapon as opposed to the old thrusting arm. Zealous friends, however, still raise their voices in favour of the more ancient implement; and that this contention may long be limited to the 'voices' and to the pens of the disputants, is the hearty prayer of the writer, as it will be that of every reader through the whole length and breadth of Merrie England."

Cordially agreeing in this sentiment, we beg to commend Mr. Hewitt's admirable work to the notice of all who, desiring peace, are convinced that the best way to secure its blessings is never to be found unprepared for war. *One sword drawn keeps two in their scabbards.*



Early form of the Bayonet (c. 1680).

HINGESTON'S ROYAL AND HISTORICAL LETTERS[a].

We owe a debt of gratitude to the Master of the Rolls for the contributions which he has made, and is making, to the cause of historical literature. Each succeeding work which is issued under his auspices (and the series now forms a goodly array of handsome octavos) is a new proof of how deeply he has the subject at heart. Where there is so much to praise it is irksome to blame. It is with corresponding regret, therefore, that we find ourselves compelled to notice defects in the execution of the design; defects, consequently, for which the Editor alone is responsible. In the work under consideration these defects are so numerous and so startling that they demand a special consideration.

It will be readily conceded that such a work as that here promised by Mr. Hingeston ought to be an important contribution to the sources of our history, provided that the documents of which it is composed be selected with due discrimination, printed with due accuracy, and translated (where translations are required) with the due amount of scholarship. But we affirm that these Letters are not judiciously selected, that they are carelessly edited, and that in his translations of them the Editor betrays an unpardonable amount of ignorance.

We proceed to establish these three positions.

I. Mr. Hingeston tells us (Preface, p. xii.) that "the present collection will consist of all letters of general or particular interest which the Editor has been able to discover, and which have not been already published by Rymer, Sir Henry Ellis, or Sir Harris Nicolas." Accepting this theory, we dispute its application. Many of the documents contained in this volume are not letters, and do not claim to be such; they are official writs, mandates, or commissions, drawn up in the usual technical form of such instruments. They have nothing in common with letters, and ought never to have been mistaken for such. Such, for example, is the appointment of Peter de Courtenay to be governor of Calais, (p. 7,) and very many others of the same character. They might be admitted into the dull pages of dull Rymer; but in such a collection as the present professes to be, they are singularly out of place. And of the letters themselves, a large propor-

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[a] "Royal and Historical Letters during the reign of Henry the Fourth, King of England and of France, and Lord of Ireland; edited by the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, Incumbent of Hampton Gay, and Domestic Chaplain to Viscountess Falmouth, Baroness Le Despencer. Published by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Vol. I., A.D. 1399—1404. 8vo." (Longmans.)

tion establishes no new fact, and is of no "general or particular interest." In this point, the perception of what is worthless and what is precious, Mr. Hingeston has shewn great want of discrimination. Provided the letter be unprinted, and fall within the chronological period which this volume professes to illustrate, its intrinsic value appears to be of secondary consideration.

Now assuming that this theory is carried out by Mr. Hingeston according to his own interpretation of it, let us see what will be the result. The Editor undertakes to compile "A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the reigns of Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI.," a period of sixty years. The present volume, the first of the series, includes six years. It appears, then, that Mr. Hingeston calculates upon supplying us with ten volumes, each of 550 or 600 pages. We tremble at the prospect; we make a rough calculation of the probable outlay; and we invoke the Master of the Rolls to save the public purse from such an outlay, and historical literature from such a calamity.

II. We next enquire into the accuracy with which Mr. Hingeston has printed the documents of which his volume is composed. In proof that he has been careless in this respect, we cite the following instances from among very many others that might be adduced.

At p. 21 Mr. Hingeston prints a document which, as he reads the MS., speaks of "Le duc Aubers de *Bayune;*" and he perpetuates and magnifies the blunder by translating it "the Duke Albert of *Bayonne.*" The true reading is *Bayviere,* that is, Bavaria [b].

In an account of a skirmish with the French, who had landed upon the English coast, (p. 273,) occurs this passage,—"Le dit Antony Johan fuist a le prendre a *le jurons* de Blakepolle." Mr. Hingeston translates it, "the said Anthony John was at his taking before *the jurors* of Blackpool." Who were these jurors? The correct reading is doubtless *la jurnee,* which Cotgrave renders, "a day of battle, or the battle itself." On the previous page mention is made of "le *sconfiture* de Blackpolle."

P. 218. In a passage mentioning the misdeeds of a certain disobedient lord, occurs this clause, "a quoy il ne voulut *oveques* obeier." We should here read *oncques,* an adverb of time—'never.'

Upon the same page occurs a passage yet more extraordinary. It speaks of certain piracies committed by the men of Harfleur, which the writer calculates to have amounted to £100,000, "par dessus les *rautions* des marchans et maroiners par eulx amesnes au dit lieu *de* Harfleu." This passage is misread and mistranslated with singular perversity by Mr. Hingeston, "over and above the *allowances* of the merchants and mariners brought by them to the said place *from* Harfleur." Ordinary penetration would have discovered that the meaning of the clause is, that the loss was calculated

[b] The history of this individual may be seen in *L'Art de vérif. les Dates,* xiii. 375.

exclusive of the *ransoms* of the merchants and mariners conveyed by the men of Harfleur *to* Harfleur,—not *from* it.

P. 221. Complaint is made that the Count de St. Pol "has caused to give chace to, sink and upset divers vessels, and caused the crews *to fly*." The original, as given by Mr. Hingeston, has "et les gens fait *voier*." Read *noier*, 'to drown.'

Upon the same page it is said of the same individual, that "with a great number of vessels, and force of armed men, *he sails against* the realm of England:"—"a grant nombre de vesselx, et poair de gens d'armes *ennaie* le roialme d'Engleterre." Read *envaie*, 'invades.'

P. 224. Certain arrangements are recommended, "the which," says the writer, as interpreted by Mr. Hingeston, "*I desire* that they may greatly avail to the common good of the two realms." "Lesqueilles *je avide* que," &c. is the text. This is a blunder: the word which is thus misread and mistranslated is *cuide*—'*I believe* that they will greatly avail.' The verb *cuider* is a stumblingblock to Mr. Hingeston throughout the whole of his volume. In the very last letter which he has printed (p. 447) this unlucky verb occurs again: "Et aucuns *evident* et doubtent" that the Count of Foix would play the traitor,—*cuident*, evidently; but the Editor bungles and guesses as usual, and thus renders the clause: "and some persons there are who *perceive* and fear," &c.

III. The last charge that we have to advance against the volume is that the translations of the French documents are carelessly executed, and betray an amount of ignorance and inattention which is almost unprecedented. Here, however, we must economize our space, as several instances have already occurred. We will mention a few, giving only the text and translation as they stand in the volume, and adding the corrected rendering.

P. 4. "*Seneschal* d'Angleterre," "*constable* of England." Read '*steward* of England.' The same mistake occurs at pp. 6, 8, 11, &c.

P. 19. "Comme ge vouldraie pour *moy*," "As I could wish for *you*." Read, 'As I could wish for myself.'

P. 59. "Et *combien*," "and *how*." Read, 'and *although*.' This mistranslation perverts the drift of the letter; and the confusion is still further increased by the division of one sentence into two at p. 60. *Combien* is again misunderstood at p. 72.

P. 65. "*Marsdy*," "Thursday." Read *Tuesday*.

P. 141. "*Vendresdy*," "Wednesday." Read *Friday*.

P. 146. "*Devant* que nous avoions resceux vostre lettre," "*Since* we received your letter." Read, '*Before* we received your letter.'

Instead, however, of continuing this irksome list, let us see how Mr. Hingeston discharges his duty as an editor in other respects. He may possibly fail in some qualifications, while possibly he may succeed in others. Let us see how he illustrates the geography of his documents.

At p. 326 occurs a passage in a French document which, according to the translation given by the Editor, speaks of "the marches of the country of Artois, of Boulogne, of Tournois, *and of Resors*, and places included in the same." Where is Resors? Resors is nowhere; it is not a proper name, though the Editor has dignified it with a capital letter. The passage is an easy one; it simply means, 'the country of Artois, &c., and *the jurisdictions* and places included in the same.' Cotgrave[c] affords ample illustration; and the term *ressort* is still in common use.

Again, a letter printed at p. 268 discusses arrangements for a meeting "au lieu de Rodelinghem, empres Campaignes;" which, according to the Editor, means "at the place of Rodelinghem, near *Champagne*." To speak of a place called Greenwich, near Yorkshire, would be about as explanatory, and would argue a corresponding amount of information. The locality is Rodelinghen, near the village of Campagne, within an easy distance of Calais, where the English ambassadors were then resident[d]. Everyone but Mr. Hingeston must be aware that the nearest point of Champagne is many a league distant.

We have no wish to press hard upon an editor, or to carp at minor faults, where the bulk of a work is honestly and fairly executed: but we find ourselves called upon to protest against such wholesale incapacity and carelessness as are here exhibited. Mr. Hingeston does not profit by experience, nor is he warned by past failures. He blunders where there is no excuse for blundering. He blunders in his readings of the text where the MS. is plain and the context obvious. He blunders in his Latin, his French, and his English. He blunders in his geography, his history, and his chronology. He blunders where reference to a dictionary or a map would have saved him from blundering. Several of the letters which he has printed are valuable, but these are so overlaid with what is worthless, so misread and mistranslated, that the whole is a disappointment to the reader, and a discredit to the Editor.

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[c] He explains it thus:—"The authority, prerogative, or jurisdiction of a (sovereign) court; also, the extent or circuit of a country, wherein it hath jurisdiction, or whose inhabitants may repair or appeal unto it."

[d] In a corresponding passage, p. 295, we find the misreading "Eynes" for the well-known Guynes.

A VISIT TO SHEPPEY.

THOUGH Sheppey is by no means an unimportant part of the county of Kent, and might therefore be fairly presumed not to be destitute of objects of interest or unconnected with history, it has, as far as we are aware, received but scant notice from either the mere casual visitor or the antiquary. This we conceive has in some measure arisen from its being, up to the middle of this year, only approachable by water, but more from the fact that Sheerness, the port usually arrived at, is little calculated to impress any one in its favour. A railway has, however, at last linked the isle to the mainland, and it will now no doubt be much more freely visited. The first station is at Queenborough, on the site of the celebrated castle built by William of Wykeham, and the whole district thus opened up will be found to sustain a comparison, both in scenery and historic associations, with many better known regions. We visited the isle some years ago, as well as very recently, and conceive that a brief account of what we know respecting it will be no unsuitable pendant to "Strolls on the Kentish Coast," which we formerly offered to our readers[a]; we should be glad if it induced some of them at least to visit a district that was so much a *terra incognita* to Macaulay, in the year 1849, if not later, that he actually was ignorant of its name[b].

Sheppey lies at the junction of the Thames and the Medway; the former stream, there just opening into the sea, washes its northern, and the latter bathes its western shore. On the south and east it is divided from the mainland, by an arm of the sea, called the Swale, in which, as our earliest fact, we may mention that Augustine baptized ten thousand converts on Christmas-day, in the year 597, and over which a vast iron girder bridge, supported on massive brick piers in seven fathom water, now carries the Sittingbourne and Sheerness Railway. Maps usually exhibit two isles, Elmley and Harty, as adjoining Sheppey on the south, but they are now, whatever they may have been formerly, peninsulas, and integral parts of the isle. The length of the whole, from north-west to south-east (the Sheerness and Shellness which my Lord Macaulay and those who take history from him have confounded[c]), is about ten miles, and the breadth, from north to south, is about four; the whole has an area of above 18,000 acres, and a population exceeding 13,000. There are seven parishes, of which Minster (including Sheerness and its suburbs) occupies the north-west and central part of the isle; Queenborough, the south-west; Eastchurch lies

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[a] GENT. MAG., July, 1856; Sept. 1856; July, 1857.

[b] See his History of England, vol. ii. p. 569 (ed. 1849), where he speaks of "Emley ferry, near the island of Sheerness," meaning Sheppey.

[c] GENT. MAG., Jan. 1859, p. 49, and Feb. 1859, p. 184.

east of Minster, and Warden east of Eastchurch, reaching in that direction to the extremity of the isle, so that its once bold, but crumbling cliff, Warden Point, is often called the Land's End of Sheppey. Returning westward, Leysdown stretches south and west, overlooking the sand-bank called Whitstable Flats, and ending southward in the point of Shellness, where in 1688 the flight of James II. was arrested. Harty lies west of Leysdown, and Elmley west of Harty, and joining Queenborough, completes the circuit.

Ptolemy is supposed to mention Sheppey under the name of Toliapis, (or perhaps Counos,) but no certain traces of Roman occupation have as yet been discovered. Early in the days of the Heptarchy the pious Queen Sexburga of Kent founded a minster, which is mentioned by Asser, and which still gives name to the most important district of the isle, and according to a doubtful tradition Offa of Mercia, returning from Rome, breathed his last there. Next came the Norsemen, who ravaged the isle in 832, but did not winter in it until 855, and to them are ascribed the numerous tumuli, popularly called Coterells, which form a remarkable feature in its landscape. William I. restored the ruined Minster, and ecclesiastics began to prosper again, so that in the time of Edward II. the greater part of the island belonged to the abbey of Feversham; the Templars also had possessions there, as the manors of Hacking, Radymersh and Ryde, which came into the hands of the Hospitallers; and at the great readjustment of such property under Henry VIII. the lion's share seems to have fallen to Sir Thomas Cheyney, who was Warden of the Cinque Ports, Governor of Queenborough Castle, and the holder of other great offices; from his family many manors passed to that of Sir Michael Livesay, one of the regicides, and on his attainder, in 1661, they fell to the Crown, which is now the great landowner in Sheppey.

The history of the island is almost confined to Queenborough and Sheerness. The castle at the first place was built by Edward III., repaired by Henry IV., with whom it was sometimes a royal residence, and again by Henry VIII. In 1650 it was condemned as useless, and pulled down, and a few years after Charles II. began to replace it by a small work at Sheerness, which being unfinished proved too weak to resist the Dutch under De Ruyter; the disgrace thus brought on England seems more properly to rest with the vaunted Republicans, who destroyed Wykeham's castle, than with Charles, who laid the foundation of the present noble dockyard and forts[d].

A ridge of high land runs along the northern part of Sheppey from a little east of Sheerness, and terminates in Warden Point, offering in several

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[d] For an interesting notice of Charles's visit to Sheerness, and his feelings on this matter, see the Diary of General Patrick Gordon, cited in Gent. Mag., July, 1860, p. 16.

places views of considerable extent and variety. Northward, a table-land stretches to the cliffs, and is well cultivated, chiefly as market gardens; handsome groups of timber occur every here and there on the high ground, and southward the land slopes rapidly into rich pastures; these, it is true, are below the sea level, and only saved from inundation by stout sea walls; but they abound with fat cattle, are dotted all over with substantial farm-houses, and shew every here and there the remarkable mounds, called the Coterells, which, thanks to local tradition, call to mind Hasting and the Northmen; a tradition highly probable, but, as far as we know, still to be tested by opening some of them. The sea walls, which form the barriers of the isle on three of its sides, will not be expected to present anything remarkable, unless the visitor knows enough of the difficulty of such works to appreciate the great expense and unceasing diligence that their preservation in good order demands; but the natural barrier, the cliffs on the north shore, are very picturesque in their outline. Their height is not more than from 80 to 100 feet, but being of the London clay, they crumble away daily, and fall back every here and there in crater-like recesses, where the dull colour of the cliff is enlivened by myriads of crystals of selenite which sparkle in the sunshine. The falls of cliff of course encumber the beach, and form rough mounds which on one side are washed by the sea, leaving small space for the tourist or geological wanderer, but the inner face of these hills is turned to account, and diligently cultivated in potato patches. It is easy enough (indeed, sometimes almost too easy) to descend to the shore, but as you attempt to return the soil crumbles away beneath your feet, and the stranger can hardly comprehend how the Sheppey people manage to ascend the cliffs with sacks of the potatoes from below. Yet they do it by patiently zig-zag-ing up, planting the feet firmly on the clusters of coarse herbage, which no animal ventures to touch, and often pausing to rest.

The royal dockyard of Sheerness, with its cut stone walls, and its fortifications, formidable-looking enough to the eye of the civilian, but soon to be still farther strengthened, occupy, as we have said, the north-west point of the isle, and a pier of the "wearisome but needful length" of 3,000 feet, introduces the visitor at once to the choice quarter, known as Blue Town, one of the numerous divisions of Sheerness, others being Mile Town, which reaches to the fortifications on the land side on the road to Minster, and Banks' Town and Marina, which stretch along the north shore, opposite the famous oyster-beds that supply the "real natives," these latter, like Epping sausages, Durham mustard, &c., not coming, in a twentieth of their number, from Milton, their reputed habitat. Here the houses are good, particularly a terrace, called in remembrance of the late war, the Crimea; hotels and public gardens are found, and the beach will bear a comparison with that of places that have been longer established as "health resorts." Beyond Marina the cliffs appear, and the geologist who does not fear a somewhat rough and disagreeable walk, may ramble under

them, and find more fossils in a few hours than he would care to carry any great distance. But he must select a falling tide, for, as we have said, the beach is a mere strip, while ascent of the cliffs is by no means an easy task, and would certainly oblige him to cast off all impedimenta, in the shape of his new-found treasures, and very probably his geological hammer and chisel as well.

There is but one break in the north shore after the cliffs are reached going eastward, and the little valley is duly guarded by a party of the Coast Guard. Beyond Warden, the coast sinks, and has soon to be protected by sea walls, and thus it continues, fringed by sand-banks, which in the proper season seem almost alive with men pursuing the oyster fishery, through, first the East and then the West Swale of the Medway, and so round to Sheerness. In these accessible quarters Coast Guard stations are plentiful, and the trim row-boats of the force are very familiar if not very agreeable objects to the eye of the Sheppey man. Several creeks run far into the interior, and in the sunshine their broad placid sheets of water form pleasant objects in the view from the high grounds. Muswell creek on the east, and Capel creek on the west, nearly insulate Harty; Crog deep does the same with Elmley, and spreads into a reservoir of considerable size; and Queenborough creek gives a double portion of water frontage to that once important, but now decayed town.

Communication with the mainland has from time immemorial been maintained by means of public ferries, of which there are four,—viz. from Shellness to Faversham road; from Harty to Oare; from Elmley to Tong; and lastly, King's Ferry, which has just been superseded by the railway. The others were, and are subject to tolls, but King's Ferry has, "from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," been free for horse and man, except on Sundays, though its tolls were rather heavy for carriages. The free ferry was managed by a corporation, and was a most useful institution, though its arrangements until the very last day of its existence, in April of the present year, were of rather primitive description, and when seen for the first time by a stranger appeared remarkable enough. On the opposite shores of the Swale stand two brick-built ferry-houses, serving of course as public-houses also, and in the one on the Sheppey side still resides the ancient ferry-master. Just beside each house are seen two stumps of trees firmly rooted in the ground, and round them are still coiled stout cables. In the stream, opposite the railway bridge, lie the now disused ferry-boats; they are of large size, open for the most part, but with a small covered recess at one end, where two or three persons may find shelter from the weather. Their bulk prevented the boats coming very close to the low shore, and therefore a large aperture was cut in one side, beside which floated a platform, which formed a sufficient bridge for horses and carriages to enter, but pedestrians were assisted by the ferry-men. These tough-looking fellows were clad in Guernsey shirts and stout

trousers, and were encased up to their hips in huge sea boots. They bent their backs, and the passengers clapping a hand on their shoulder and seating themselves on their hip, we have seen carried, though full-grown men, two at a time, into the boat. Women and children were carried in the arms as tenderly as babies. When the boat was thus filled, the ferry men hauled on the cables fixed to the opposite shore, and in about five minutes you were on terra firma again. This ride for nothing is now a thing of the past; for the present you are at liberty to walk, or ride, over the eastern half of the railway bridge without payment, but the ferry is the property of the company, and we believe that a toll on both horse and foot will be imposed ere long.

The general aspect of Sheppey, to our eyes at least, is a very pleasant one. The ridge of high land, as we have remarked, commands views from sea to sea. Its highest point is crowned by a church, the mutilated remains of Sexburga's Minster, which is seen from almost every part of the island, carrying the mind back to the times of the Heptarchy, whilst in the low grounds may be seen the numerous smooth green elevations, the coterells, where probably repose many of its Northman destroyers. A double one, of much larger size than the rest, close to the gate that divides Eastchurch from Harty, is a remarkable object from many points. Bright inlets of the sea, here termed fleets, bring hoys and other small sailing vessels far into the southern parts, and a wharf is no uncommon appendage to the farmyard. Well cultivated fields, with handsome timber in the hedges, forming often shady lanes that would delight the painter, are the characteristic of the north of the island. Much of the land is occupied as market gardens, or for growing to contract valuable crops (as canary or mustard) for the London seedsmen. Indeed, Sheppey, wherever arable land is found, is emphatically the region of high farming, and no one but a wealthy tenant can long hold land there. Consequently the farms are yearly getting larger and larger, and holdings of 1,000 acres are not uncommon. As a natural result, the hedges and water-courses are all kept in the best order, the fields are clean, and every farm office testifies to the well-to-do condition of the agriculturist. Steam machinery appears every here and there; the fences and gates and vehicles are kept so freshly painted as to seem always new, and the well-fed horses are ordinarily decorated with coloured fringes to their harness. But better than this, the cottages of the labourers look much more comfortable than is always the case in high-farmed districts. Some modern ones are of brick, but the generality are of wood, which is the common material even of substantial farm-houses. Many of these have a foundation and a few feet of lower wall of brick, but the upper part is of wood, often painted black on one face and white on the other. Several of the farm-houses occupy the site and retain the name of ancient manor-houses; as Neats Court, near Queenborough, once a portion of the dower lands of Henrietta Maria; Dandeley, which belonged to the Ad-

miral, Lord Thomas Seymour; Shurland, near Eastchurch, the stronghold of Sir Robert Shurland, warden of the Cinque Ports in the reign of Edward I., whose remarkable tomb is at Minster; and a fine old mansion, also near Eastchurch, which belonged to Livesay, the regicide, who was twice sheriff of Kent under the Commonwealth.

Farming and fishing are the chief occupations in Sheppey, but one of its old manufactures, that of copperas, which was noticed at Queenborough Castle by Lambarde nearly three centuries ago, is still continued, on a limited scale. Lime-burning is pursued at Queenborough to supply the agriculturists with the needful dressing for their heavy clay soil, and Roman cement is manufactured extensively from the septaria, or masses of indurated clay, that supply the well-known post-pliocene fossils of the island.

It is time to take a very brief survey of the island, parish by parish. While the approach to Sheppey was mainly by water, Sheerness pier was the place usually first arrived at, and the run down the Medway by steamboat, with Upnor Castle, not famous for beauty, on the one hand, and by-and-by Stangate Creek, with its glaring-looking quarantine hulks, on the other, was a pleasant one, taking one as it did among the old three-deckers that lie in ordinary, and which are still noble objects, though this utilitarian age has run brick chimneys up from their portholes. But the iron band of the railway now brings you into the isle at King's Ferry, from Sittingbourne, leaving Milton, the stronghold of Hasting, and Tong Castle, the scene of traditions of Hengist and Rowena and Vortigern, on the right; you see that the central part of the bridge is a drawbridge worked by huge cranks attached to four towers of open iron-work, and soon after you come to a halt at the Queenborough Station, a rather handsome structure of yellow and red brick, which stands on a part of the site of the castle. The railway proceeds, nearly parallel with the sea wall, to Sheerness, and crossing the moat and entering one of the forts within a very few feet of a heavy gun, you find yourself at the station, which is of the same character as that at Queenborough, but much larger.

Of Sheerness we already have said as much as is necessary. Queenborough, then, consists mainly of one street, which bears painful evidence of decay. It may, in time, be revivified by the railway, but at present, many of the houses are empty, though there are a few new ones; the town-hall is shut up, and the public clock persists in indicating 8.35 at all hours of the day. The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a low tower at the west end supposed to be Norman; its outward appearance is deplorable, with a few miserable casement windows let into the roof, and we have never felt tempted to apply for the keys, as we believe there is nothing to repay the trouble of inspecting the interior. The castle, as before said, has disappeared, but its moat and its well remain, the latter a truly valuable matter, as good water is scarce in Sheppey, and is only obtained by boring through two or three hundred feet of the stiff London clay. This want of

water is the great drawback of the island, but where so many other things have been recently improved, it is not probable that such will much longer continue to be the case.

Minster, the next parish, which includes Sheerness, contains a church (SS. Mary and Sexburga) that no antiquary will neglect to visit. It is almost the sole remnant of the foundation of Sexburga, which was subverted by the Northmen, restored by their descendants the Normans, and at the dissolution was granted to the potent Sir Thomas Cheyney. Here are the beautiful Northwood brasses so well known from Messrs. Waller's work, a remarkable effigy of a knight dug up in the churchyard in 1833, and the tomb of Sir Robert Shurland, on which is a figure in armour, and a horse's head projects from the wall above. The animal appears to be swimming, the waves almost touching its nostrils, and the explanation given is, that the figure commemorates a singular event in the career of Sir Robert. He is said to have come to the churchyard of Minster one day, and seen a crowd gathered around a priest beside an open grave. Inquiring the cause, he was told that the priest refused to perform his office without payment, on which the knight drew his sword, at one sweep took off the priest's head, and tumbled him into the grave. Whether service was performed over the two corpses, we are not informed, but it seems the knight retired to his stronghold in Eastchurch, and thus kept out of harm's way for a while until he heard that the king was sailing by the island, when he determined to venture out and solicit pardon. He mounted his favourite horse, galloped down the cliffs, where no one dared to follow him, and spurring his charger into the sea, swam off to the king, who readily promised his pardon on condition of his swimming back again. He reached the shore in safety, and was patting his horse, when a witch approached and told him that the animal which had that day saved his life, would yet cause his death. The knight, as we have seen, was prompt in resolve, and to defeat the prophecy he killed his horse on the spot. Some time after, he was walking on the beach, when he kicked against what he took to be a stone, but it was the skull of his ill-requited charger; he had broken it by the blow, a piece of the bone pierced his foot, and he died, only living time enough to direct that his steed should share his monument with him. The story is old, but it was related, a very short time ago, with every appearance of belief, by the person who shewed the church.

Eastchurch consists mainly of one street, at the west end of which stands the church (All Saints), a handsome structure recently restored, but still girt by a row of neatly-painted water-butts, as mentioned by Hasted, to catch the precious rain water. It contains a stately tomb to the memory of Gabriel Livesay and his wife, the parents of the regicide. It once belonged to the abbey of Dunes, but was transferred to Boxley, as a recompence for entertaining visitors to England of the Cistercian order. Much of this parish is marsh land, and it contains several coterells,

Warden is approached from Eastchurch by a pleasant wooded lane, at the very end of which stands, for the present, the church, dedicated to St. James, a small edifice, that within the last thirty years has been almost rebuilt with stone from Old London bridge, as an inscription over the door testifies. It stands, however, in a most dangerous position, the cliff crumbling away rapidly, and unless some effectual measures are taken, Warden will soon be a second Reculver. We visited it three years ago, when there was a road, and a field with a brick house on it (which, however, had been abandoned as unsafe), between the church and the cliff. In the spring of this year a portion of the cliff gave way, carrying off the field, the road, and one corner of the churchyard, including several elms. Some of these were shattered by the fall, but others we saw quite recently standing upright, and in full health apparently, though they had slipped at least 100 feet from their original position. The Sheppey men, however, have made the best of the accident, as they ordinarily do in such cases, and good root crops are now growing on the displaced soil; the scene altogether is a striking one.

Leysdown is almost as small a village as Warden, and has a church (St. Clement) which is in a very poor condition, standing almost as much exposed, but a substantial-looking parsonage-house is between it and the verge of the cliff. The cliffs soon after disappear, and Shellness is only a low sandy point, where James II. was seized, in sight of a lofty artificial mound, which was doubtless meant to hold in eternal remembrance some eminent warrior, but has failed in its purpose.

Harty has no village; it is merely a collection of large farms, one of which is close to the church. The church (St. Thomas) is a very poor edifice; it once belonged to the abbey of Feversham, and at the dissolution came into the hands of Sir Thomas Cheyney.

Elmley is the busiest-looking part of the district, of course excepting Sheerness. It is mainly grazing land, but of late years an extensive brick and tile factory has been established, the population is three times more numerous than it was twenty years ago, the church has been rebuilt in good taste, and its taper spire is a marked feature all along the Swale. Rather extensive plantations have also been made in the island, as has been done in Harty, but, judging from former experiments, it is asserted that they will not thrive; it is certain that very few trees of any age are to be seen in either of the islands of Harty or Elmley, though they are plentiful enough in the north part of Sheppey.

At the time that Harris published his History of Kent (1719), ecclesiastical affairs appear to have been at a very low ebb in Sheppey. He speaks of the church of Harty having service performed in it only once a month; at Elmley, the church was a ruin, and there were but two houses in the parish, "so that the patrons (All Souls', Oxford) make it a kind of sinecure," service being read only once by each new incumbent, on taking possession.

At Leysdown, the body of the church had fallen, "and only a shed built up for the present celebration of the divine offices." Of Warden, he says,—

"What saint this poor church was dedicated to I cannot find; *quisquis fuit ille deorum;* he seems quite to have deserted this little shrine: for in my perambulation hither I found the door standing open, the church all out of repair, a poor ragged reading-desk, and but half a pulpit."—(p. 327.)

Happily this disgraceful state of things exists no longer, and divine service is performed at all customary times in every church in the island.

Now that Queenborough can be reached in a couple of hours from London, we hope we have shewn sufficient ground to induce many to pay Sheppey a visit. If their views are at all like our own, they will not consider the time ill spent.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN ALGERIA.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL discoveries continue to be made at Constantine, in Algeria. The town architect, whilst having some plaster removed from the eastern side of the minaret of the principal mosque, built about seven centuries back, in the time of the Hafsite dynasty, recently found stones containing two Latin inscriptions which had been built into the minaret at a height of about 50 feet. This discovery affords a presumption that the building had been constructed at least in part of materials coming from the ruins of the ancient monuments of Cirta. The inscription on one of the stones is much mutilated. On the second, the first line is wanting; in the next line is the word RATIONALIS, supposed to be given as the title of some high functionary of Numidia; the same designation has been found in another inscription, but authorities differ as to its precise meaning. The words NVMID (iæ) and MAVRIT (aniæ), and the name VETTIVS FLORENTINVS, are legible. The stones are each 24 inches by 19.

In some excavations in the rue de la Tour at the corner of the rue Belisaire, Constantine, there has been discovered a sphynx in white marble, sixty centimetres high and of equal width. Unfortunately it is not in a very good state of preservation, the head and the end of the paws having been broken. It is of Greek type, and of beautiful execution.

At Cherchell also, in some excavations in the midst of the remains of some large temple, or palace, of marble, (of Juba, himself, perhaps,) four heads of very good style have been dug up, which would seem from their size to have originally occupied a lofty position, as crowning the façade of some gigantic edifice.—*Akhbar of Algiers.*

ROMAN INSCRIBED AND SCULPTURED STONES*.

In the July number of this Magazine reference was made to the Catalogue of the Inscribed and Sculptured Stones of the Roman Period in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Notices of some of these monuments have, from time to time, appeared in our former volumes; but the entire collection is so important and so inadequately known, that it becomes a duty in a periodical which aims at recording the state and progress of our national archæology to draw closer attention to it. The study of general primeval antiquities must necessarily be often more or less speculative; but when the mind of civilised man expresses its thoughts and sentiments in a written lauguage, we leave the perplexing maze of conjecture, tread with confidence the firm paths of history, and enter upon beaten roads with guideposts and milestones which encourage our footsteps and cheer our labours. The stone was lettered for the express purpose of conveying information; and every writer of the words to be incised is, to a certain extent, an historian, compelled by the scanty and stubborn depository of his thoughts to be brief and energetic, and often to compress words of several syllables into one, to ligature letters, invent monograms and characters, and make single letters represent words. Like coins, inscriptions come down to us fresh from the hands of the makers; and although not individually so numerous as to admit of abraded words being read by means of better preserved examples, yet their interpretation is often assisted by known formulæ and by comparison.

The value of these monuments to the historian cannot be estimated too highly. They often correct or explain, and verify the statements of ancient writers. Where written history is silent they frequently contribute information obtainable from no other source; and when they cease, and the light they shed upon the obscurity of the past is withdrawn, the historian is again surrounded with the darkness of primeval antiquity. Camden, Horsley, Hodgson, and a few others, including the author of "The Roman Wall," (the compiler of the Catalogue under notice,) have rendered justice to these memorials; but most of the writers on the early history of this country prove they either have been ignorant of their existence, or have undervalued them as historical materials, the former of the two suppositions being by far the more likely to be correct. The material remains of the Romans which are yet extant in England and Scotland form a mass of facts capable of being moulded into matter for an unwritten chapter in

* "An Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of the Inscribed and Sculptured Stones of the Roman Period belonging to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne." 8vo., 1857.

the history of our native land; and to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and to Dr. Bruce, great credit is due for gathering together and publishing in so useful a form this valuable class of the monuments of their district.

The sculptures and inscriptions to which their Catalogue is a guide have been brought to light at various times along the line of the great Roman Wall which extended from Wallsend on the Tyne, to Bowness on the Solway, a distance estimated at about sixty-eight miles. They have been procured chiefly from the great stations (*castra*) which flanked it on the southern side, and from the smaller intervening posts, the *castella* and watch-towers. Some have come from the few stations on the northern side of the Wall. Almost in every instance the exact spots on which they were found are recorded. On this verification of their respective discoveries and of the circumstances under which they were found depends much, if not all, of their interest; and in this respect the collection contrasts most favourably with those assemblages of similar monuments the modern parentage of which is unknown. If, for example, the stones with dedications to Hadrian had been transported to the south of England, across the Channel, or indeed to any place of custody, and separated from their credentials, their evidence for historical purposes would be worthless. But in the Newcastle museum, with authentic vouchers for their having been taken from the walled stations or forts annexed to the Wall, they become of the highest importance in the discussion of the question "who built the Wall," an inquiry not a little perplexing from the conflicting accounts which ancient historians have given. Their statements are so much at variance one with the other, that they are only to be reconciled or explained by these lapidary documents, which speak a language intelligible to all, and come into court as witnesses free from suspicion, and whose evidence is decisive. These stones, being dedications to Hadrian, had been inserted into the masonry of the *castella*, and they thus prove that Hadrian built them; and being joined to and engrafted into the great Wall itself, these castella also seem to shew that to Hadrian must be assigned the honour of the construction of the entire fortification. In the upper barrier, called the Antonine Wall, which it is certain was thrown up by Antoninus Pius, similar inscriptions abound referring to this emperor, and not to Hadrian. If Severus, as has been usually considered, built the great stone wall of the lower barrier, we should not have found dedications to Hadrian in the *castella*, which it is evident were contemporaneous with the Wall, and which could not have stood without it.

For the further consideration of this interesting question the numerous inscriptions of the time of Severus and Caracalla must be examined. They extend over the entire chain of the Wall and its outworks. But while those of Hadrian mention no re-edifications, the memorials of the later emperors constantly refer to reparations and reconstructions, such as—"The first

cohort of the Vangiones restored, from the ground, this gate with the walls, dilapidated through age;" "The second cohort of the Astures restored, from the ground, the granary (of the station Æsica), which, owing to age, had fallen down." There are many others, of a very different kind, both of the time of Hadrian and of that of Severus, which are also of consequence to the settlement of this disputed point; but their testimony would have been invalidated or weakened had not the particulars of their discovery been detailed and authenticated.

By the same careful localisation of the inscriptions we are enabled to identify the names of the stations with those assigned them in the *Notitia;* and know at certain periods the names of the troops by which they were garrisoned, and some of the public works they constructed: their arsenals, storehouses, baths, and temples are revealed to us, the remains of many of which may yet be traced by those who have had opportunity and taste to study these attractive monuments where alone they can be properly studied, in their own wild and romantic birthplace and home. At Segedunum, now Wallsend, we meet with a cohort of the Lingones, a people of Gaul mentioned by Cæsar, Tacitus, and other ancient writers. Other cohorts were distributed in stations on the north and south of the Wall. In one instance they are associated with Lollius Urbicus, the legate of Antoninus Pius, under whose superintendence, we learn from Capitolinus, the upper barrier, or wall of Antonine, was constructed. At Benwell and at Great Chesters (Condercum and Æsica) we find the Astures, from Spain, precisely as they are located in the *Notitia.* A little further on, at Cilurnum, (Chesters,) an *ala* of the same foreigners leaves a memorial of its having restored a temple in the reign of Elagabalus. As it expressly states the building had become dilapidated through age, it must have been built long anterior to the reign of Severus. Here also a tribune of the first cohort of the Vangiones, from Belgic Gaul, together with his wife, erected a sepulchral stone to their daughter; and here, for the first time, a record of the Aquitani has lately been discovered. We may here step aside and refer to one of the very many inscriptions alluded to by Dr. Bruce not in the possession of the antiquaries of Newcastle, but in safe custody, close at hand, and accessible. It affords a striking illustration of their historical value, of the importance of preserving those discovered, and of the prospect of increasing the collection by well-directed researches; while at the same time it proves that the archæologist should not restrict himself to the narrow home-field of exploration, but should seek for and welcome information wherever it may present itself.

Some years since a long and interesting inscription was found at Vieux in Normandy, once the capital of the Viducasses. It includes a copy of a letter from Claudius Paulinus, imperial legate and proprætor of Britain. Now, until lately, no record had been found in England of any proprætor of this name. But the excavations made at High Rochester, on the site of

he station Bremenium, disclosed among others an inscription recording the dedication to Elagabalus of a *ballistarium*, by a cohort of the Varduli, during the proprætorship of Tiberius Claudius Paulinus, unquestionably the same person who is mentioned so conspicuously in the Vieux monument [b].

At Procolitia the Batavi who acted so important a part in Britain under Agricola have left their name, in the reign of Maximinus; and there we find them when the *Notitia* was compiled, *ultra Arcadii Honoriique tempora.* More numerous are the inscriptions relating to their colleagues the Tungri, at Housesteads, which Dr. Stukely called "the Tadmor of Britain." At the next station, Little Chesters, a close correspondence continues between the garrisons mentioned in inscriptions and their names as placed in the *Notitia.* But further on, at Caervoran, (Magna,) we observe the Hamii, archers, who are not mentioned, or at least not so designated, by ancient writers. They set up an altar to Fortune for the health of Lucius Ælius, the adopted son of Hadrian. Hodgson very rationally considered they were from Apameia, in Syria. This city in the middle ages was called *Fâmieh*, which is an approach to what we may well believe the popular pronunciation of the word by the Roman auxiliaries. Hodgson's conjecture is further supported by the mention in the *Notitia* of the first cohort of the Apameni, which was quartered in Egypt. The next great station, Amboglanna, has furnished no less than between thirty and forty inscriptions commemorative of the Dacians surnamed Ælian from Hadrian; and Tetrician from Tetricus, who was invested with the imperial attributes and power by the army in Gaul and Britain. In the stations further to the west are found Varduli, Nervii, Gauls, Spaniards, and other auxiliaries to the regular British legions, shewing a vast numerical strength maintained in full force over the entire period of the Roman domination in Britain to protect the province against the barbarians of the North. The expence of this permanent military occupation must have been enormous; and from it we can form an estimate of the value of the yearly exports to Rome which compensated the imperial government for such gigantic exertions and sacrifices. The native British states to the south of the Wall, it must be understood, were, however, in a state of voluntary subjection or alliance; and we find some of them, on the authority of the same lapidary evidence, contributing their share in the labour of building the great mural barrier.

The religious feelings of a population composed of elements so widely different, but amalgamated and kept in harmony by Roman discipline, may naturally be expected to take a motley hue; and as the Roman governors tolerated all forms of worship, we find the widest latitude prevailed. Every nation or people worshipped its favourable deity; every

[b] Collectanea Antiqua, vol. ii. p. 92; and Archæologia Æliana, new series, vol. i. p. 78.

individual was free to make his own selection; and, accordingly, everywhere the inscriptions reflect a luxuriant development of religious sentiment in the most capricious and diversified forms. A military tribune expresses his creed in iambics which are rendered as follows:—

"The Virgin in her celestial seat overhangs the Lion,
Producer of corn, Inventress of night, Foundress of cities;
By which functions it has been our good fortune to know the deities.
Therefore the same *Virgin* is the mother of the gods, is Peace, is Virtue, is Ceres.
Is the Syrian goddess, poising life and laws in a balance,
The constellation beheld in the sky hath Syria sent forth
To Lybia to be worshipped; thence have all of us learnt it:
Thus hath understood, overspread by thy protecting influence,
Marcus Cæcilius Donatinus, a war-faring
Tribune in *the office of* prefect, by the bounty of the emperor."

This was discovered at the station where the Hamii from Syria were quartered, and where an inscription to the goddess Hamia was found, which was communicated to our Magazine above a century ago[c]. If we admit that the Hamii were from Apameia, it is easy to understand the name of this Syrian divinity, and why her altar was set up at Magna. The worship of another Eastern deity, Mithras, had also become popular in the north of Britain, as numerous inscriptions testify, as well as the remains of temples and sculptured representations of the symbols and personifications under which the mysteries of the deity were placed before the eye of the multitude. Still more popular was the worship of the mother goddesses (*Deæ matres*) under a variety of forms, sometimes surnamed from places and countries, and not unfrequently addressed as the Domestic Mothers; nor must we lose sight of the remarkable altar (in the cellar of the Society of Antiquaries) inscribed LAMIIS TRIBVS, "to the three Lamiæ," found at Benwell. It is curious, also, to see that while the higher divinities are recognised, they are associated with a host of subordinate gods and goddesses named obviously from localities, but some of which it is difficult to identify or appropriate.

No traveller who journeys to Italy through France, and in his road examines the monuments of antiquity, can fail to observe the gradual increase of inscriptions and sculptures shewing the progressive spread of Christianity towards the north of Europe. But he will only detect these peculiar evidences after he has crossed the Channel. Dr. Bruce remarks that "we are surprised to find no trace of Christianity in the lapidarian treasure-house of the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Many of the altars, judging from the rudeness of their style and the character of their lettering, belong to the latest period of Roman occupation. Judging from the evidence before us, it would appear that, although Christianity may have been introduced into this island in the apostolic age, or very soon after, it was long before the whole mass of the people, at least in these Northern parts,

[c] See GENT. MAG., March, 1752, p. 108.

were leavened with the vitalizing principles of the Gospel. The struggle between light and darkness prevailed long before it was fully day."

The inscribed and sculptured Roman stones already collected in the museum of Newcastle-upon-Tyne amount to 162. But it must not be supposed that they comprise all which are yet extant from the line of the great Wall. Very many more are preserved in private custody in Northumberland and in the adjoining counties, while some have been transported to distant places; and not a few, it is feared, in times past have been dissociated from the locality and from all record of their discovery. Although those in existence and accessible with some little trouble must amount to some hundreds, they can be but a small portion of the original number. The work of their destruction began at an early period, and for many centuries they shared the fate of the Wall itself, and were broken up to help build churches and houses, and to serve the various purposes for which hewn stone is useful. Even almost down to the present day these last strongholds of Roman power in Britain were resorted to as convenient quarries by the village mason, and by farmers for draining and walling. We read of inscribed mile-stones cut in two to form gate-posts, of altars cut in halves to form stepping-stones, of dedications degraded to the service of the farm-house, and imperial memorials doing a debased duty in pig-styes. The wonder is, indeed, that so many have survived through so many centuries, so many sources of mutilation and destruction. Something is due to the material itself, which was selected with judgment and a perfect knowledge of its capacity for duration; not indiscriminately, as in after ages.

But the historical student, and all those who can properly estimate the extrinsic value of these stones, have yet much to hope for. They may be assured that others, and many others, remain yet entombed in and around the stations which have remained desolate, and the ruins of which have been concealed by the accumulated earth of ages from the eye and hand of man. The excavations made at High Rochester by the Duke of Northumberland, at Chesters and at Housesteads by Mr. John Clayton, and at Birdoswald by Mr. Potter, have led to the discovery of some of the most perfect and most valuable inscriptions and sculptures, and justify the conviction that in many of the unexplored stations similar remains lie buried to reward (may it be at no distant day) the patriotic exertions of some zealous and intelligent investigator. The entire district of the Wall, from sea to sea, is fertile in subterranean antiquities. It is the very ground upon which the Duke of Northumberland, with the best of feeling, invited the Society of Antiquaries to place itself at the head of researches the expense of which was to be defrayed by his Grace. This munificent offer never even reached the body of the Society; it expired abortive in the Council-room. But far better, in such cases, is individual action, when directed by intelligence as well as by perseverance and enthusiasm: in the

many, too, are conflicting interests, opposing opinions, and the deadweight of apathy dragging upon the quick spirit of action which prompts the unshackled mind and keeps it steadily to its purpose.

We cannot take leave of this unpretending Catalogue of fifty pages without commending the pains bestowed upon it by its learned editor, who has so well qualified himself for the task. It is with much pleasure we are given to understand that a more extensive list is being compiled by him, including the whole of the inscriptions discovered in the Wall district, some of which have never yet been published.

HERALDRY FOUNDED ON FACTS[a].

SOME nine years ago Mr. Planché, then a Pursuivant of Arms of his own creation, as he frankly owned, published an amusing if not useful book, in which he endeavoured to establish as facts, (1.) "that Heraldry appears as a science at the commencement of the thirteenth century, and that though armorial bearings had been in existence undoubtedly for some time previous, no precise date has yet been discovered for their first assumption;" (2.) "that in their assumption the object of the assumers was, not, as it has been so generally asserted and believed, to record any achievement or to symbolize any virtue or qualification, but simply to distinguish their persons and properties; to display their pretensions to certain honours or estates; attest their alliances or acknowledge their feudal tenures;" (3) that legends giving the origin of certain coats of arms are inventions of a late period; and (4) that the real value of heraldry is confined to its use as a help to genealogical investigations. He has since become a member of Heralds' College, and though his theory has not the sanction of the head of the Corporation, nor much acceptance elsewhere, he adheres to it, in all its branches. He has lately issued a new edition of his work, in which he has availed himself of the hints of a "courteous critic" in the "Journal of the Archæological Institute" for March, 1852, to supply some deficiencies, as well as to add such information as his own inquiries have since supplied him with. The work, too, has a showy coloured frontispiece representing the Garter plate of John, duke of Somerset, from St. George's, Windsor, which strikes us as more trim and shapely than the original, but we speak under correction, from memory only.

Among the additions, we notice remarks on Tinctures, exculpating *Tenné* from the charge of being a mark of shame; a dissertation on Marks of Cadency; an expression of opinion on the origin of Quartering; and a defence of his heresy, as we conceive, regarding Richard, earl of Cornwall and Poitou. We have described the arms of this prince as consisting of the bezants of Cornwall borne as a border to Poitou[b], in accordance with the view of Sandford, and we are not shaken in our faith by being again told that the "bezants" were not bezants at all, but peas, (*poix*,) the arms of *Poi*ctou.

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[a] "The Pursuivant of Arms; or Heraldry founded on Facts. By J. R. Planché, Rouge Croix. New edition, with Additions and Corrections." (London: Hardwick.)

[b] GENT. MAG., Jan. 1860, p. 12.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

June 21. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

Through the courtesy, on the one hand, of the various city companies and aldermen hereafter enumerated, and through the exertions on the other hand of the Director, and of Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P., W. S. Walford, Esq. and J. J. Howard, Esq. Fellows of the Society, the apartments of the Society presented this evening a spectacle of unusual brilliancy, and an assemblage of unusual magnitude. According to notice previously given, the exhibition made this evening was to consist of "Plate, and other objects of interest" belonging to various city companies, and to the wards of the city of London. The companies which responded to the appeal made to them on behalf of the Society were the Worshipful Companies of Armourers and Braziers, of Carpenters, of Plasterers, and of Wax-chandlers. The exhibition made by each and all of these companies would have been of little interest, and of less use, if it had not been illustrated by the very valuable remarks of Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., F.S.A., which gave as complete a running commentary on the objects exhibited as was compatible with the narrow limits of time and the wide range of subjects at Mr. Morgan's disposal. The Worshipful Company of Armourers would seem, as Mr. Morgan remarked, to have buckled on their armour to some purpose, possessing as they do an unusually large quantity of plate anterior to the Restoration, a fact of rare occurrence. Among the more interesting articles sent by them to Somerset House may be mentioned a mazer-bowl given to the Company between the years 1460 and 1483 by Evererd Frere. The bowl bore inscriptions round the edge, the foot, the four lateral bands, and in the interior.

In the course of some remarks on the use of wooden bowls generally, Mr. MORGAN stated that the word *mazer* meant "speckled," (from the fact of such bowls being generally made of the speckled knots of maple-wood,) and was etymologically the same word as "measles," so-called from the

appearance presented by the skin. Another curious cup and cover, given by John Richmond about 1560, bore the following inscription:—

> ✠ pra for John Richmond Jentylman Cetisn and
> Armerar of London and Eme and Jesabel his wyves.

Other cups bore the dates of "before 1560," 1574, "before 1581," 1581, 1598, "before 1598," 1604, 1608, 1621, 1622, 1626, 1631, 1633, 1648, 1665, 1673, 1698. They were composed of a mazer-bowl (as named above), three tankards, eleven cups and covers, seventeen miscellaneous cups, one nut, one owl-pot, and one pot parcel-gilt. Along with these the Worshipful Company of Armourers exhibited one salt and cover of extreme beauty, twenty-five ancient spoons, one head of beadle's staff, the forbidden gauntlet (temp. Henry VIII.), a grant of arms and nine ancient deeds, of which four dated from Edward III., one from Richard II., one from Henry V., two from Edward IV., and one from Henry VII.

The Worshipful Company of Carpenters exhibited four beautiful silver-gilt cups and covers given to that Company by sundry masters and wardens in the years 1611, 1612, and 1628. Some amusement was excited by the exhibition of a posset-cup belonging to the same Company, the purposes for which such a cup could have been intended not being readily apparent. From the same quarter came four of the caps technically called "garlands," which were worn by the masters and wardens, and which bore the date of 1561. A grant of arms by William Hawkeslowe Clarencieux, dated Nov. 24, 6 Edw. IV.; a court book, commencing in the year 1533; a head of beadle's staff, dated 1725, and an ancient oak carving, with date 1579 and the name and device of Thomas Harper, Master in that year, completed the list of objects exhibited by the Worshipful Company of Carpenters.

The Worshipful Company of Ironmongers contributed, as their share of the exhibition, a pair of reversed hour-glass salt-cellars of the early part of the sixteenth century; a silver-gilt tankard; a loving cup, bearing the arms of Lane; a flat saucer-shaped mazer-bowl, with a silver-gilt rim bearing an inscription in honour of the Blessed Virgin; a cocoa-nut cup fitted as a hanap; the state-pall, or herse-cloth of the company; the master's garland, with the arms and crest of the company beautifully enamelled; and a collection of old deeds, among which was a charter from Edward IV. Along with these objects of older date was exhibited a work of by no means inferior interest,—to wit, the first and third volumes of the manuscript of the History of the Company, by John Nicholl, Esq., F.S.A. It is of this MS. that the published volume is an epitome; the latter, however, gives but a very feeble idea of the extraordinary industry and taste which its author has displayed.

The Worshipful Company of Plasterers submitted for exhibition a silver cup with two handles, the Company's arms embossed thereon; another silver cup, the gift of the late Alderman Kelly; a silver pint mug; a small silver bowl; a silver bell dated 1647; two ancient dessert spoons; the

arms of the Company in silver, surmounted by the Holy Virgin and Child; and a grant of arms, dated 1546.

The Worshipful Company of Waxchandlers exhibited a charter dated 1483, 1st Richard III.; a grant of arms dated February, 1484; another grant of arms dated 1536; a silver spoon dated 1653; and a grace-cup and cover presented to the Company in 1683.

Numerous as are the objects which have been named above, they do not complete the list of treasures displayed this evening at the Society's apartments. With one or two exceptions all the aldermen of the twenty-six wards of the city of London favoured the Society with the loan of the maces belonging to their respective wards. It was probably the first time these maces had found themselves lying together on the same table, and for aught we know it may be the last. Nor was this all: with a courtesy which every Fellow of the Society could not fail to appreciate, the Lord Mayor kindly allowed the corporation mace—a very giant among pigmies—to be exhibited along with the mace belonging to his own individual ward. The mayoralty mace, of the time of George II., now about 120 years old, received special commendation: Mr. Morgan referred to it as perhaps the finest example of the kind either in ancient or modern plate existing at the present day. The Carpenters' mace he also noticed as a fine work of art. Several of the City Ward maces he stated were the work of Paul Lemere, a celebrated goldsmith. The most ancient in fashion were those with a simple coronal without a raised crown at the top, but this is not an infallible test, as at the Restoration, when the arched crown was first used, several of the old City maces received that addition. The Aldersgate mace was singular in its construction, as it unscrewed, and formed a loving cup on festive occasions. We should not omit stating that the wards of Aldersgate and of Bassishaw exhibited each of them a cup of exquisite beauty.

We regret that we are unable to give more than this hasty enumeration. Mr. Morgan's remarks, having been delivered on the spur of the moment, needed the pen of a short-hand writer for their preservation. We can but say they were well worth preserving. It only remains to add that special thanks were returned by the Society for the kind courtesy with which these Companies and Aldermen of the city of London had responded to the appeal. The session could not have closed under more brilliant auspices.

CONGRESS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT GLOUCESTER.

July 17 *to* 24.

THE Annual Meeting of the Institute was held this year at Gloucester, under the presidency of Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE. The patrons were the Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire (Earl Ducie) and the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The Rev. C. Y. Crawley acted as Secretary to the Local Committee, of which the Mayor of Gloucester was Chairman.

A temporary Museum was formed in the College School, under the care of Mr. A. W. Franks, and gave much satisfaction to all visitors.

On the walls of the chapter-house of the cathedral upwards of 100 rubbings of monumental brasses, illustrative of the changes of costume, &c., of the middle ages, were exhibited by the Rev. H. Haines. One side of the room was devoted to examples from Gloucestershire.

The attendance on the Congress was good, particularly of archæologists from somewhat distant quarters, but it comprised hardly so many of the local clergy and gentry as had been expected.

Tuesday, July 17. OPENING MEETING.

The President took the chair at the Corn Exchange, where the Institute was cordially welcomed by the Mayor and Corporation, the Lord Bishop, and the High Sheriff; Captain Guise, the President of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, invited them to join the body over which he presided in an excursion to Chepstow and its vicinity, and Mr. Gambier Parry requested them to meet his guest the Bishop at Highnam Court.

The noble Chairman, after acknowledging the congratulations which had been given, said it was clear if persons wished to have any but a superficial knowledge of our history and the manners of the past, they must to some degree be archæologists. Old coins had often afforded most important evidence, and subjects of chronology and history had often been verified by their means, though at one time it was the fashion to ridicule them and treat them with contempt. The High Sheriff and other gentlemen had referred to the richness of this county and city in objects of archæological interest; and it required only a superficial knowledge of local antiquities to be aware that no county possessed more interesting remains, whether of the Roman occupation or of the works of our mediæval ancestors. The county of Gloucester was also connected with many most interesting families in our feudal records; and he hoped some interesting papers would be read illustrating the domestic manners of those times. Reference had been made to the restorations going on at the cathedral; and the labours of the archæologist were no doubt of the greatest possible value in guiding the hand of the artist in restoring those parts of an ancient building which time or neglect had brought to ruin, and he trusted this assistance would be given to the fullest extent in carrying out the restorations. From what he had seen they appeared to have been done most judiciously. There was the greatest necessity for care in what were called restorations, many of which he feared were done so recklessly as to destroy all evidence of ancient art, and to mingle the modern with the ancient in such a manner, that the building became little more

than a modern one. He trusted, however, a better spirit was now come over us. He next referred to the project which it was said the chapter of Worcester entertained of removing the Guesten Hall, one of the most venerable buildings attached to the cathedral of that city, which he denounced, and expressed a hope that the hand of the vandal would be stayed.

Mr. Freeman then made some remarks on the architectural antiquities of Gloucester and Gloucestershire, preparatory to an examination of the smaller buildings of the city. The county, he said, speaking more particularly of the parts south of Gloucester, as best known to himself, is remarkable for the great variety to be found in its buildings. There is not, as in some districts, any one prevalent style, but there is abundance of good work of all dates. The excursions of the Institute would doubtless give the members an opportunity of seeing some of the most remarkable examples, such as the Anglo-Saxon Church at Deerhurst, unique as a dated and, he believed, undisputed example of the reign of Edward the Confessor, the small Norman conventual Church of Leonard Stanley, the beautiful series of Early English capitals at Berkeley and Slymbridge, and the Decorated work in the castle at Beverston. The Transitional and Early English work in this county is often of a peculiar character common to Gloucestershire with the neighbouring districts of Somersetshire and South Wales. This can nowhere be better studied than at Slymbridge, a visit to which place might almost serve as a substitute for a visit to Llandaff. Decorated work is common, and is often of a rich sort adorned with ball-flower, as in the south aisle of Gloucester Cathedral. In the southern part of the county the Perpendicular often approaches to the character of the variety usual in Somersetshire, but it seldom fully equals the best examples in that county. In the city of Gloucester the Perpendicular is of another kind and is very inferior. The speaker then went on to his more immediate subject, the smaller ecclesiastical remains in the city.

The city of Gloucester was rich in monastic establishments. Besides the great mitred abbey of St. Peter, which would be fully explained by Professor Willis, there was the Priory of St. Oswald, of which he believed no traces remained, in the city, and the Priory of Llanthony in its immediate neighbourhood. The programme which had been put forth spoke of the "picturesque ruins" of Llanthony Priory. In this he could not help thinking there was some little confusion between the Gloucester Llanthony and the original Llanthony in Monmouthshire. Of the latter indeed most truly "picturesque ruins" remain, but, placed as they are in a deep gorge of the Black Mountain, they hardly come within the scope of a Gloucester meeting, though they ought to form a principal object in one held at Abergavenny or Hereford. But at the Gloucester Llanthony there was really nothing amounting to "picturesque ruins;" all traces of the church and the other principal buildings had vanished; there were merely a fragment of a gateway and the ruins of an ancient barn, well worthy of study by any who are particularly interested in barns, but to which he should not propose to lead the whole of the company. The history of Llanthony is very singular. The original house in the Marches of Wales was founded in 1108; but the brethren disliked their solitary and desolate position, exposed to the inroads of the wild Welshmen, and in 1136 the Gloucester Llanthony was founded, to which the original house in Monmouthshire became subordinate, and was at last altogether united to it in the reign of Edward IV.*

Of the existing minor remains at Gloucester by far the most important are the portions still remaining of the monasteries of the Grey and Black Friars. The churches of the mendicant orders form a class by themselves, widely differing both from parochial churches and from those of the elder monasteries. These orders arose in the thirteenth century, and were perhaps the most important instance of that power of "rejuvenescence," as it has been called,

* See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1855, p. 103.

in the monastic system, which, whenever existing orders were becoming rich, idle, and useless, was sure to produce new ones, in the fervour of youth, to do the work which they were beginning to neglect. Such a movement produced the Cistercians in the twelfth century, the Jesuits in the sixteenth, and the Franciscans and Dominicans in the thirteenth. They professed, and in their first stage they practised, a far more rigid and mortified life than the elder monks, including entire abnegation of all property for the corporation as well as for the individual, and especial devotion to the duty of preaching. Their houses and churches, as might be expected, differ widely in their architectural character from those of the elder orders. The arrangement of the monastic buildings is different, and the churches follow a totally different type. The subject is a very curious one, which Mr. Freeman said he had never seen treated elsewhere, but to which he had given a good deal of attention for several years. He had seen several instances both in England and Aquitaine, but the great country for Friars' churches was Ireland, where a very large number remain, as also a very large number of *small* monastic churches of other orders to contrast with them. With a very little attention, Mr. Freeman said, the observer might learn to say, "This church is Benedictine or Cistercian," and "that is Franciscan or Dominican;" and he hoped that, with further study, he might learn to do, what as yet he could not do, distinguish a Benedictine church from a Cistercian and a Franciscan from a Dominican. As yet, he must take the elder and younger orders respectively as two wholes. The churches of the elder orders, he continued, though differing infinitely in date, size, and richness, have still much in common among themselves. To go no further, the vast majority of them, great and small, are, in England and Ireland at least, cross churches with central towers. There is at least thus much of resemblance between the mitred abbey of Gloucester and its humble dependency at Leonard Stanley. When of any size, they commonly have regular aisles and clerestory in the nave, and, in buildings admitting it, a triforium; they have also commonly regular aisles, sometimes a collection of chapels, about the choir. A certain character of dignity and massiveness commonly pervades the whole building. The Friars' churches are something very different. They are often large and handsome, but in ground-plan and character they are utterly unlike those of the elder houses. The church is long and narrow; the regular cross form does not occur; the desecrated church called St. Andrew's Hall, at Norwich, was the only example Mr. Freeman had yet seen with regular aisles and clerestory to the nave, and a triforium he had never seen at all. But a single aisle or a single transept is very common, and sometimes the single transept is very large, especially in a Friary at Kilkenny, where the south transept, now used as a Roman Catholic church, is much larger than the nave. The choir seems to be always without aisles; in Ireland, as far as Mr. Freeman knew, it was always, and in England commonly, flat-ended, but the ruined one at Winchelsea has an apse. The original churches of the thirteenth century were without towers, and had long unbroken ranges of lancets along both nave and choir. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries tall, narrow, slender towers were very commonly inserted between the nave and the choir, and new churches were built after the same type, as at Kilconnel, co. Galway. In England the tower sometimes had a hexagonal top, as the one now standing solitary at King's Lynn. At Norwich the tower has fallen down, but by putting together the choir and nave at Norwich and the tower at Lynn, the whole building may be recovered. There are other good English examples in a desecrated choir at Chichester, and the present church of Christ's College, Brecon, but in Ireland they are thick upon the ground. Those which Mr. Freeman had seen in the south of France resembled the English and Irish examples in their unbroken length and the absence of regular aisles and transepts, but in that country those characteristics were

not distinctive of Friars' churches, being found also in many cathedral, parochial, and elder monastic buildings. The Aquitanian examples also had, like the other French churches, apses and vaulted roofs, features so rare in England, and in Ireland, it would seem, altogether unknown.

The perambulation of the city then began with a visit to St. Mary de Crypt, where Mr. Parker made some remarks on the schoolhouse attached to the church. This is of the time of Henry VIII., and though not very remarkable, is a fair example of that period, and Mr. Parker said it was too good to be destroyed, as was threatened.

Mr. Freeman then made some brief remarks on the church. It is a cross church of various dates, the earliest part a Norman doorway in the west front, agreeing very well with the statement that it was founded by Robert Chichester, Bishop of Exeter from 1128 to 1150. The church is remarkable, as shewing how the complete cruciform effect may be produced, where the transepts have hardly any projection on the ground-plan. There is, however, an unpleasant want of repose about the building as a whole, and the tower especially seems, in the general view of the city, to thrust itself into a sort of vain rivalry with that of the cathedral. The arcades of the choir are very singular, the eastern arch on each side being blank, and the pier between the other two dividing in a strange way, (like a Y turned upside down,) to allow of a doorway in the stone screen on each side. Something analogous may be seen among the various shifts by which the vault is introduced in the choir and transepts of the cathedral. The mark of a cannon-ball which struck the east end of the church during the siege in 1643, was shewn by some of the party, and many members expressed a wish to get rid of the monstrous stove under the central tower, with which the church is at present disfigured.

The next point was the Grey Friars, or Franciscan church, just east of St. Mary de Crypt. This house was founded by Thomas, Lord Berkeley, before the year 1268, but the existing portions are all of Perpendicular date, and the church and other buildings are spoken of as having been "new builded" at the time of the suppression. Mr. Freeman here shewed how completely the building agreed with the common type of the Friars' churches, and how completely different it is from either a parish church or a Benedictine abbey. The nave and north aisle still remain, though desecrated, and frightfully disfigured by being cut up into several houses. They form two perfectly equal bodies, with separate gables, of seven bays, with large Perpendicular windows between buttresses, which must have formed a most noble range. East of the nave is a very small fragment, most probably part of a slender central tower between the nave and the choir. It could not well be part of the choir itself, because it contains the jamb of a window whose head must have gone far higher than the walls of the nave, and so could hardly have been anywhere but in a tower. Also, just east of the arch into the nave, are signs of a doorway, which looks much more like a tower than a choir. The tower seems to have been vaulted. Inside the houses, parts of the old roof with queen-posts, and of the arcade, can be made out, but they offer nothing remarkable. The cloister roof can be traced on the south side of the nave, and some of the domestic buildings running parallel to the church were removed only a few years back.

Mr. Freeman then led the party to the Black Friars, or Dominican monastery, to the west of St. Mary de Crypt. Here, though the whole is sadly desecrated and mutilated, the whole arrangements can easily be made out, the buildings remaining on all four sides of the cloister square. The monastery was founded by King Henry III. and Sir Stephen de Herneshull, about 1239, and enlarged in 1290, and work of both dates remains. Mr. Freeman said that the church, which occupies the north side of the square, had so completely lost all ecclesiastical character, that he had found several people unwilling to believe that it ever had been a church at all. The building on the west

side of the square was often thought to have been the church, but it seemed rather to have been the refectory. The beautiful triplet at the south end had probably been taken for the east window. The building on the south side seemed to have been the dormitory. These were not the positions which these several buildings would have in a Benedictine house, but probably the Friars differed from the elder orders as much in the arrangement of their domestic buildings as in the architecture of their churches. That the northern building was the church was evident, 1st, from its direction east and west; 2ndly, from an arch still to be seen on the south side, evidently part of an internal arcade, and with the corbels of the aisle roof above it; 3rdly, from a piscina which might be seen inside, seemingly in a small chapel formed in the aisle. The present appearance of the building was owing to a certain Sir Thomas Bell, who obtained a grant of the monastery at the Dissolution. He immediately built himself a mansion, and set up a large factory, in which he employed many hands. It was clear that Sir Thomas formed his mansion out of the church, which he shortened at both ends, and so altered it in detail as to give it the look of a specimen of the domestic architecture of the sixteenth century, instead of the ecclesiastical architecture of the thirteenth. A few details, however, still survived, as the original corbel-table on the north side, and the marks on the south of a window set in a dormer-gable over the cloister roof, like those at Malmesbury, Leominster, and Brecon.

Mr. Parker then explained the domestic buildings, of which we hope to give some account in our next number; want of space compels us to defer it for the present.

A number of the members were then admitted by the occupant of the church into the cellar, which Mr. Freeman had not before visited, and where further proof of its ecclesiastical character was at once found. The bases of the pillars exist in many places; but, unlike its Franciscan neighbour, with its single aisle as large as the nave, it appears that the Dominican church had a narrow aisle on each side. It may therefore very likely have had a clerestory, like St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich.

The party then went to St. Nicholas parish church, where some remarks were made by Mr. Freeman. There is a tradition mentioned by Fosbroke, that the church was built by King John. Part of it, viz., the south doorway and the Norman pier-arches in the western part, must be older than his time, but the greater part of the building might very well be work of his reign; so that, whatever may be the evidence for the tradition, there is at least nothing intrinsically absurd in it. The south aisle has a row of Perpendicular windows inserted in Early English openings. Probably the original windows were couplets, and the two arches have been thrown into one, using up the old moulded stones, and leaving the outer jamb on each side untouched. There are also some good floriated capitals of the same date, two very large squints to the high altar, and an early western gallery. The western tower has an imperfect spire. This is not uncommon in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, as at Minchinhampton, Yatton, Shepton-Mallet, and St. Mary Redcliffe, while Mr. Freeman said he knew of only one example elsewhere, namely, that of Naseby in Northamptonshire. Sometimes the spire seems to have been left imperfect, and sometimes to have had the top destroyed. The latter seems to have been the case at St. Nicholas.

Evening Meeting.

This was held in the Tolsey, under the presidency of A. W. Franks, Esq. The Rev. W. C. Lukis, F.S.A., read a paper on the Bell-founders of Gloucester. The Gloucester bell-foundry, he said, was in existence so early as the reign of Edward II., and was conducted by a master-founder, whose reputation spread far and wide. The monks of Ely, in the 19th Edward III., sent for "Master John of Gloucester," to make for them a peal of four monster bells, for the octagon lantern, then a new feature in church architecture. The tower in which they were placed was

the work of Alan de Walsingham, then sacrist, afterwards prior. The largest of these bells weighed no less than 3 tons 56 lbs. They were cast by Master John at Ely. The collection from long distances of so large a quantity of metal over the bad roads of that period must have been a work of immense difficulty. With all our grand ideas about Big Bens, and all the appliances of modern days, we have to sit at the feet of such a skilled master as John of Gloucester.

John Sandre succeeded John of Gloucester, and Mr. Lukis said he had little doubt but that the second bell of the present peal at the cathedral, by the inscription which it bore, was the work of John Sandre. A seal bearing his name, and a token of his craft in the shape of a laver pot, surmounted with a bell, was, he believed, found in the Thames some years since. Mr. Albert Way fixed its date at about 1400.

The next bell-founder in Gloucester of whom we had any record was William Henshaw; and although he had left the portraitures of his two wives in brass at St. Michael's Church, campanologists were disappointed at not finding any effigy of himself.

A further gap occurred between Henshaw and Abraham Rudhall, whose family for several generations carried on the business of the foundry. They were founders from about 1626 to 1828,—at least we met with the initials A. R. in 1626 and 1640. About 1828 the bell-founding ceased in that family, when Mr. Mears took up the Gloucester business. If the inscriptions upon bells afford a correct exponent of master-founders' principles, Gloucester may be proud of such citizens as the Rudhalls, for they appeared to be well-wishers of their Church, sovereign, and country, and lovers of peace and order. From the inscription on the first or treble bell of St. Mary le Crypt, he found that in 1749 Abraham Rudhall was the churchwarden of that parish, in which year he cast that, as well as the second bell. The paper concluded by some remarks on the characteristics of the age in which our early bells were cast, and the loyalty and devotion of the founders.

At the conclusion of the paper, the Chairman said the seal of Sandre of Gloucester was most probably of an earlier date than 1400, and might indeed belong to 1330, and therefore it was not at all improbable that John of Gloucester and John Sandre were the same individual.

There were also read papers by the Rev. Samuel Lysons, on the history of Richard Whittington, in which the renowned Mayor of London was maintained to have been a Gloucestershire man, and his history as usually told was said to be "true in its main points, cat and all." A third paper, by J. J. Powell, Esq., was on the Ancient Commerce of Gloucester. It gave much prominence to the fact that in Domesday-book Gloucester is styled a city, while London is only called a burg, and traced the introduction, increase, and eventual decline of various branches of commerce and manufactories,—various quarrels with Bristol, to which city Gloucester was long considered subordinate,—and the great increase of the trade of the city that had resulted from the formation of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, which was opened in 1827.

Wednesday, July 18.

The morning was occupied at the Tolsey in reading papers. The first was one by the Rev. J. L. Petit, on

TEWKESBURY ABBEY CHURCH.

This fine old building, which might worthily rank among our English cathedrals, has some unique points of architectural interest. Though it received important alterations in the fourteenth century, it presents little change from the primitive Norman arrangement. It has much in common with Gloucester Cathedral. At no period during the prevalence of mediæval architecture were the proportions and composition of important churches finer than when the early Norman style flourished in England, and the still earlier Romanesque on the Continent.

The central tower of Tewkesbury is perhaps one of the grandest ever designed in the Romanesque period. There is greater variety of form in the towers found on the Continent than in those of England, the octagon being frequently used, and often crowned with a spire of stone. Wooden spires are also common, and one is known to have belonged to the tower of Tewkesbury, till it was blown down by a storm in the sixteenth century. The present pinnacles are not original, having been added in the seventeenth century. Though not in character with the architecture, they do not on the whole materially disfigure the building. The paper, after describing the tower in some detail, referred to the difficulty of sketching it, owing to its peculiar combination of height with massiveness. The restoration of the roofs would not, in Mr. Petit's opinion, be an improvement, as it would take from the dignity of the tower, and still more from the effect of the two beautiful turrets that flank the west end.

The character of the church is breadth rather than height. The west front, he believed, is unique in its composition. The decorated work of the choir is extremely beautiful, and the tracery of the vaulting unequalled in delicacy and intricacy. It has more design in it than that of Gloucester, and gives expression to the width, which so pre-eminently characterises this church. The architectural history of the church is rather to be inferred from details of style than derived from authentic records. A Benedictine monastery was founded here early in the eighth century, but probably no part remains of an earlier date than the church, which was built by Robert Fitzhamon, near the commencement of the reign of Henry I., being begun in 1102. The arches opening into the choir aisles are probably the oldest architectural features in the church. The great alteration took place in the fourteenth century, probably very little, if at all, before the work at Gloucester, though the one is Decorated and the other Perpendicular. The Perpendicular work of the church appears only on the south side, which must have been of great richness, and in tombs and screens.

With respect to Gloucester Cathedral, he wished to say that Mr. Winston is of opinion that the white glass in the head of the east window of the cathedral is original, and comprehended in the design of the window. It was evidently introduced to form a division between the rich colouring of the rest of the window, and the colouring, no doubt equally rich, of the vaulted roof. He had often doubted whether opaque colour and transparent colour could be seen to advantage in the same building, and he was sure they could not in actual juxtaposition, but the decided break made by the white glass was absolutely necessary to the effect of the design. Even in the present colourless state of the roof, the fine cool tone of this white glass (which no modern material could equal) gives wonderful value to the painted glass, and by replacing it with colour, we might chance to destroy one of the greatest beauties of this very remarkable window.

The excursions for some of the following days having been announced, Mr. Freeman regretted that so many of the best antiquities in Gloucestershire appeared to be so completely passed by [b]. The Institute visited Bath, and came away without seeing the chambered tumulus at Wellow, the best English example of its class, and without any publicly recognised excursion to the Anglo-Saxon church at Bradford. It would be a pity indeed if the same error were committed at Gloucester, and if the Institute went away without seeing the chambered tumulus at Uleybury and the Anglo-Saxon church at Deerhurst. The proposed Herefordshire excursion might be in itself fully equal to any that could be made in Gloucestershire; Goodrich Castle undoubtedly was one of the best monuments of its kind, but it had no natural connexion with Gloucester, and would fall much more properly within the scope of a meeting at

[b] Mr. Freeman should consider the impossibility of seeing everything in a week, and that an excursion may be easy for a small party, which is wholly impracticable for a large one.—Ed.

Hereford or Monmouth. On the other hand, Gloucestershire itself contained a series of antiquities of the highest value which could be seen nowhere so well as from Gloucester. The proposed Berkeley excursion ought to take in the beautiful Early English church at Slymbridge, of whose position those who drew up the programmes seemed to have no notion, but which was as natural a companion to Berkeley geographically as it was architecturally. Instead of the distant excursion to Goodrich, he should propose one to the numerous and varied antiquities on and about the Cotswold Hills. It should embrace the whole, or as many as possible, of the following objects,—the ancient barn at Frocester, the Norman church and monastic buildings at Leonard Stanley, the chambered tumulus and magnificent camp at Uleybury, the barn at Calcott with its remarkable sculpture and inscription, the castle of Beverston, and the church and small domestic antiquities at Dursley. Such a day's work would be almost unparalleled elsewhere, and yet not one of these objects was put down on the list of excursions. The excursion he proposed would not be wholly primæval, nor wholly architectural, nor wholly any one thing; it would contain something for antiquaries of all tastes. It would also embrace about the finest view in all England, looking down on the whole range of country whose history was about to be illustrated by Dr. Guest, and would carry those who made it along the line of Earl Godwine's march from Beverston to Gloucester.

The next paper was a very elaborate one, by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, on

The Parliaments of Gloucester.

It commenced with an account of the Witan that assembled there in 1048, in consequence of the affray between Eustace of Boulogne and the men of Dover, for which Earl Godwin was held responsible; detailed the numerous meetings there under the Norman kings, those under Henry II. and III., Edward I., Edward III., and Richard II., down to the last Parliament held at Gloucester, that in the 9th year of Henry IV. (1407), which has an important bearing on a question of parliamentary usage that has been of late warmly discussed.

The dispute which had commenced in 1378 regarding the privileges and jurisdiction claimed by each House was still further extended in the last Parliament that sat at Gloucester.

When it met here in the 9th of Henry IV., 1407, the Commons besought the King to assign certain lords, whom they named, to commune with them on the business of the meeting,—a request that had been made and granted on former occasions; but in addition to this, the Lords now evinced the desire of obtaining peculiar privileges, more particularly striving to control all the pecuniary grants to the Crown. The Lords being assembled in the royal presence, were desired to state what aid they deemed necessary for the public service, and having replied that it would require a tenth and a-half from the cities, and a fifteenth and a-half from other laymen, besides a subsidy of wool and other duties for two years, the King then sent this message to the Commons. The Commons, however, did not feel disposed, on their part, so readily to entertain the Lords' proposition: for the King having commanded them to send to himself and the Lords a certain number from their body to hear and report what he should ordain, and the Commons having received the communication, they were greatly disturbed, and unanimously declared the proceedings were to the great prejudice and derogation of their liberties. Thus distinctly claiming as the representatives of the people that all grants for aids must originate with their branch of the legislature, and not with the Upper House.

Whether this assumption of power was consistent with previous forms, whether it agreed with that clause in Magna Charta that decreed that no scutage or aid should be given excepting by the common council of the kingdom, (the clause was omitted in the two subsequent confirmations—Parl. Hist., vol. ii. p. 110; Stephens, vol. i. p. 136,) whether it was a departure from the provisions established

at the Parliament of Oxford in 1258, will now be matter of little consequence, as the authority of the Commons, either in making or in sanctioning pecuniary grants, was by this transaction henceforward fully established.

This collision between the Lords and the Commons also gave rise to the ordinance that in all future Parliaments the Lords should have full freedom of debate amongst themselves; in an equal way also, that the Commons should discuss all matters relating to the realm without disclosing them to the King before they had arrived at a mutual decision, and that that decision should only be made known to the King through the voice of the Speaker.

A recent Report on Privileges has, after a lapse of four centuries and a half, invested this last Parliament that sat for six weeks at Gloucester with fresh value. It has been appealed to as the chief authority for passing Bills of Supply, and upon its practice have been founded a series of resolutions marked equally by their dignity and independence, which have asserted the authority of the House of Commons to impose and remit taxation.

Dr. Guest read a paper—

On the English Conquest of the Severn Valley in the Sixth Century,

of which the following is an abstract:—

Before the great battle fought at Dyrham in this county, A.D. 577, the whole of the Severn valley and a large portion of the Cotswold were in the possession of the Welsh, Cirencester being their great fortress to the eastward. In the year 577, Ceaulin, King of Wessex, advanced along the Roman road leading from Winchester to this city, and then turned to his left and reached the Fosse. Down this highway he proceeded, devastating the country as he advanced, till, in the neighbourhood of Dyrham, the Welshmen met him, and sustained the defeat commemorated in the Chronicle. Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath surrendered, and the loss of these three great cities must necessarily have carried with it the loss of the whole vale of the Severn from Bath to the forests of Worcestershire.

In the year 584 Ceaulin made another inroad, and fought a battle at a place called *Fethan leah*. He is said to have taken "many towns and countless booty." All our modern historians identify Fethan leah with Frethern, near Gloucester; but no philologist would venture to maintain the identity of the two names, Frethern and Fethan; and it is clear that the whole neighbourhood of Gloucester must have changed its masters when that city became English in the year 577. Now, at the entrance of the Vale Royal of Cheshire is a village called Faddeley. This place satisfies all the requirements both of philology and of history. Ceaulin must have advanced thither through the heart of Shropshire, and up the valley of the Tern. This rich district no doubt furnished the "many towns and countless booty" mentioned in the Chronicle.

An old Welsh poet, named Llywarch Hen, describes the devastation of the valley of the Tern by the men of Lloegyr (England), during the reign of Brochmael, King of Powis. Brochmael lost his grandson Selyo, or Solomon, at the battle of Chester, A.D. 613. He must at that time have been an aged man, and may therefore very well have been reigning over Powis when Ceaulin made his inroad, A.D. 584. There can be little doubt that it was this inroad which occasioned all the misery and ruin so vividly brought before us in the Elegy of Llywarch Hen, and which led to the destruction of Uriconium. We have no occasion to bring over an "army of Bretons" for the purpose,—like some of our modern antiquaries. That hapless town was no doubt destroyed by our own ancestors in the year 584, and by command of Ceaulin, King of Wessex.

Mr. Freeman wished the Institute would unanimously petition Dr. Guest to carry out a suggestion made in the last number of the "Edinburgh Review," and to work together all his scattered lectures and essays into one great "History of the English Conquest in Britain." Such a work would be the most valuable contribution ever made to the early history

of our country. Dr. Guest, as the one man who had at once read everything and been everywhere, had done more for the history of the Teutonic settlements in Britain than any other man. He would indeed have earned the lasting gratitude of every historical student had he never done anything else but venture to call our ancestors by their real historical name of Englishmen from their very first appearance in the island. It is wonderful how much utter misconception has arisen from the vulgar habit of calling all Englishmen before 1066 "Saxons." People really do not realize that these "Saxons" are simply ourselves, our own forefathers, speaking an early form of our own language and governed by an early form of our own laws. "The Britons" and "the Saxons" become two great, distant, indistinct masses, and all trace of chronology, all trace of personality is lost. Call them, with Dr. Guest, "English," as they called themselves, not "Saxons," which, as a *national* appellation, is the mere nickname of their enemies;—call those enemies "the Welsh," and the connexion between the days of Ceawlin and our own times at once becomes visible. An Englishman, a thousand years back, called himself an Englishman, as he does now; Welshmen and Highlanders called him a Saxon, as they do still. This confused way of jumbling together six centuries of our national history under the vague name of "the Saxons" spreads its evil influence everywhere: people fancy that all "the Saxons" lived at one time, that Hengest and Harold were just the same sort of people, and might perhaps have sat down to dinner together. He would take an example from a question which Dr. Guest had, as far as he knew, said nothing about, and very likely might never have thought about, the disputed date of the Minster at Waltham. He firmly believed that this hazy way of thinking and talking about "the Saxons" had really a good deal to do with the unwillingness of some antiquaries to believe that any part of the existing building is really the work of King Harold. A church consecrated in 1060 is a church built by "the Saxons;" a church built by "the Saxons" must have been small, mean, rude, and perhaps of timber. When he asked for the proof that the English architecture of the middle of the eleventh century was necessarily of so poor a kind, he was sent to accounts in Venerable Bede of timber churches in the seventh and eighth centuries, separated from the days of Harold by an interval as long as the whole duration of Gothic architecture. This sort of confusion, acting for the most part quite unconsciously, ought to be at once got rid of by using the clear and accurate nomenclature employed by Dr. Guest. He would conclude by shewing the practical character of Dr. Guest's researches, as helping to explain small local and personal matters in our own time. He had lately bought a small estate in Somersetshire, near the city of Wells. On taking possession he was surprised to find himself in the parish of St. Cuthberht's at Wells, nearly two miles off, though the parish church of Wookey was almost within a stone's throw of his house. A glance at Dr. Guest's map at once explained the anomaly. The great campaign of Ceawlin in 577 carried the English conquests as far as the Axe; that river was for a considerable time the frontier of England and of West-Wales. But that same river was, for a good part of its course, the boundary of the parishes of Wells and Wookey, and actually divided his own land from that of his next neighbour. That is to say, Ceawlin conquered Wookey and did not conquer Wells; he conquered the lands of his next neighbour, but did not conquer his (Mr. Freeman's) lands. He thought there could hardly be any more speaking witness to the value of Dr. Guest's researches than the fact that a great national boundary, which he was the first to discover by a totally different line of reasoning, should be found actually to remain, after thirteen hundred years, as the boundary of local divisions and of private property.

The Earl of Ducie described a Roman villa recently discovered at Tortworth; after which a large party proceeded to Tewkesbury, and visited the Abbey church,

&c., under the guidance of Mr. Petit, and a portion of them took Deerhurst Church on their way; this smaller party was led by Mr. Parker, who considered the tower as the only part remaining of the church built in 1052. The inscription recording this date is preserved at Oxford, and a rubbing of it was exhibited in the Museum during the Meeting.

In the evening, agreeably to invitation, a large number of ladies and gentlemen repaired to a Conversazione at Highnam Court, the seat of Mr. Gambier Parry, where they were most hospitably received, and the noble collection of pictures, as well as many treasures of mediæval art, was thrown open for their inspection.

Thursday, July 19. EXCURSION TO CIRENCESTER AND FAIRFORD.

This day was devoted to an excursion to Cirencester, and about 100 ladies and gentlemen formed the party. On arriving at Cirencester the party were received by the Rev. Canon Powell, Professor Buckman, the Rev. Principal Constable, and others, by whom they were escorted to the Market-place. Here the Rev. Canon Powell delivered a short address on the archæology of the fine old parish church. The exterior of the building having been examined, the party entered it, and the Rev. Canon resumed his descriptive and explanatory remarks. Mr. J. H. Parker fully confirmed the accuracy of Mr. Powell's statements, and Lord Talbot de Malahide expressed the thanks of the Association to the rev. gentleman for his very interesting and able address.

Mr. Parker took the opportunity of calling attention to the squints, or hagioscopes, which are common in this county, but are always walled up: he thought they might be re-opened with advantage. Their peculiar form, being wide at the west end and narrow at the east, enabled persons in the transepts or aisles both to see and hear the service at the altar distinctly. He had recently observed in a neighbouring church an instance where a small Norman chancel-arch had a large squint on each side of it, part of the original design to enable the people to see and hear. These squints had been walled up, and now the chancel-arch is pronounced by the modern architect so inconveniently small that it must be destroyed and replaced by a new large one. He was sorry to say that this was a common case, and in this manner all vestiges of antiquity were being rapidly destroyed.

The party then proceeded through the Abbey grounds to inspect the gateway, a remnant of the old Abbey, and which, as the 'Spital-gate, still gives a name to the locality.

The party afterwards divided. About thirty proceeded to Fairford, and, with J. D. Niblett, Esq., as cicerone, viewed the beautiful windows for which the parish church is famed. They considered the greater part of the glass as English, and made for the windows in which it is placed; the small figures in the tracery light of the heads of the Perpendicular windows could not possibly fit any foreign windows, as the Perpendicular style does not exist out of England. But some of the larger figures in the lower lights, and especially those in the windows of Old Testament characters, appear to be foreign glass; and the small portion of the painted glass being foreign, has probably given rise to the legend that it was *all* taken from a foreign vessel, and that the present church was built for the glass. This party was also accompanied by Mr. J. H. Parker, who briefly explained the architectural features of the church, a very fine example of the Perpendicular style, with a central tower, the interior of which forms a lantern open to the church, a very rare feature in a parish church. On their return they stopped to examine Meysey Hampton Church, a fine cruciform building chiefly of the Early English style, with several interesting features, and a portion of Decorated work. Also at Ampney St. Mary, a small church with a good bell-cot, a curious Norman doorway, and an east window with tracery of flamboyant pattern.

The rest of the party walked to the Barton, and inspected the beautiful Roman pavement at Cirencester, returning to Earl

Bathurst's mansion, where the portrait of the Duke of Wellington, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and other objects of interest came under notice. A few steps brought them to the Museum of Roman Antiquities, and here Professor Buckman discoursed most agreeably and eloquently on the beautiful remains collected together.

In the evening the members again assembled at the Tolsey, when the following papers were read:—"Glevum, or Roman Gloucester," by the Rev. Samuel Lysons; "Coverdale's Bible," by the Rev. James Lee Warner; and "Some Fragments of Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts discovered in the Chapter Library," by the Rev. John Earle.

Glevum, or Roman Gloucester.

No one of the places in which the Archæological Institute had assembled, said Mr. Lysons, has greater claim to antiquity than the city of Gloucester. Yet, when we consider the mode of life and the nature of the dwellings of our British ancestors, coupled with the way in which they were overrun at various periods, it is not surprising that few, if any, vestiges remain of Old Caer Glou, although the British origin of this city is attested by tradition and the early historians. Moreover, a very interesting gold bracelet of British make was recently dug up in the line of Ermine-street (London-road), and has been purchased by Mr. Albert Way for Lord Braybrooke's collection. History states that Gloucester was one of the first cities in the kingdom occupied by the Romans; yet so little interest has been excited that it is only sixty years since that Gloucester has been positively identified with the scraps of history marking it as a Roman station. Glevum appears to have been the first place in the vicinity of which Aulus Plautius, the general of the Emperor Claudius, received a check from the aborigines of the island, and here it was that he established his frontier against the enemy, strongly entrenching himself with the Severn in his front; and historical tradition on the subject is corroborated by the remarkable fact that a larger number of the coins of Claudius have been found here than in any other part of the kingdom. There is another circumstance which singularly confirms history — the discovery of a large number of rude imitations of the coinage of Claudius, evidently issued at the time, shewing that a mint was established on the spot; and there was still further confirmation in the discovery of an unusual number of stateræ, or steelyards for weighing coin, and a crucible for melting metal, dug up at Norton, near the city. The probability is that the money was used for the payment of the soldiers, and we may safely conclude that there was a military occupation of Gloucester at as early a date as that of Claudius; and, if so, there can be little doubt that it was during the proprætorship of Aulus Plautius, who retained for several years his governorship among the Dobuni until he was succeeded by Ostorius Scapula. Two horse-shoes, supposed at first to have been silver, have been found in the streets, and these mark a period antecedent to the decline of the arts. If this date be conceded to these shoes, it may help us in tracing the march of Claudius's army across Britain; a part of it is said to have landed at Southampton or Porchester, and made its way directly through the island to join the forces of Aulus Plautius in the country of the Dobuni, Silbury-hill not only being in their line of march, but also the point to which the Romans would naturally make as one of the strong places of the Britons.

Again, the form of the town itself, built upon the site of the original camp, and still as nearly retaining its character as modern improvements will allow, may lead us to form an estimate of its great antiquity. The shape of the town is that of the most perfect Roman camp — an oblong parallelogram, the principal streets intersecting each other at right angles. The aspect was to the north, south, east, and west, standing on a gentle slope towards the Severn, which formed the western defence against the Silures. The river has evidently shifted its bed. We may still trace all the important public buildings of a Roman camp; the walls

appeared to have remained in their original state until their destruction after the Civil Wars. The only remains existing is a small portion near the site of the south gate. At a later period of the Roman occupation the walls to the north appear to have been extended so as to take in the area now occupied by Lower Northgate-street and Hare-lane. Might not this have been the Via Aræ, or Altar-street? It has been usual to attribute a Saxon origin to the name of this street —Hier-lane, or Army-street; but there is reason for concluding that our streets received distinctive names before the Saxon period. If (as it is not improbable from its position) it was the street of the tombs, or the burial-place just outside the camp, such as we find at Pompeii, then the name Via Aræ would be most appropriate. Among the deeds of the corporation are some leases of corporate property as far back as Henry III. and Edward I., in which the street now called Longsmith-street is mentioned under the name of Via Fabrorum; and as it is known that the Romans had their Collegium Fabrorum, or smithy, in every camp of consequence, it points out, without much room for doubt, the position of that establishment at Glevum.

Gloucester has always been famous for its smithies; in the reign of Edward the Confessor it was taxed at 36 icres of iron, and 100 iron rods for nails for the king's ships; and at a later period, as appears on its seal of the time of Edward I., the town adopted two horse-shoes and six nails for its armorial bearings. A considerable Roman building, with scoriæ of iron, was found in this street in excavating for the sewerage. Roman pavements have been discovered in all the principal streets of the town, shewing the sites of the chief public buildings; and various relics exhibiting the mode of life of the inhabitants continue to be found daily, and amongst them coins varying from nearly the earliest down to the latest period of the Roman occupation. An inscription found at Bath proves that Glevum was honoured at a very early date with the dignity of a Roman colony, and there are many traces of the worship of Esculapius, the introduction of which Tacitus assigns to Claudius. After a reference to Kingsholm, supposed to have been the palace of the British kings, and, from the relics found there, the villa of the Romans, Mr. Lysons alluded to the Roman camp lately discovered by himself near his residence at Hempstead, which had hitherto gone by the name of King Charles's Camp, though without any sufficient reason. This camp had escaped the attention of antiquaries, who probably remained satisfied with the popular notion, and enquired no further. Mr. Lysons added that the owner of the property, Mr. Higford Burr, was not indisposed to permit an investigation beneath the surface, but the land being valuable upland meadow the expense would be considerable, and therefore the relics discovered might be possibly purchased at a great cost; we must therefore trust that accident may favour us as it has done hitherto, and that time may bring to light more of those vestiges which are so important in unfolding to us the early history of our own country.

Mr. Lee-Warner described a copy of

Coverdale's Bible in Gloucester Cathedral Library.

This work shares with a copy in the possession of the Earl of Jersey the honour of being perfect in all its parts, with the title-page of 1536, which we shall call the second title. It is dedicated to King Henry VIII. and his "dearest just Wife and most vertuous Princesse Queen *Anne;*" and at the end of the volume we find this notice:—"Printed in 1535, and finished the fourth day of October," i.e., nearly six months at least (as the title shews) before this copy was issued. But we are enabled to shew that the title of 1536 was not the original title of the book as it came from the press; for the copy in the British Museum, identical with ours in every other respect, is dated a year earlier, and purports to have been translated out of "Douch and Latin," which words are wanting in the title now exhibited.

The opening paragraph of the Dedica-

fice suffices to explain to us the motive of the wounding incongruity. It is addressed, as we have seen, not only to Henry VIII., but to his dearest just wife, Queen Anne. The book was all in type, and not only so, but issued, when the ill-fated Queen was in the zenith of her prosperity. Great things were expected from her influence and patronage. But in a few short months the scene changes, and the name of Anne Boleyn, so far from being a passport to the capricious monarch's favour, would damage any cause with which it might be connected. What then was to be done to meet the altered circumstances? The Dedication (it is true) might altogether have been cancelled, but these were the days of dedications, and the whole success of the edition depended on the Royal fiat, and the sole motive of the Dedication hangs on the remarkable words, "I thought it my duty not only to dedicate this translation unto your Highness, but wholly to commit it unto the same, to the intent that it may stand in your Grace's hands, to correct it, to amend it, to improve it, yea, and clean to reject it, if your godly wisdom shall think it necessary." Words like these ought never to have been written; but once deliberately published, they could not be withdrawn.

But the King's third marriage, in a very short time, suggested a solution of the difficulty. The sunset of Anne's espousals had indeed been dark and dismal; but the morning of Queen Jane's coronation had dawned at least with promise, so the alteration of two letters was deemed sufficient to meet the case. For *Anne* was substituted *Jane;* and the type, thus amended, is found in existing copies, among which those at Sion College and at Lambeth may be cited as the most accessible.

But did this alteration dispose of every difficulty? Obviously far from it. A date upon the title-page is usually understood to mark the completion of the volume. Here, then, was a Bible completed in 1535, but dedicated to a Queen whose new-born royalty dated only from the year following its issue. This contradiction, therefore, could only be obviated by the printing of a new title-page, in which 35 was changed to 36. And seeing that these changes were all forced upon the publishers after the commencement of the issue, we need not feel surprise that some confusion has arisen among the two title-pages, the two dedications, and the main body of the work, appended indifferently to each, purchaser by the negligence of the binder.

Our glance at these Bibles may very profitably be extended to illustrate two malpractices, which we cannot too strongly reprobate, whether of restoration or destruction. Take, for example, the Coverdale in Sion College Library. We find that in 1772 it was borrowed by the British Museum, in order to supply mutilated-existing defects in each. Accordingly, it came back with the wood-cuts of its title-page supplied by "an ingenious pennum," the style and execution of which we will not severely criticise, seeing them to be the performance of probably a clever school-boy. But the ground of our objection is, that the title thus inserted is the title of 1535, which we hold to be improperly prefixed to a dedication inscribed to Queen Jane, as it involves nothing less than a manifest anachronism. And, speaking as archæologists, we cannot too strongly deprecate that sort of restoration to which Coverdale has been subjected. Nine-tenths of the Coverdales which the wreck of time has spared came down to us without titles. Their possessors, in many instances, have wished to do them honour, after their own fashion, by making good the deficiency; but the power, rather than the will, was wanting. Till the discovery of the Holkham Bible, no perfect title of 1535 was accessible. The British Museum copy had lost all the woodcuts of its outer side completely; but, as a similar pattern had been used in Matthew's Bible of 1539, it was thought that a skilful amalgamation would well serve the purpose. However, after all, it was but the junction of the *hominum caput* and the *cervix equinus*, for Matthew had adopted Latin texts to illustrate his woodcuts, but Coverdale's were all in English. To make the matter worse, a

late eminent bookseller prepared at some expense a wood-block, to perpetuate the pretended fac-simile, which has thus found its way into many libraries. Thus much for restorations injudiciously carried out. And, if we would see destruction, we have only to call for the copy in the British Museum. There we shall see "specimens of the initial and capital letters used in the work cut from another copy, and pasted on a separate leaf!"

ANGLO-SAXON MANUSCRIPTS.

Mr. Earle mentioned some fragments of an Anglo-Saxon manuscript discovered in the Chapter Library. These fragments consisted of an ancient homily and memoir of St. Swithin. Mr. Earle, whilst describing the contents, observed that our English ancestors were especially anxious to obtain English saints, because they previously had been indebted to foreign climes for relics. Mr. Dunkin, in conversation afterwards, confirmed this, by stating that in the Chronicles of Ralph of Coggeshall, was an illustrative anecdote. Ralph had lived during the reign of King John, and, whilst abbot, visited the Holy Land, where he was wounded in the eye by an arrow. The point of the arrow remained unextracted till the day of his death; in fact, he brought it home with him as a "pilgrim's token." During his abbacy some serfs discovered, about two miles from Coggeshall, a Roman urn filled with bones. When the monks heard this, they felt convinced the bones were those of some holy man, and with great ceremony they proceeded to translate them into their own guardianship. Singing hymns and censing the old pagan's bones, they laid them in a fair linen cloth, and brought them in procession to the foot of the high altar with the most devotional ceremonies. But, continued Mr. Dunkin, that was not all, for Weever, who wrote in the days of Queen Elizabeth, mentioned that a potter's mark, "Coc," was also discovered, and that actually formed the etymology of Coggeshall.

Friday, July 20.

This was the great day of the meeting, and the Tolsey was completely filled from the commencement to the close of the proceedings. The papers read were:—"Some Historical Associations connected with the County of Gloucester," by the Rev. John Earle, M.A., late Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford; "History of the Iron Trade of the Forest of Dean," by the Rev. H. G. Nicholls; "Mediæval Sculpture illustrated by Examples in Gloucester Cathedral," by Richard Westmacott, R.A.; "Architectural History of Gloucester Cathedral," by Professor Willis. Our limits oblige us for the present to confine our notice to this last paper.

HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

Professor Willis said he was about to give the company a sketch of the history of Gloucester Cathedral. They were probably acquainted with its general appearance, and therefore he should assume that they were acquainted with many things he was about to say. As for his friends the archæologists, he assumed that they had rushed off to the cathedral immediately on reaching the city; but if they had not done so they ought to have done so, and therefore he should not trouble himself about them. If we are to see the cathedral in an historical light, we must ascertain the different dates at which changes took place. Now all history of ancient buildings partakes of these defects; it happens that the best examples of the style of construction have often no history; or the best history has no buildings corresponding with it; and therefore the archæologist is left in the dark. All he can do is to group together some buildings of the same style, such as those called Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, and then, if possible, find some good history of one or more examples of each group, and should he be so fortunate, say to what style they all belong. Now it happens that we have all these advantages combined in Gloucester Cathedral; glorious examples of Norman,

Decorated, and Perpendicular architecture, and also a complete history of the building in the Chronicle of Abbot Frocester, which gives every particular of the erection of the building short of the actual building accounts, and thus enables us to date the particular parts of it more accurately than can be done with most other ancient edifices. The building is also very beautiful and interesting irrespective of history, and by its aid he hoped to throw some light on disputed points of architectural history.

The general character which Gloucester Cathedral presents is that of a Norman cathedral complete nearly from one end to the other, but subjected to various alterations in consequence of repairs and faults of construction. Most of the writers on the cathedral describe the south aisle as Decorated, and the choir, or presbytery as it was called by Abbot Frocester, as Perpendicular, but its features are only cemented against the Norman wall. The whole transept and choir present one of the most glorious examples of architecture he had ever seen. Bearing in mind that beneath the edifice there is a beautiful crypt, he would give passages from Frocester's Chronicle, which fixes the dates to the particular parts. The Chronicle said, in 1058 Aldred the Norman bishop built the church from the foundation, (this was in the time of Edward the Confessor,) and dedicated it to St. Peter. It was, then, either a Saxon or early Norman church in the style prevalent at the time of Edward the Confessor. Now archæologists have ascertained that the Norman style was brought in during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and the work was very rudely executed, judging from the examples of it in Westminster Abbey. In 1087, said the Chronicle, the cathedral was burnt down, and in 1089, that is, after the Norman conquest, on the feast of the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, the foundation of the present church was laid by Robert, Bishop of Hereford, at the request of Serlo, the abbot. As it was consecrated in 1100, it was certainly completed sufficiently for the performance of service, and probably the nave was also finished. In 1163, or between 1163 and 1180, the north-west tower fell, owing to a bad foundation. In 1222 the north-west tower was rebuilt by Helias, the sacrist, but that tower has now disappeared, and he need not treat of it, nor of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, because that also did not now exist. In 1242, the Chronicle said, the vault of the nave was completed by the monks themselves; they did not employ common workmen, and therefore he might suppose that the monks considered they would do the work better than common workmen. It is an Early English vault.

The Chronicle next brought him to Thokey, a very important person in the building. Thokey gave Edward II. honourable burial in the church, and thus attracted to the church a multitude of visitors; all classes began to regard the murdered king as a martyr and saint; and the offerings on his tomb amounted to such a prodigious sum that the monastery was supplied with the means of building the church. That was, in fact, the great era of the church. Now Thokey, before that period, says the Chronicle, had constructed the south aisle of the nave at great expense; and we may see that this aisle has received an outer case; whereas before it was a Norman nave with a Norman vault, it now presents a Decorated vault with Decorated ribs, and the outside also appears to be Decorated. It is one of the most beautiful examples of the style; and it has this great advantage which other altered buildings do not possess; in other buildings the proportions

very often constrain the designs in the new work, and give it a mixed character, spoiling both, giving, for example, heaviness to the Norman and flimsiness to the Decorated. But this is not the case at Gloucester; the south aisle is externally a good example of the Decorated. The windows resemble one of those in Merton College Chapel, Oxford; there is a variety of windows there, but this pattern occurs twice. The connection between Gloucester and Oxford was very curious. The college was founded in 1264; and the windows were of that period. Merton College was one of the first established in England, and the monks of Gloucester soon established a college for their student monks at Oxford, which afterwards became Gloucester College. Merton Chapel was founded about 1280, Gloucester College in 1283; Thokey began the south aisle in 1307, so that it is probable that he derived the pattern of the window from Gloucester College, Oxford. Professor Willis knew no other example of it, except some manifest copies in and near Gloucester. This shews that windows were continually copied; indeed, there are contracts still in existence stipulating that windows and other features shall be copied from those in other buildings enumerated.

In 1329 Thokey was succeeded by Wigmore, who seems to have made a *tabula*, or frontal, for the prior's altar, and he was well skilled, for the images were worked with his own hands. In Wigmore's time began the offerings on Edward's tomb, which enabled him to construct the aisle of St. Andrew as it now appears. The next abbot was Staunton: in his time was constructed the great vault of the choir and the stalls of the choir on the prior's side, and these were built with the oblations of the faithful. Indeed, the monks, it is said, grumbled about the expense, because it was so high: they declared more money was spent in ornament than would have rebuilt the whole church, if it had been properly employed. The next abbot concerned was Thomas de Horton, and in his time the Chronicle states the high altar with the choir and the new stalls on the abbot's side were begun and finished, and also the aisle of St. Paul. The work was commenced in 1368, and completed in 1373.

Nothing more was told of the history of the church till they came to the time of Walter Frocester, who wrote the Chronicle which supplies the facts which he (Professor Willis) had stated. A commentator on the Chronicle after his death tells us that among other things which Frocester built was the cloister of the monastery, which had been begun in the time of Horton, and completed to the door of the chapter-house, and remained imperfect. Frocester was a great builder, and he took up this work and completed it. For the rest of the history of the cathedral, strange to say, there is nothing else to depend upon than a passage in Leland's Itinerary, containing, as he said, "notable things following I learned of an ould man made lately a monk at Gloucester."

Leland gives the facts all of a jumble, without any regard to chronology; but by comparing the "ould man's" statement that Horton made the north transept, or "cross aile," and that the south transept and presbytery vault were made by the oblations at the king's tomb, with the corresponding statements in the Chronicle that Horton made the aisle of St. Paul, and that the aisle of St. Andrew and great vault were made by the oblations, the Professor shewed that the north transept was St. Paul's aisle and the south transept St. Andrew's aisle, contrary to the received opinion that the latter term was applied to the north transept. Leland's informant also said that Abbot Seabroke

built a great part of the tower, which was "a pharos to all parts of the hills." It is so still, at least by daylight, for a light is not put up at night. Then Leland says that Morwent erected the stately porch and two pillars at the west end of the nave, being minded to make the whole alike. We must be glad that he did not live to spoil the Norman by his poor Perpendicular. It was worth remarking that these important facts, together with the building of the Lady-chapel by Abbots Hanley and Farley between 1450 and 1470, have been preserved to us solely by Leland's conversation with the old monk.

The Professor had now done with history, and would shew what use could be made of it in fixing the dates of the different parts of the cathedral. First we have got the date of the crypt. The mention in the Chronicle of a Saxon foundation has led many antiquaries to believe that the Saxons commenced the present church and the Normans completed it. But there are alterations in the crypt of a very curious character; and this is a very important point for consideration. One curious point —he had only discovered it the day before —is, that in the crypt the chapels which radiate from the choir instead of being polygonal are circular, for on examining, by digging, some of the outer walls now covered with grass, he found that they were arcs of circles. It was clear to him that when the foundations of the cathedral were laid, the crypt was planned to receive the existing superstructure, and no other. Indeed, in its design it is far too complicated for a Saxon church. He rested his opinion on this great complexity of the plan. The building is in conception a Norman church from bottom to top. It is, however, a very early instance of Norman polygonal chapels; and indeed every example of other styles is early at Gloucester. We find the arches of the crypt ribbed rudely, but in parts of the superstructure they are not ribbed, but groined. Now all the buildings before the Conquest had not such vaults; and he thought some of the first of that construction might be claimed for the nave of Gloucester.

The statement of the Chronicle that the tower fell down is confirmed by the state of the walls, which shews that the foundation of the building was faulty. It appears to have settled, and become in a dangerous state; and an examination of the ribbed vault of the crypt shews another curious fact; it is found that originally they were groined, so that the vault is not a real ribbed vault. These ribs have, indeed, been inserted under a previous groined vault, to prop it up. The builders saw the building settling in a dangerous way, and the Norman rib-vault having been already employed in the side aisles of the nave, they applied it in this ingenious way. They also at the same time cased the small columns in the aisles of the crypt, so as to increase their diameter to enable them to support these additional ribs.

At first sight the south and north transepts, as well as the choir, appear to be in the Perpendicular style, and they were so characterised by Rickman; and, indeed, this is true for the north transept and choir, but the south transept is of mixed or transitional character, still retaining flowing lines in the tracery. Now, as regards the way in which this is done; all this beautiful tracery is cemented against the Norman wall behind. Parts of the choir are nothing but the ancient Norman work cut down and shaped; this shews the skill and economy of the builders.

Professor Willis was inclined to think the Perpendicular style might have commenced in this district; it must have begun somewhere; in some place the

mullion must have been carried up for the first time; and he knew no place so likely as Gloucester to have produced the change of style. There are no dates so early. The earliest is the great west window of Winchester, built in 1350 or 1360, in which the style is complete. But at Gloucester we have a Perpendicular design, essentially the same, in the south transept, north transept, presbytery, and Lady-chapel. But retaining in the first example in 1330 many Decorated characters, it becomes more perfectly Perpendicular in the succeeding examples.

The lines of the complex vault are peculiar to England, the ribs run like a spider's web, and are most difficult to work out. There are earlier examples elsewhere than the vault of the south transept, which is the earliest in this cathedral; but very few buildings have such magnificent examples as the vaults of Gloucester. But there is this peculiarity in this kind of vault, that it demands great skill in the art of stone cutting, so that the joints may lie truly together, without which all would fall to the ground. That shews that the builders of the cathedral were most skilful masons. This led to fan-vaulting, a noble example of which is seen in the cloisters. The fan is not much like a lady's fan, but more like an umbrella turned inside out, because the curvature of the ribs is all the same. This style of vaulting is entirely peculiar to England; there is no specimen of it on the Continent, that he had ever seen, and all foreigners he had consulted say they had nothing like it; besides, they do not like it; it is uncongenial to their eyes, and they say it looks like a thing turned inside out. This vaulting at Gloucester is clearly dated 1360, and there is nothing like it till long after, the examples being generally of the reign of Henry VIII.; therefore we may assume that this school of masons produced fan-vaulting. He was not saying this to pay a compliment to Gloucester; for he might add he had put this opinion in print many years ago.

The whole building, indeed, is full of peculiar and ingenious fancies. What is more peculiar than the slender arch below the great arch of the tower, looking like a piece of carpentry in stone, and apparently holding up the vault? It is a deception, because that really rests securely on the wall behind. But the object is not to deceive, it is built for a good æsthetic reason. Unless some resting point was provided, the builders must have allowed the capital to hang down to a level with the others without anything to support it, or altered the arch above, and thus have disturbed the curvature of the vault. He believed that this flying arch was contrived to get rid of these defects. All this appears to be characteristic of a school of masons who were extremely skilful, and glad of an opportunity of shewing their skill, as a modern engineer likes to carry his railway through a chain of mountains when he has a plain valley before him, merely to shew his skill. The original south aisle ran completely round the east end of the choir. Abbot Horton was determined to extend it, and in so doing contrived to solve the problem of getting an east window wider than the side walls which contained it. Professor Willis then described, by reference to the plans, how the builders contrived to sustain the side walls so as to relieve the old walls of the weight of the new superstructure. He admired the ingenuity of the middle ages, but whatever may be said of their science as shewn in their masonry, he believed they had none. They were perfectly practical and most ingenious men; they worked experimentally; if their buildings were strong enough, there they stood; if they were too strong, they also stood; but if they were too weak, they gave way, and they put props and built the next stronger. That was their science, and very good practical science it was, but

in many cases they imperilled their work and gave trouble to future restorers. The learned Professor concluded amidst much applause, and received a hearty vote of thanks.

In the afternoon Professor Willis led a very numerous company through the cathedral, pausing at suitable places to give lucid explanations of the scene around. The tour commenced at the Lady-chapel, where he pointed out the exuberance of fancy displayed by the architect, especially in two flying arches, one on each side, contrived for the purpose of preserving the screen-like character which is the prevailing style of the cathedral. Then proceeding to the doorway of the chapel, he called attention to the great window and its peculiar feature, it being wider than the width of the side walls. He pointed out that the side aisles, which encircle the choir in the original edifice, ran round the end of the building; that the cathedral was then enlarged by the length of the two pier-arches in the present choir, and that the window was made wider than the width of the side walls. He made this clear to the audience by pointing out details of construction which cannot be reproduced in a written account.

Proceeding into the choir, or presbytery, as this part of a building was originally called, he remarked that the design had been aptly compared to a veil thrown over the face of the original edifice. In all cathedrals, he observed, a screen, about the height of the present altar-screen, separated the choir from the side aisles and transepts, but in this cathedral the screen is carried to the roof, and the result was a beautiful if not unique choir. The screen of tracery which formed the sides was, in truth, merely plastered on the Norman wall; in some instances the new mullions had been built up, but in others the original Norman columns had been chipped down until they harmonized with the general design. He called attention to the flying arches between the piers supporting the tower already mentioned. He directed attention to the spider-like vaulting of the roof, on which so much money had been spent. But complicated as the ornamentation appeared, throwing out lines in every direction, which interpenetrated in glorious confusion but with rich effect, the complication was really the effect of perspective, for when reduced to drawing the lines formed a simple geometrical figure. He made a cursory allusion to the tomb of Edward II., whose ashes were reposing close to him; to him they owed the glorious fabric in which they stood, for it was reared with the offerings made on his tomb by pilgrims who regarded him as a martyr.

From the choir Professor Willis proceeded to its south aisle, and pointed out the evidence that the beautiful tracery of the interior of the choir was nothing but a veil or screen plastered on the face of the Norman wall. There was a marvellous contrast, he said, between the solidity of the Norman piers of the original structure and the extreme thinness of the pier of that part of the choir added by removing the aisle which originally swept round the end of it. He pointed out where the circular work was cut off, and the addition began, and also the arch contrived to relieve the slight pier of the weight of the superstructure, which it was not strong enough to bear. The new pier is only, as it were, one brick thick, and one arch looks like a piece of pasteboard. He called attention to the distortion of the Norman arches of the vault, which he described as broken-backed, in a manner which clearly arose from the sinking of the foundations of the edifice.

Professor Willis then proceeded into the south transept, which he had identified with what in Abbot Frocester's Chronicle is called St. Andrew's aisle. Other archæologists thought the north transept was St. Andrew's, because St. Andrew's chapel was on that side, but this point he said was clearly settled, as he had stated, by a comparison of the Chronicle with Leland's account. He directed attention to the screen-like design of the east and west walls; this, he said, generally was considered to be in the Perpendicular style, but it was wanting in its chief characteristic, as the mullions were not carried straight up to

the head of the arch; before reaching it they branched off into arches, and the tracery of the windows completely negatived the idea that the style was complete Perpendicular.

The vault of the transept, he said, was fine, and one of the earliest specimens of this complex class of rib-vaulting. Owing to the difference of the angles of the ribs, such a vault was very difficult of construction; most skilful workmanship was necessary to make the ribs join at the intersections, and this led to the use of bosses, which, while they concealed defective work, greatly enriched the roof. But in this example there were no bosses; the ribs joined perfectly, and it appeared as if the masons desired that the skilfulness of their work should be shewn.

He directed attention to the manner in which the architect, having two Norman shafts on the face of the piers of the towers, but being discordant to the general design, had made them run into one at the top, like as they sometimes saw water-pipes, but, said the learned Professor, it was an escape from a difficulty which he could not commend. The transept, he said, also shewed the daring with which the builders allowed the lines to cut each other; for the line of the flying buttress supporting the wall of the choir was carried through the panelling of the transept.

Professor Willis then led the company to the triforium, or gallery above the choir aisle on the south side; and again enlarged on the proofs that the tracery of the interior walls of the choir is simply a face cemented upon the Norman structure. Leading the company to three flying buttresses which spring from the outer walls of the cathedral at the bend of the apse, and meet in a point behind the wall of the choir, something in the form of a three-legged stool, and to the discharging arches in the walls, he said these were instances of the ingenuity and skill of the ancient masons. They now saw how it was that they had been able to make the pier of the new part of the choir so slight; these flying buttresses really sustained the weight of that part of the buttress above the triforium, so that the pier below really sustained a very small share of the weight. He here remarked on the economy of materials practised by the ancient masons; they never threw away a Norman pier when they could work it up; and there were several instances of it in different parts of the building.

After a cursory inspection of the Abbot's Chapel, looking into the Lady-chapel, Professor Willis passed through the whispering gallery into the south triforium, or gallery of the choir, directing attention by the way to a very beautiful piscina, and then descended into the north transept. This, he said, had been copied from the south transept, having been built forty years later, and the Perpendicular character was more positive, for while in the south transept the mullions branched off into arches before reaching the roof, here they were continued up to the roof. This, then, was the complete characteristic of Perpendicular as laid down by Rickman. But Rickman's dates of the styles, he remarked, had been adopted without much enquiry, and were not altogether supported by the researches of more modern archæologists. Rickman was not a learned person; he had fixed the characters of the styles by observing them, but of the history of the buildings he took small account.

There were two other features of the north transept which Professor Willis said are highly interesting. One, the Norman chapel on the east side, in which the groin edges of the vault are carried down the piers in a manner quite *unique;* the other, the early English screen, under the north window, (erected, he knew not for what purpose, perhaps to form a reliquary,) a very beautiful piece of workmanship. The audience now followed Professor Willis into the noble Norman nave, which was bathed in the hues streaming from the great painted western window. He dilated on the noble columns standing like giants guarding the dead; and pointed out the alterations which had been made in the original design. The north aisle, he said, is of pure Norman work, having a ribbed vault, the windows being raised high in order to

clear the roof of the cloisters outside. Then, turning to the south aisle, he pointed out that it was a ribbed roof, erected by Abbot Thokey, and that the work was badly done. The ribs fell upon Norman piers, which were palpably too large. A tower originally stood at the south-west angle of the nave, but had fallen down, and the walls were twisted and distorted by the sinking of the foundation, and had been partly rebuilt. The south porch was then useful as a buttress to the wall.

The windows on this side were very rare; there were some in Merton College, Oxford, as already stated, one at Badgeworth, and one in St. Michael's, in this city. Professor Willis drew attention to the very beautiful triforium and its clusters of marble pillars, with capitals resting in rather an odd way on other pillars; the vault of the nave was built by the monks, not by common workmen, and this arrangement might have been one of the consequences of amateur workmanship. He enlarged on the contrast between noble Norman piers and the two paltry Perpendicular piers erected by Abbot Morwent at the west end of the nave, in continuation of it; much would the edifice have suffered if he had lived to carry out his design of converting the whole of the nave into the same style.

Professor Willis then descended into the Crypt—dark, and close, and damp; but he was followed even by the ladies, so great was the interest excited by his lucid explanations. The cathedral, he said, was built on a quicksand, and there was formerly much water in the crypt, but it had since been drained. He shewed how the Norman arches had been torn and twisted by the sinking of the piers, and supported by additional ribs. Certain archæologists were of opinion that it was a Norman building on a Saxon structure, the idea being based on the rudeness of the piers. But it so happened that a Norman pier had been discovered encased in the clumsy masonry, so that if they were right, the ancient masons, finding the Saxon piers were not strong enough to sustain the superstructure, must have somehow strengthened this by putting a Norman pillar in the heart of it.

Returning to daylight, Professor Willis proceeded into the cloisters. He repeated that the fan-tracery of the roof was the earliest specimen extant. The monks used the cloisters for meditation, exercise, and study, and the recesses or "carols" in the wall were really studies in which the monks sat and read. Some of the windows still exist, and Professor Willis sat down in one of them to shew that there was room for a monk and a desk before him. Then proceeding to the end of the west cloister, he pointed out the door of the refectory, and, passing onward, the lavatory on one side, an unusually large one, and the sudatory, or place for towels, on the other. He then proceeded to the restored Chapter-room, the walls of which were covered with rubbings of brasses, which were exhibited and explained by the Rev. H. Haines. The eastern end is later work than the rest, and Professor Willis supposed from certain features that it had been gradually intended to change the style of the whole room.

The little cloister outside the walls was then visited. Professor Willis said the traceried wall remaining was the inner wall of the cloister; the outer wall has disappeared, and he explained that the arches standing there are not part of a church, but part of the Infirmary of the monastery, which was always built in the form of a church. He then called attention to the ingenuity with which the Lady-chapel was connected with the choir; pointed out the gallery thrown from one to the other; the lightness of the buttress supporting the great window, and pierced, not to obstruct the light; the polygonal shape of the radiating chapels, which are exceedingly rare in Norman architecture, and the circular foundations below which he had uncovered, and explained that the opening and pathway under the Lady-chapel was not a caprice, but was necessary, as originally a wall prevented a passage round the end of it. Professor Willis reaching the College Green, mounted his chair for the last time,

and, having pointed out how the Roman work had been made use of, took his leave, amid the warm thanks of his auditors.

Later in the evening there was a conversazione in the Corn Exchange, at which the Mayor presided, and where Dr. Collingwood Bruce, the historian of the Roman Wall, gave a very interesting discourse, pointing out in detail both the contrasts and the resemblances between the Roman settlements in the North and in the South of Britain, influenced as these were by the one district having early sunk into subjection, and being thus at peace, and the other in reality never being fully subdued; the settlements in the South are cities—in the North they are camps.

Saturday, July 21. Visit to Wanswell Court, Berkeley and Thornbury Castles.

In spite of very bad weather, a large party, including many ladies, proceeded by the train to Berkeley-road Station, and thence in vehicles to the house and castle.

Wanswell Court is a remarkably perfect house, of about the middle of the fifteenth century, and was explained by Mr. Parker, in whose work on the "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages" it is fully described and engraved.

Arriving at Berkeley Castle, they soon commenced the business of inspection, going through the hall, drawing-room, music-room, chapel, kitchens, &c., and finally into King Edward's room, Mr. Parker making a few explanatory and descriptive remarks during the progress. Some interest was excited by the curious "Berkeley arch," which is peculiar to some parts of this castle, and to some churches and tombs in Bristol. With respect to King Edward's room, Mr. Parker considered it still a doubtful point whether this was the room in which the murder of that King was committed. The bedstead, which is known not to be very ancient, he said was an old Jacobean one, while the ceiling is one of about the time of James.

From the Castle the party went to the Church, whose leading characteristics were commented on by Mr. Freeman. He especially pointed out the beautiful series of flowered capitals and deeply regretted that bad weather had not allowed the opportunity of comparing them with the series at Siyniebridge, equally beautiful, but of quite another kind. Mr. Freeman's remarks were, for the most part, an abstract of the minute account of Berkeley Church communicated by him to the "Ecclesiologist," vol. xx. (1859,) p. 78.

The party then entered their vehicles, and proceeded to Thornbury Church, being favoured on their journey with only an occasional shower. The Rev. M. F. Stephens Townsend, the vicar, received the party on arriving at the church, and conducted them over it. He stated that it was restored a few years ago at a cost of £3,000, and pointed out some of the noteworthy portions of the building. Mr. Parker explained that the chancel was a restoration of the original one, which was built late in the thirteenth century; it was restored a few years ago, when the art of restoration was not so well understood as now. The font, which is a good specimen of Early English work, was examined, as was the brass plate in the floor of the chancel over the tomb of Thomas Tyndall, bearing date 1571, together with the curious monuments to Sir John Stafford, Roger Fowke, &c. The registers of the church were next inspected. The oldest here date 1538, and consisted of a series of sheets of paper fastened together, and was much stained and torn; the later ones were bound into books. The entries in the various registers appeared to have been most carefully made. An old stone corbel, representing the head of a female, with other remains, were shewn, as portions of the old edifice before its restoration, and they were pronounced to be of the same date as the original church.

The party next visited the Castle, now belonging to H. Howard, Esq. The inscription over the gate, "This Gate was Erected in the year of our Lord God 1511, in the second year of the reign of King Henry VIII., by me Edward Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Hereford, Stafford, and Northampton," attracted notice; and the beautifully moulded brick chim-

neys were much admired, Mr. Parker remarking that they were some of the finest brick chimneys in England. The party were then shewn over a portion of the castle which has been restored and is used as a residence, while a few years ago bats and owls were its only occupants. Mr. Parker explained that the castle had never been finished, on account of the fall of the Duke of Buckingham. According to the walls and the proportions of the existing parts, these latter were only a sixth part of the entire building if it had been completed. Having assembled on the lawn, pointing to the building he said it was a fine specimen of the much-despised Perpendicular style; but looking at the beautiful bay windows, he thought hardly any one would venture to say it was a style that ought to be universally despised. The party next inspected the site of the ancient kitchens and other portions of the building, until the rain drove them to seek shelter; and finally most of them mounted the tower, from which a splendid panorama of the surrounding country was visible, including the Severn, portions of the Wye, the Wyndcliffe, Piercefield, and the distant hills.

After luncheon, the party returned to Gloucester.

Monday, July 23. Excursion to Ross and Goodrich Castle.

At the morning meeting the Rev. H. G. Nichols read a paper on

The Iron Works of the Forest of Dean.

He described the cavities in the iron-mine limestone rocks, which testify to the labours of the early miners, specified the nature and position of the metallic cinders yet found in and about this mining district, and gave an account of the history of the Dean Forest iron-works from the earliest to the present age. "With regard to the character of the old mine holes, they either resemble deep and tortuous stone quarries, open to the sky (as at Bream), or spacious caverns penetrating under ground for long distances, and of most capacious and uncertain direction and shape. Thus, sometimes after proceeding a considerable distance, perhaps not more than a yard or more in height or width, they open out into spacious vaults, fifteen feet across, the site, probably, of some valuable 'pocket' or 'churn' of ore, and then, again, where the supply was less abundant, narrowing into a width hardly sufficient to admit the human body. Occasionally the passage divides and unites again, or abruptly stops, turning off at a sharp angle or changing its level, where rude steps cut in the rock shew the mode by which the old miners ascended or descended; whilst sometimes the woodwork of step-ladders have been found semi-carbonized by age. These excavations abound on every side of the forest, wherever, in short, the iron ore makes its appearance, giving the name of 'meand,' or mine, to such places. It may also be observed, that in the time of the Great Rebellion, the terrified inhabitants of the neighbourhood are said to have fled to these subterranean passages for safety when pursued by the hostile soldiery of either party who frequented these parts. The fact of these underground workings presenting no trace of the use of any kind of machinery, either for raising the ore or water, or for their artificial ventilation, or of the employment of gunpowder, or, in short, the display of any mining skill, affords a further confirmation of their remote origin." A great many Roman remains found in them proved that the Romans worked these places. Mr. Nicholls noticed the ancestors of the present "Free Miners of the Forest of Dean," who must have been, as their descendants still are, a *most* peculiar people. The origin of their liberty has not been clearly discovered, but it seems to have been granted them as a recognition of their services to the English Crown at the sieges of Berwick-upon-Tweed, in the reigns of the first three Edwards. The worthy poetess of the Forest, Kitty Drew, has expressed the tradition thus:—

"I am told that many ages back
A foreign army did our land invade,
And blood and carnage then was all the trade;
They pitched their tents, and then without delay
They waited anxious for the bloody fray.

But our bold miners underneath did get,
And many tons of powder there did set;
Lo! up they blew the unsuspecting foe,
Their shattered limbs came rattling down below.
Our land thus cleared, our liberty thus saved,
Our noble miners dug the caitiffs' grave.
The King with honour did them so regard,
Made them Free Miners as a just reward;
The Forest Charter to them granted was,
And firm and sure were made the Forest laws."

The book of the miners' laws and privileges, which they call "Dennis," and consider as their "Magna Charta," seems to belong to the beginning of the fourteenth century, and is indeed a curious composition. Every man who possessed the liberty of the Forest might, with the approval of the king's gaveller, dig for iron ore or coal where he pleased, and have right of way for the carrying of it, although in certain cases "forbids" to sell might be declared. A third part of the profits of the undertaking belonged to the king, whose gaveller called at the works every Tuesday between matins and mass, and received one penny from each miner, the fellowship supplying the forges with twelve charges of ore per week at 12d., or three charges of coal at 1d. Timber was allowed for the use of the works above and below ground. Only such persons as had been born and were abiding in the forest were to "visit" the mines, in working which the distance of a stone's throw was always to be observed, and property in them might be bequeathed. Although with the change of circumstances the free miner's exclusive position is qualified, yet even now all workings are commenced under his auspices, and he continues to receive preliminary possession as follows:—The gaveller goes to the spot selected for the new undertaking with the free miner making the application, and gives him possession with the following ceremonies. The gaveller cuts a stick, and asking the party how many verns or partners he has, cuts a notch for every partner, and one for the king. A turf is then cut, and the stick forked down by two other sticks, the turf put over it, and the party galing the work is then considered to be put in full possession.

Mr. Nicholls described the charge in the mode of working the iron, and concluded by giving an account of the present condition of the iron trade in Dean Forest. Eight blast furnaces are now at work in the Forest, and are making upwards of 25,000 tons of the best iron annually. Much of this is sent off to most parts of the kingdom to be mixed with other makes; in fact, most iron foundries keep a stock of pig-iron from this forest, since it produces a most beneficial effect when mixed with other metal. Much, too, is used in the neighbourhood itself for the manufacture of wire and tin-plate. The iron mines of the district exceed fifty in number. The use of the blast furnace (at one time fed entirely with charcoal, but for the last sixty years with coke) has resulted in the growing development of the Dean Forest iron-works, and the increasing demand for its coal, and to a corresponding preservation of its timber. The good people of this forest are doing well, and expect to be doing better every day. They are surely prospering, and becoming more acquainted with the appliances, conveniences, and civilisations of life.

George Ormerod, Esq., D.C.L., then read a memoir on

THE ROMAN REMAINS RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT SEDBURY, NEAR TIDENHAM.

The exact site was marked in the illustrative plan laid before the Congress, and also in a plan drawn with reference to other objects of antiquity, and contained in vol. xxix. of the *Archæologia*, (1840,) pl. II. p. 16. It lies between the tumulus there indicated, which has been a fire-beacon, and the Sedbury Cliffs.

The cliffs, which form the barrier between this high platform and the Severn, rise to the height of nearly two hundred feet above its low water mark, and consist of new red sandstone overlaid with lias and transported red marl and gravel. These beds are nearly horizontal, and being almost unbroken by faults in the part described, the lias clays formed a natural reservoir and impounded the water, previous to that recent drainage which led to the discovery of the remains described. A few years ago the adjoining

fields, on the northerly side, were almost impassable after heavy rains, and in earlier days must have formed an absolute marsh, affording a defence on the land side, as the lofty precipices would give defence towards the estuary. The oblong parallelogram, thus defended, would be divided from this former marsh by two small brooks which run northwards and southwards, or nearly so, to deep dingles at those extremities, and would complete the defence of an elevated platform of about twenty-six acres.

It could not be supposed that a conspicuous site, thus girt with communications, commanding a view of the greater elevations from Bromsgrove to the Quantock Hills, of the æstivan camps on the Cotswold range in front, and of a vale rich in the Roman settlements delineated in Lysons' Woodchester Map, and of every possible traject of the Severn estuary, could be left unoccupied by the neighbouring garrisons. It was therefore no surprise, a few years ago, to discover the remains of a kiln, between the tumulus or beacon before mentioned and the Sedbury cliffs, with its dilapidated walls and fractured grinding stones, and very numerous fragments of Roman pottery lying near the general surface, or in the excavated claypits marked in the plan exhibited. But it was reserved for the last autumn to make greater discoveries.

On opening drains to the depth of four feet, in the grounds near the Cliffs, to the south of the tumulus before mentioned, Roman pottery was discovered in each successive cutting, in the lines marked on the illustrative plan, at the points where the excavations of recent drains crossed the deeper ancient lines. The pottery, hitherto found in these later excavations, contains some cinerary vases, one of which coincides with an engraved Cirencester vase, but the greater part consists of amphoræ, lagenæ, ollæ, and mortaria in ordinary Roman ware, more or less fractured, and also glazed red Samian with the stamps of the makers. There are also remains of lead, of ware repaired with lead, coal, cinders of coal and of wood, and glass. One square, defined by excavated lines seventy yards in length on each side, and exhibiting choicer remains in its excavations, seems to have been an inclosure set apart for superior occupants.

Various tiles have been found, according exactly with those of Caerwent in patterns, curves, and indentations, but as no mortared foundations have been discovered, it is conjectured that the soldiers occupying the position, either occasionally guarding the beacon and the look-out over the passages, or using it, as is highly probable, for the purposes of *Castra Æstiva* connected with Caerwent and its Legio Augusta Secunda, had tents only. Such temporary occupation for the purpose of summer camps is well explained in Whitaker's "Manchester."

It may be better to recapitulate that the defences of the area are the cliffs towards the Severn, a former morass on the land side, and steep slopes at each end. On the summit of the southerly slope are remains of a mound, which may either have been an ancient territorial limit, or relics of an earlier military one. The northerly slope has been made much steeper by artificial escarpments.

Examination may possibly be resumed hereafter, the late shallow diggings having been limited to the requirements of agricultural improvements, but the results may be one step towards commencing investigations on the Silurian side of the æstuary, in extension of those which Mr. Baker so successfully completed among the opposite outposts of Britannia Prima.

The paper was illustrated, in addition to the plan referred to, by two water-colour drawings of the Roman pottery which had been discovered.

After the reading of the papers, a large party started to visit Goodrich Castle. At Ross the party was divided into two, one half proceeding to Goodrich in boats down the Wye, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, the other half in carriages. All met at Goodrich Court, and spent an hour or two very agreeably in examining the fine collection of ancient armour in the museum of the late Sir Samuel Meyrick. By the time they had

finished at the Court, the weather had cleared up, and they were able to walk to the ruins of the old castle, about a mile from the court. These are very fine; the walls are nearly perfect, though the roofs and floors are gone. There is a grand Norman keep surrounded by the buildings of the Edwardian castle, which enclose a courtyard and the usual arrangements. The entrance gatehouse is nearly perfect, with the grooves for three portcullises in succession, and with the foundations of the barbican in front of it. The chapel is in a tower near the gatehouse. There are two halls, one for the baron, the other for the garrison, as in Chepstow, Conway, and other instances. Also the prison tower distinct from the keep, being one of the Edwardian towers. These various features were explained by Mr. Parker, and some historical notes by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne were read by the Rev. E. Hill, the manager of the excursion. This gentleman deserves more credit and thanks than he usually receives. To arrange for conveying a hundred people on an excursion of this kind, by rail, by boats, and carriages, and to keep them in order and to their time for the trains, is no easy matter. The party returned to Ross in time to dine at the hotel there, which is so well known and celebrated for its fine situation and splendid view: the afternoon being fine and clear, they were able to enjoy this in perfection.

Tuesday, July 24. VISIT TO SUDELEY CASTLE.

In the morning a paper was read, on the progress of the Excavations at Wroxeter, by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, a subject which will be found fully detailed in our pages. The Rev. J. Bathurst Deane had also prepared papers on various members of the Deane Family, but the time permitted only one of them to be read, that on—

HENRY DENE, PRIOR OF LLANTHONY, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, &c. 1461—1503.

According to Bacon, among the able men who served Henry VII. was the Prior of Llanthony. This prior was Henry Dene, who successively became Bishop of Bangor, Chancellor and Justiciary of Ireland, Bishop of Salisbury, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Archbishop of Canterbury. The merit which elevated him to such high dignities must have been great, for we do not find that either by birth or connexion he enjoyed the usual advantages of family interest. He was not only an able, but a benevolent man. He was said to have been born near Gloucester. A century after his death Sir Richard Deane, Lord Mayor of London, used (with the sanction of the Heralds' College) the same arms as those borne by the Prior of Llanthony, and was therefore probably one of the same family. Sir Richard Deane, and his cousin Admiral Deane, the regicide, who accepted the same coat of arms, were also Gloucestershire men, from the parish of Guiting Power. There was an ancient family, Dene, of Dece in the Forest of Dene, settled at St. Briavel's Castle and its vicinity from the time of Henry I. to Edward III., when the last member came to an untimely end by being involved in the fate of the Despensers. The arms of the Prior of Llanthony are still standing at Llanthony, and those of the Archbishop of Canterbury are impaled with the see of Canterbury in the flooring of the Lady-chapel in the cathedral, and in 1740 in the chambers of the Black Friars and St. Mary de Lode. After tracing the origin of these arms, and referring to some other families of similar names to the Deanes, the paper proceeded to detail the origin and history of the Deane family. It then detailed the career of the Prior of Llanthony, interesting extracts from ancient documents being quoted in illustration, and several historical facts adverted to and explained, the various appointments held by Henry Dene, and the circumstances which led to his occupation of them being fully gone into; and concluded by giving some particulars of his rather remarkable will.

At the concluding meeting of the members of the Institute held this morning for election of members, and the transaction of matters connected with the arrangements of the society, Peterborough was

decided upon as the place of meeting in the ensuing year; invitations had been received from various other localities, as Bury St. Edmunds, Aylesbury, Rochester, Hereford, &c. A considerable number of new members have joined the society during the recent meeting, and were formally elected on this day; among these may be mentioned the Mayor of Gloucester, Thomas Gambier Parry, Esq, the Rev. S. Lysons, Mrs. Wright Daniel, Lord Henry Scott, Hubert Hutchings, Esq., Richard Helps, Esq., K. H. Fryer, Esq., Philip Davies Cooke, Esq., &c. At the close of the proceedings, Mr. J. H. Parker brought before the meeting the proposed demolition of the ancient chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, Gloucester, now in a dilapidated condition, and he advocated its preservation as a relic of interest, which might be rescued from decay by a few judicious repairs, at no serious expense. A resolution was passed unanimously in favour of the preservation of this relic, connected as it is with one of the ancient charitable institutions of Gloucester in the middle ages. A similar resolution was also carried in regard to the ancient Guesten Hall at Worcester, an interesting portion of the conventual arrangements, of which the demolition has been proposed, as we have before mentioned[c], an act of Vandalism which the Institute were very desirous to prevent.

When the reading of the papers was concluded, a party of upwards of 100 started, on the invitation of J. C. Dent, Esq., to visit Sudeley Castle. Twelve carriages were provided at Cheltenham for the conveyance of the party, which, on the way to Sudeley, stopped to examine the very interesting church at Bishop's Cleeve. The arches of the nave are segmental and very wide, with Norman mouldings, and rest on plain round piers with late Norman capitals. Mr. Parker thought these arches so unusually wide for the style, that it was probable two small arches had been thrown into one, a process which he had frequently seen had been executed in other places. Professor Willis observed that had he seen them a week earlier, he should probably have agreed in the same opinion, but that within the last three days, he had seen wide segmental arches in the crypt of Gloucester Cathedral, in undoubted Norman work, and as he could not see any marks in the masonry to indicate such an alteration, he thought that the use of segmental arches at that period might be a provincialism, though it was certainly not usual elsewhere. Mr. Parker called especial attention to the chamber over the porch, which he said was a very peculiar specimen of the residence of a recluse. He must have been, he thought, a recluse of some importance, otherwise the expense of making a way to his chamber would not have been incurred. This passage is made from the west end of the church over part of the south aisle, and has fantracery vaulting under it. Mr. Parker also called attention to a very beautiful corbel-table, and an old elm chest with three locks, hewn out of the solid wood. The south door and west doorway were well worthy of notice, the ornamentation of them being of the transition-Norman style.

On a subsequent inspection of the handsome church of Winchcomb, Mr. Parker stated that it was rebuilt during the time of Henry VII. or VIII. The clergyman took exception to this, maintaining the building to be two or three centuries earlier. Mr. Parker, however, replied that he had examined the history of so many churches that he could not well be mistaken in this date, and he felt assured his statement was correct. The members then examined the fragment of a pall manufactured from some priests' copes, and also a very beautiful piscina. Mr. Parker also pointed out what he considered to be a reliquary, apparently to contain a heart, but some of the party differed from this opinion, considering it merely an ornament which had once belonged to the original church.

The examination of Sudeley Castle proved a source of great interest to the party, and their enjoyment was greatly enhanced by the hospitality of Mr. Dent, who provided them with a collation.

[c] Gent. Mag., July, 1860, p. 64; Aug., p. 139.

EXCURSION TO CHEPSTOW AND TINTERN.

Wednesday, July 25. This was considered an extra, or "ladies' day," and, by invitation from the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, many members of the Institute associated themselves with them in an excursion to Chepstow, Tintern, and other places of interest in that neighbourhood. Chepstow castle was first visited, where Mr. Parker explained the more noticeable features of that grand old example of the fortified mansions of the middle ages. He especially drew attention to the vaulted apartment which was formerly used as the storehouse of the castle, pointing out the means of communication with the water below, where a small creek or inlet for boats afforded easy access for the heavy packages, which were thus readily hoisted up. A staple still in its place in the floor shewed where the ropes for that purpose were attached. Mr. Parker took advantage of the occasion to make reference to a similar vaulted apartment under the Fleece Inn, in Gloucester, which has hitherto been considered by local antiquaries to have been the crypt of St. Mary de Grace Church, supposed formerly to have stood upon that spot. This, he believed, was a mistake, the vaulted apartment in question, which dates from the twelfth century, being in fact an ancient cellar or store attached to a merchant's house. Similar subterranean apartments, vaulted after the same fashion, were, he said, in common use in former days, of which he instanced examples as existing still at Bristol, Chester, and elsewhere.

The peculiarities of construction and arrangement in the hall and chapel of the castle gave rise to an animated discussion, drawing forth many interesting and instructive remarks.

The next point visited was the very remarkable and perplexing remains at Coed Ithel, in the village of Llandogo, situated about a mile and a half beyond Tintern. These singular vestiges are apparently of very ancient construction, and consist of a smelting furnace, which, with its platform, is still in a state of wonderful preservation. This is connected with massive walls, traceable for three or four hundred yards, pierced by an entrance, to which access is given by a paved way. At right angles to this line of wall runs another of extraordinary strength and solidity, formed of blocks of masonry, rudely squared, but admirably fitted together, and bearing altogether, from its massiveness and Cyclopean character, the impress rather of Roman work, than of that of a later period. This wall attracted great attention, and many and various were the opinions respecting its date and purpose—some attributing to it a Roman, some a British, and some a Mediæval origin. The latter impression, however, appeared ultimately to prevail, though for what purpose these perplexing walls were erected remained to the last inexplicable. This locality, which was first brought into notice a few months since by a member of the Cotteswold Club, is deserving of more prolonged study than casual visitants could bestow, and would repay careful investigation.

Tintern was next visited, after which the party dined together at the George Hotel, Chepstow, Captain Guise, President of the Cotteswold Club, in the chair.

On *Thursday, July* 26, the greater part of the members had quitted Gloucester, but a party was formed of those still remaining, and an expedition, accompanied by the Rev. S. Lysons, the Rev. C. Y. Crawley, and other gentlemen connected with Gloucester, was made to the excavations at Wroxeter. On reaching Shrewsbury, the visitors were warmly welcomed by Dr. Henry Johnson, secretary to the Excavations Committee in that town; and they proceeded forthwith to the British Pompeii to examine the results of the recent explorations, carried out so successfully under the able directions of Mr. Thomas Wright and Dr. Johnson. The curious market-place, the extensive establishment of baths, the singular furnace lately found, supposed to have been the workshop of an enameller, or worker in metal, were examined with much interest, but we shall speak next month of all these matters in our report of the more recent visit of the British Archæological Association to the same spot, and may therefore here close our narrative of the Gloucester Congress.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 1, 2. The annual meeting was held at Dover, under the presidency of the MARQUESS CAMDEN, K.G. The attendance was large, including very many ladies, and comprised, among others, the noble President, and the Ladies Pratt, the Rev. Jermyn Pratt, the Earl Stanhope, Sir Walter and Lady Caroline Stirling, Hon. J. M. O. Byng, the Rev. Dr. Plumptre (Master of University College, Oxford), the Rev. Dr. Cardwell (Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford), Mr. and Miss Cardwell, Sir Walter James, Bart., the Hon. Mrs. Devereux and Miss Annesley, Edward Hussey, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, Sir Charles Locock, Bart., Lady and the Misses Mansel, J. C. Ottaway, Esq. (Mayor of Dover), and Mrs. Ottaway, Major-Gen. Craufurd, Colonel Cuppage, R.A., Colonel Stotherd, R.E., Colonel Bingham, C.B., and Mrs. Bingham, Colonel Cator, Colonel Hammond, Captain Simmons, R.N., Captain Belfield, Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., James 'Espinasse, Esq., G. Warde Norman, Esq., Canon Stone, Canon Robertson; the Revs. W. M. Smith-Marriott, James Eveleigh, R. P. Coates, Lambert Larking, John Puckle, C. Hawley, R. Drake, Ed. Boys, D. Winham, W. J. Edge; Edward Foss, A. Poynter, W. Clayton, H. B. Mackeson, and Coles Child, Esqrs.; Captain Cox, &c.

On the first day, the business was opened at the Apollonian Hall. After some letters apologizing for absence, the report was read by the hon. secretary, the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, which stated that since the meeting last year the number of members elected had increased from 660 to 819. At the bankers the Society had a balance of £264, and stock amounting to £252 had been purchased in the Three per Cents. Unavoidable delays, for which neither contributors of papers nor the editorial committee were responsible, had prevented the issue of the second volume of the Society, but they were promised that in another month it would be in the hands of the members. A feeling allusion was made to the death of W. Rolfe, Esq., of Sandwich.

Mr. Savage and Mr. Dudlow were re-elected auditors. Six members of the council were selected for retirement, according to the rules of the Society, and three new members, viz., J. Brent, Esq., jun., Stacey Grimaldi, Esq., and the Rev. E. H. Lee, were elected. Of the retiring members, E. Hussey, Esq., Sir Walter James, Bart., and Charles Mercer, Esq., were re-elected.

Twenty-three new members were then added to the society, and the meeting broke up, some visiting the Castle, while another party proceeded to the remains of St. Martin's Priory.

DOVER CASTLE.

The Vicar of St. Mary's gave an outline of the antiquarian interest of the spot, in a lecture that may be thus briefly summed up:—Taking it in order of time, the pharos, the most ancient relic, was simply a matter for ocular inspection; the rough massive tower, up to the (Tudor) octagon built upon it,—the blocks of tufa, of which abundance yet lies in the valley below,—the distinctive Roman tile, kneaded, baked, and grooved for horizontal bonding, and rising in measured courses,—all telling their own tale. It had been supposed to have been once a much larger work, and the edifice in which they stood to have been built of the displaced material; but a better acquaintance with the actual materials gave evidence against such theory. Next of the ancient church. Its foundations, well examined, clearly argued a fabric antecedent to the existing one; carrying our thoughts back to a British church, as first possessor of the spot. Then came its Anglo-Saxon days, of which there were many primitive features, in their manifest identity, laid open to their eyes; the south door of the nave, the jambs of a low but exactly similar doorway in the north transept, and certain windows both in the south transept and chancel, pointing satisfactorily not only to portions, but to the whole, of that impressive fabric as the work of Eadbald the Saxon. Over these again, the shafts

and groin-springings in the tower, the altered lancet windows, sedile and piscina in the chancel, shewed what had been done in the beautiful Early English period of Henry III.; while an otherwise unaccountable opening in the west wall connected itself curiously with the castle statutes of Sir Stephen de Penecestre; and the very exceptionally placed altar appendages at the south-east angle of the nave as remarkably illustrating the military services as celebrated in that place by the canons. Then followed the ancient lines of the Saxon fortress: its defences, canons' court, original (Oditon's) gate, and Earl Godwin's tower. Next, the vastly augmented sweep of the Norman defences, the three curious guard-towers before the church mound (late victims of modern engineering): then the whole array of the towers of the confederate knights, with memorials of the repulsed siege of the Dauphin of France, in the last days of King John, and spots associated with the old customs and statutes of the castle. Lastly, there was the inner circle of defences, offices, hall, and king's gate, gathered round the lofty mass of the keep itself, which was compared in structure and members with the stately remains of Bishop Gundulph's work at Rochester; and after a conjecture as to the probable form about the beautiful Norman side on the great stairs popularly called King John's chapel, there remained only to indicate the leading historical memories of that keep, from the visit of Henry II. on his way to Normandy down to the ill-fated reception there by Charles I. of Henrietta Maria of France. It was then intimated that this notice more especially as regarded the Anglo-Saxon church of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, would hereafter be expanded into a more carefully considered and [illegible] for the use of the Society, and the points which might be interested therein.

St. Martin's Priory.

The Rev. Dr. Pi[illegible] gave a [illegible] quainted with these [illegible] in the year 1843. He had devoted much attention to the subject, and had succeeded in making a correct plan, not only of the church, but of the refectory and other buildings. The walls of the church were evidently constructed of rubble and Kentish rag, together with finely wrought Caen stone; the edifice itself was 285 feet long, and consisted of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel, with a transept crossing the nave and aisles at about 145 feet from the western entrance; there were also two small round chapels at the entrance to the chancel; at the north extremity of the transept there had been a chapter-house, 54 feet long by 20 wide. Nine arches, each 15 feet wide, on pillars, had divided the aisles from the nave, (33 feet wide); the bases of these pillars were about 5 feet square, and in digging about the foundations to ascertain these measurements, a great number of stones were found, which, when put together, formed the segment of a circle corresponding with a base of about 5 feet. At the upper extremity of the nave he found a chancel or choir 40 feet long and about 20 feet wide. It was true that the former use of many of the places to which he was directing attention could only be gathered from analogy, but he felt no hesitation in declaring that they stood in the largest and most perfect refectory hall in England: it was 140 feet long, and they would observe in its walls that the Caen stone was used in common with the other materials he had mentioned. It was doubtless of the Anglo-Norman period; and what he had at the first been inclined to regard as red brick he had since detected and must have been the result of a fire, similar traces existing in Canterbury Cathedral and Rochester Castle, which they were well aware had been burnt; indeed, there was an entry in the *Monasticon* which proved that these ravages were the work of an incendiary. Archbishop Corbeil in 1132 obtained a grant from Henry I. of the revenues of the monastery of St. Martin's-beyond-the-Dover, and erected on Bredin the monastery or priory, on the site of which they stood. Traces of paintings had been discovered on the walls, and

beneath the windows might be distinguished the outlines of several heads, each head being surrounded by a nimbus, but the subject of the painting he had failed to discover.

There was another building, which he inferred had been the bakehouse or brewhouse, but it was possible that it might have been the guest-house, built apart from the dwelling of the monks. When he first saw it, horses, straw, and farm implements and produce occupied its space, but it had been sufficiently cleared out for their reception that day. Here the Early English style was apparent; and at one end was an immense fireplace, now bricked up.

Some of the party then proceeded to the Maison Dieu, where it had been intended that the meeting should be held, but the building is still under repair, and in the absence of the architect (Mr. Burges) through illness, who had promised a lecture, there was little to detain them. It was seen with satisfaction that the work is being carried on with vigour, and in correct taste.

The dinner was held at the Wellington Hall, the Marquess Camden in the chair. The usual loyal and complimentary toasts were given and duly honoured, but call for no particular remark, except in one instance. Earl Stanhope, in proposing the health of the noble Chairman, made a remarkable statement, which we reproduce. His lordship said :—

"If they looked at the study of archæology they would, he thought, be struck with the fact of how many studies and sciences are apparently not at all connected with it, and may yet be brought to promote its object. Thus photography is chiefly known as giving us representations either of the human countenance, and of such blooming specimens of it as he had the pleasure to see around him, or of some venerable church or castle, such as those they had been visiting that day. But it was not known how much photography could effect for archæological discovery, and of this he felt inclined to relate in detail a curious instance connected, as it proved, with our own English history. The noble Earl then alluded to a gigantic statue of a lion, which in early ages stood in a prominent place in the Piræus, which was called, from it, Porto Leone, but which the Venetians, who conquered Attica, afterwards removed to Venice, in 1687. On the sides of this ancient piece of sculpture was a Runic inscription in Norwegian characters, which had of late years excited the curiosity of antiquaries. Many of the letters, however, were so worn by the lapse of time, or from rough usage in the removal of the figure, that it was found impossible to make out the meaning of the inscription. At this critical juncture a Danish professor of high reputation, Professor Rafn, bethought him that he would call in the aid of a skilful photographer, and he employed him to take the obliterated letters at different hours of the day, when the shadows cast by the sun indicated the direction which the original letters had taken. This singular experiment was continued for several weeks, and with the most triumphant success, for, according to the volume which had reached him from Copenhagen, the old Norwegian characters on the lion appeared to be completely re-established. Now we derived from this discovery an extraordinary fact, that contrary to any preconceived idea, these characters bore an indirect relationship to English history. His lordship proceeded to explain how this came about, by remarking that it appeared that the characters had been engraved by order of Harold, surnamed the Tall. This Harold in his youth had served in the Northern or Varangian Guard of the Emperor of Constantinople, and had been sent to Attica to quell a disturbance. It was in allusion to this visit that the inscription was engraved. But thirty years later Harold the Tall invaded England, and was completely defeated at Stanford Bridge, on the Derwent. Harold having asked what lands in England would be ceded to him if he made peace, was met by the significant reply that he should have seven feet of English earth, or perhaps, as he was a giant, might receive a few inches more. He (the noble Earl) asked whether that was not an interesting record of the value of archæological discoveries, and of the assistance which the arts and sciences were capable of affording it. In conclusion, he said he thought he could not better respond to this toast than by giving expression not merely to a few general thoughts upon the advantages that science may afford, but by placing before them an exact account of the discovery which an eminent man of Denmark had lately achieved, and which in a most unexpected manner had tended to give eluci-

dation to matters connected with one of the most interesting epochs of our history."

In the evening, a Conversazione was held in the Apollonian Hall, when the Rev. W. J. Edge, Vicar of Benenden, read a paper furnished by Mr. Elphee, of Rolvenden, on the discovery by him of a supposed Danish vessel in the original channel of the Rother, in the year 1820; the paper was accompanied by a lithographic representation of the vessel and its various antiquities. It is believed that a second vessel is still imbedded near the same spot, and the sum of £5 was at once subscribed in the hall for the purpose of an investigation:—

"The length of the vessel found was 63 ft. 8 in.; her width over the main-beam 14 ft. 3 in. She was a decked vessel with bulwarks, and 'tide-pegs' in 'wash-streaks,' as though oars were occasionally used. On the deck two human skulls were found; and in other parts of the vessel were afterwards discovered several human bones, and the remains of animals, pronounced to be the bones of a goat, a dog, and a bear. Two years afterwards, on removing part of the river-wall, another skeleton was found. On the after-deck was a windlass, and under the windlass a pair of sandals; in the cabin was a coil of rope, apparently in such good preservation, that, on first touching it, the tar stuck to my hands, but, on exposure to the air, as it dried it crumbled to dust. In the cabin was a fireplace, with small figured paving-tiles at the bottom, with an iron grate and a gridiron by the side of it: the grate resembled those still in use on board vessels, and the gridiron was precisely like those of the present day. An iron lock was found in the hold, and a stone jug in the cabin; a piece of brass tap was also discovered; in the cabin was a steel for striking a light, a piece of flint lying beside it. A leaden octangular plummet, a leathern inkhorn, a pair of 'canhooks,' two earthenware pots or vessels, apparently used for cooking, (the soot coming off when I touched them,) were also found. On the same shelf we found a sword-handle and an hour-glass; and on the sand at the bottom of the cabin were very plain impressions of bed-clothes, which were quite destroyed by time. The vessel, when discovered, lay obliquely across the bed of the river, her bows on the Sussex and her stern on the Kentish side."

This paper was followed by one by the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, on Precautions against Invasion taken in the Reign of Elizabeth, which was made to bear on the Volunteer movement, and was very favourably received.

The walls of the hall were covered with rubbings of brasses (mostly Kentish), designs for painted windows for the Maison Dieu, plans illustrative of the remains of St. Martin's, &c.; but the chief attractions were found in the adjoining room, which was fitted up as a museum, and exhibited a singularly rich and various collection of antiquities. Roman and Saxon pottery and glass, gold ornaments and weapons of every age, Charles I.'s gold tooth-pick and case, and the ribbon of his George, which he gave to Col. Tomlinson on the scaffold, a snuff-box presented by the same monarch to Judge Twisden, the regalia of the Dover corporation (given to them by Charles II.), the original charters of the Maison Dieu (from the Surrenden collection), a fine collection of the seals of the Cinque Ports and their limbs [d], and, not the least curious, a great number of ancient dice, formed of horses' teeth ground down into rough cubes, found near Faversham and other haunts of the Norsemen, and bearing a striking testimony to the love of gaming usually attributed to them. Such were some of the treasures that the indefatigable Local Committee had collected.

Aug. 2. The Marquess Camden took the chair at the Apollonian Hall, at ten, and Dr. Plumptre read a paper and exhibited sketches relating to St. Martin's; the Rev. Dr. Cardwell had prepared a paper on the place of Cæsar's landing, but declined to read it lest it should interfere with the various excursions proposed for the rest of the day. Accordingly the meeting broke up, after warm expressions

[d] These were exhibited by George T. Thompson, Esq., Coroner of the Cinque Ports, the unfortunate gentleman who lost his life just a week after, by the bursting of a gun at the Archcliff Fort. He was a lieutenant in the Dover Volunteer Artillery Corps. We trust to be enabled shortly to lay a memoir of the lamented deceased before our readers.

of thanks to the noble Chairman, the Hon. Secretary, the exhibitors, &c., and, being favoured by the weather, parties were soon on their way to the spots selected. Some went to St. Radegund's Abbey and Alkham, with Dr. Plumptre, others to the church of St. Margaret-at-Cliffe; but the larger number proceeded to Barfreston and Coldred; the Rev. F. T. Scott, of Sibbertswold, acted as their guide, and in passing over Sibbertswold down, he paused to give a brief lecture on the discoveries formerly made there, and recorded in Bryan Faussett's *Inventorium Sepulchrale.*

LINCOLN DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

June 7 *and* 8. The annual meeting was held at Worksop, under the presidency of the Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, and was very well attended. The proceedings commenced with a public breakfast at the Lion Hotel at eight a.m. on June 7, after which there was divine service in the Abbey Church. At the conclusion of the prayers, the history and features of the Priory Church and Gatehouse were most ably given by the Rev. E. Trollope, M.A., F.S.A. The company then proceeded in vehicles on an excursion to Bolsover, passing in their way Steetley and Whitwell, which were ably described by the Secretary, (Rev. E. Trollope). The Norman chapel at Steetley, Mr. Trollope said, would serve as an excellent model for architects who wished to erect a church of the same size and style, as a better does not exist in England. The date of this beautiful gem he fixed at from 1120 to 1130. It originally belonged to the Vavasours, afterwards to the family of Freshville, but it eventually became part of the Worksop estate. It belonged many years to the Duke of Norfolk, but was now the property of the Duke of Newcastle. There had been a burying-ground as well as a chapel, but the latter had been disused since 1370. At the east end was a beautiful vaulted apse, in the boss of which is a pretty little medallion of the Holy Lamb. There are traces of painting on the arch, which at one time fell in, and was rebuilt precisely as it existed before. On the capitals of the pillars are the signs of the zodiac, St. George and the Dragon, and other early work, which was more common in France than in England. Of St. Lawrence's Church, Whitwell, Mr. Trollope said that several parts belonged to the first quarter of the twelfth century. It contains, however, several Norman traces, such as the doorway and corbel-table without and the chancel-arch within. He directed attention to the founder's tomb, and to that of Sir Roger Manners, whose virtues are thus quaintly rehearsed:—

"A living academic was this knight—
Divinity, the arts, the toungs, what might
In learned schools exactly be profest,
Took up their lodginge in his noble breste;
Till death, like church despoilers, did pull downe
Manners' true fabrique of the arts renoune."

Recently a fragment of the Norman church tympanum, a very singular relic, has been dug up, and was exhibited to the excursionists.

The party was received at Bolsover by the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, who occupies the fine old Norman keep*. The scenery around the castle is surpassingly beautiful, comprising an extensive range of Derbyshire hills, skirting the vale of Scarsdale; but owing to the unfavourable weather, it was seen to great disadvantage, and very few ventured upon the roof. The riding-house, so well known from the Duke of Newcastle's work on horsemanship, was an object of great interest. The splendid room, called the Star-chamber, the vaulted rooms, and cellar kitchens underneath, were successively explored, and the store of curiosities, with which every room was crowded, were examined with as much interest and attention as the limited time would allow of. After spending an hour and a-half in inspecting the castle, the party proceeded to Bolsover Church, and from thence, by Scarcliff and Cuckney to Welbeck Abbey, where they saw the magnificent works

* Upon this point see notice of White's Photographic Handbook to the Antiquities of Worksop and its Neighbourhood, Gent. Mag., Sept. 1860, p. 308.

now in progress by his Grace the Duke of Portland. They returned to their head-quarters at Worksop to dinner. At eight o'clock the party assembled in the Corn Exchange, the great room of which was fitted up as a temporary museum, which was crowded with curious and costly articles of antiquity and vertu, supplied by the members of the Association, and by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood of Worksop. Besides the members of the Diocesan Architectural Association, the evening meeting was attended by a large concourse of the principal families in and near Worksop, so that there were about four hundred persons assembled. The Right Hon. Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt was requested to take the chair. A deputation of the principal inhabitants of Worksop was introduced, headed by Mr. Hemming, agent to the Duke of Newcastle, who presented an address of welcome to the Association, which was duly responded to by the Rev. Mr. Trollope, the Secretary. The Chairman then called upon the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, who read an essay on the History of Bolsover Castle from the Conquest down to the Present Time, which was received with much approbation. The Rev. E. Trollope was next called upon, who read an essay on Monastic Gatehouses and on the Right of Sanctuary, which was equally well received. The subjects of these two treatises were peculiarly appropriate; the one relating to the remarkable feudal fastness which had been the principal object of that day's tour, and the other calling attention to some curious particulars of the ancient monastic system, and more especially to the very perfect specimen of a monastic gatehouse preserved in Worksop. The meeting broke up about ten o'clock.

June 8. The members and their friends visited Thorpe Salvin, St. John's, and Laughton churches, and Roche Abbey, which were all described by Mr. Trollope.

Thorpe Salvin he stated to be a Norman fabric, the doorway being of the date of 1140. The pointed arch in the tower was said to be well worthy of observation. The south side of the nave was of the fifteenth century. The font in the chancel was one of the most remarkable in England, and many different interpretations of its rich sculptures had been hazarded. One compartment represented the sacrament of baptism, and in other parts were emblems of the four seasons, pointing also to the different periods of human life; but there was greater difficulty in the interpretation of the remaining devices, one of which was emblematical of the Holy Trinity, others set forth the occupations of the various months, and bore the signs of the zodiac.

The melancholy condition of the small, ancient, and dilapidated church of St. John was freely commented upon. The chief architectural features were a good Norman doorway and porch, and the chancel and aisle, which were of Early English work, the remainder of the fabric being Perpendicular. There were several sepulchral memorials, one an extraordinary specimen, dated about 1280. The pews were of the most clumsy kind imaginable, black, dirty, insect-eaten, and almost tumbling to pieces, while the floor was composed of mother earth; but all this was an improvement upon the aspect of the interior about two years previously. Then it was far more unclean, and bore the appearance of a neglected hovel; fowls had free access then, broken eggs and other refuse bearing evidence of the sort of care bestowed upon the house of God, in which service is now performed once a month in summer! Mr. Trollope said he was glad to announce that, from a conversation he had recently been favoured with, arrangements would shortly be made to put the church into a state of proper repair.

Laughten-en-le-Morthen (i.e. Lightning-in-the-Morning) is a church of very fine proportions, and it is situated on an eminence from which an unequalled prospect of the Yorkshire and Derbyshire hills is obtained. It is one of the few Yorkshire churches which is graced by a spire. The doorway and north-western end is all that remains of the original structure, which belonged to the Saxon period. The greater part of the building belonged to the late

decorative period, (probably about 1380,) of which the north aisle and the arches of the southern arcade were good specimens. There was formerly a chantry at the eastern extremity of the north aisle, which would account for the great height of the east window. After visiting a remarkable earthwork in the neighbourhood of the church, the party proceeded to Roche Abbey, where Dr. Aveling of Sheffield read a paper on excavations lately made there, and Mr. Trollope described the Gatehouse.

In the evening the public dinner of the Association took place in the Corn Exchange, after which the party adjourned to the Museum, the contents of which formed the subject of an able and interesting lecture by the Rev. Edward Trollope; and the proceedings closed with the customary votes of thanks.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

July 4. At the monthly meeting in the Castle, JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair, Mr. White read the following notes on the Catrail:—

"Being in Scotland about a week ago, I called on Mr. Fisher, the able editor of the 'Border Advertiser,' and he accompanied me to the Catrail, where its remains are best seen on the farm of Rink, lying between the river Tweed and the stream of Gala in Selkirkshire. Where that ancient barrier has passed along the brow of a hill, it is scarcely visible; but, when continued up or down an eminence, it is still shewn very clearly. Unfortunately, the portion we saw in one place had a stone wall upon it, and was partly filled with rubbish; while the other portion had been subjected for some time to the action of the plough and harrow. It appears to have consisted of a fosse or ditch, nearly twenty-four feet wide, by about ten feet deep; and the earth thrown out at each side was formed into ramparts of defence. Sir Walter Scott, when hunting, in his early days, once caused his horse to leap the old line, which strained and shook the poet very severely. From its position, it had been made to defend the people living on its western side against the attacks of their eastern enemies, in the same way as our Roman Wall was erected to ward off the ancient Britons of the North. Near to it—chiefly on the west—are the traces of a number of camps, which are still visible by large quantities of stones, strewn in circles of various sizes. Of these, one of the most remarkable crowns the summit of a small hill, in view of the lands of Abbotsford. A large ditch, even more deep and wide than that of the Catrail, surrounds it, and, being circular, it is nearly one hundred yards in diameter. On the inner edge of this fosse, a stone wall, ten or twelve feet wide, and of considerable height, had been built all around. No lime appears to have been used, but the stones partly fallen into the ditch are lying there in the same position, and in such profusion as if they had never been disturbed since the fortress was thrown down. Traces of buildings are seen everywhere in the centre, which is nearly level, save that it slopes slightly to the east. The entrance, like that of the other camps near the place, is also on the eastern side, through which those within could see their enemies more readily, and advance directly upon them. Fortunately for the preservation of this interesting relic of antiquity, it has been planted over with trees, and, as these are now growing to a goodly size, a long period may probably elapse before it be broken up and subjected to the levelling processes of agriculture. For many miles around, especially to the south-east, and even on Eildon Hills,—the Tri Montem of the Romans,—extensive works of defence have been constructed, the mounds of which are still perceptible; but this is the most perfect of any I ever beheld."

Mr. Clayton exhibited a plan by Mr. Coulson of the Roman bridge at Cilurnum as far as the recent excavations already justify. Mr. Coulson plans the bridge as presenting an angle to the road, but as in a line with the wall, and at right angles with the stream, the wall touching the abutment in its slanted portion, and being in a line with the points of the piers. The river has receded westward; and on the east the foundations of another pier have been found, on the present water-lines, as well as those of the eastern abutment, which is now in a plantation. This eastern abutment presents a smaller one inside of it, like an earlier structure; but this is doubtful, as it has an inclination from north to

south, similar to that of the larger one. This joint abutment also dips from east to west. Mr. Coulson supposes that these dips were intentional, to cause the lead to run, which appears in grooves, following the margin. There is a small chamber in this abutment, with three distinct layers of black ashes. The vallum near the river has been filled with stones, at what period is uncertain. An unsatisfactory fragment of an inscription, and a few poor coins, have turned up. The excavations are not complete.

Mr. Longstaffe exhibited a bird's-eye view of Pontefract Castle, the "Key of the North," in its former state, with the Parliamentary line of besieging works in 1648. The view belongs to Lord Galway, and has been entrusted to the Surtees Society to be engraved as an illustration of Drake's Eary of the siege of 1645. Mr. Longstaffe made some comparisons with the present appearance of the vast fortress, and stated his interest in observing among the remains the sculptured arms of the unfortunate owner, the Earl of Lancaster, who fell in his opposition to Edward II.

Dr. Charlton presented a truly curious spearhead of iron, found about two feet underground at Borrowton, in North Northumberland. The exterior of the circular socket is richly inlaid with silver filagree work, in vertical compartments, of a design in which lozenges filled with smaller lozenges by diagonally crossing lines, and a sort of scroll-work, predominate.

The Chairman said he would venture to speak heresy, and rejoice that a few relics were sometimes found in his county which were not Roman.

SURTEES SOCIETY.

June 18. The annual meeting was held at the Castle of Durham, the Ven. ARCHDEACON THORPE in the chair.

The accounts of the year were in a most satisfactory state, it appearing that, after all obligations had been discharged, £160 would remain in the hands of the treasurer. The secretary, the Rev. James Raine, reported that a volume of Miscellanies was nearly ready for issue. A second volume of "Durham Wills" was also in preparation. Mr. Raine stated that he had looked into the Depositions of the Northern Counties, which were preserved at York, and found them highly interesting. They did not go further back than the times of the Commonwealth; but they contained all the various depositions taken before the county magistrates in cases of importance. Many of the events thus elucidated were highly romantic, and gave a very striking picture of life upon the Borders down to a comparatively recent period. It was resolved, if access to the documents was permitted, of which no doubt was entertained, that a volume of extracts from them be printed, and that Mr. Raine be requested to undertake the editorship. The subject of the Lindisfarne Gospels was next discussed. This is a MS. containing the Gospels in Saxon, as they were used by the ancient Church in Holy Island. The eminent Saxon scholar, Dr. Bosworth, has been communicated with, and he had expressed his willingness to edit the publication of at least one of the Gospels, as soon as his other engagements would allow. This, it is expected, will form one of the publications of next year. A variety of documents respecting Fountains Abbey, now preserved at Ripon and other places, will also be prepared for publication at no distant date. In consequence of the decease of the late patron of the Society, Bishop Maltby, it was unanimously resolved to request the Duke of Northumberland to accept of the vacant office.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

A WESTMINSTER FABRIC ROLL OF 1253.

MR. URBAN,—Among the records deposited in the Public Record Office, one has been lately discovered by Mr. Burtt, entitled "A Roll of Payments of Wages, and of Purchases for the Works at Westminster, 37 Henry III.," which, by the courtesy of Mr. G. G. Scott[a], I have had the opportunity of examining. It is so perfect a specimen of this class of documents that I venture to hope that the following account of its contents may interest your readers.

It contains the entire accounts of the building works during thirty-two continuous weeks, beginning with the first week after Easter, which in that year, 1253, fell on April 20; consequently the works in question began on Monday, April 28, and the last week of the roll ended with Saturday, December 6. The account for each week is complete in itself, but no day of the month is mentioned, neither are the weeks numbered continuously, although for convenience I shall designate them as if they had been.

The first six weeks are indicated as first, second, &c., after Easter (Ebd' prima post Pasch' . . .) The seventh week was Whitsun week, and was evidently kept as a holiday, but is not mentioned in the roll; the week next following the sixth after Easter, being termed the first after Pentecost, is thus actually the eighth week from the beginning of the account roll. This enumeration continues to the fifteenth week, which is termed the eighth after Pentecost. The sixteenth week begins a new series, termed the first, second, &c., "after the agreement for wages for eight weeks," (Ebd' prima post pacacione[b] stipendior' pro viii^to^ Ebd'.) This enumeration continues through twelve weeks, and carries us to the end of the twenty-seventh week of the roll. The twenty-eighth is termed the first week after the feast of All Saints, and the succeeding the second, third, &c., concluding with the "Ebdomada v^ta^," or thirty-second week of the whole, which closes the account.

At the head of each week one or more saints' days are sometimes mentioned in a peculiar manner. Thus, to begin, the complete title of the first week is,—

"Ebd' prima post Pasch' continente festum Apostol. Philip' et Jacobi p' die' Jovis quod est d'ni Regis et festu' Inventionis S^ce^ Crucis p' die Sab' quod est cem'tar'."

[a] See GENT. MAG., June, 1860, p. 584, and July, p. 33.

[b] PACATIO . . . . pactum, conventio.—*Ducange.*

'First week after Easter, containing the feast of the Apostles Philip and James on Thursday, which belongs to the King, and the feast of the Invention of the Cross on Saturday, which belongs to the masons.' The second week is similarly said to "contain the feast of St. John ante portam Latinam on Tuesday, which belongs to the King;" and the third week is "sine festo." Thus throughout the roll feasts occur, sometimes two in a week, but generally only one. Fourteen of the weeks have none. Whatever feasts are mentioned, however, are assigned alternately to the King and to the masons. The only intermission of this rule is in the twenty-seventh week, where the feast of SS. Simon and Jude ought to have been given to the masons, but is assigned to the King, apparently because of the fact stated in the title of the week, that it is the first day of his regnal year [c].

It may be presumed, therefore, that the feast-days thus assigned to the masons were kept as a holiday, and that they worked on the feasts assigned to the King, who in this roll is the employer of the masons.

I am not aware that this curious custom has been noticed by any previous writer. I have set down in the note below the list of the saints' days selected [d]. It is probable that in other years some other principal saints would have been also included which happen in this year to fall on a Sunday.

Having now discussed the titles to shew the mode of designating the weeks, we may examine the accounts themselves. They are placed, for every week, under two heads, the wages and the purchases, or *emptiones*. The sum of each of these is separately stated, as well as the total. The nature of these payments will be best understood by giving a translation of one week complete; for, generally speaking, the workmen, the materials, and other items recur nearly in the same order in every week. There is a great advantage in this; for as the same terms are repeated, it happens that in some cases they are written more at length than in others, or spelled in a more intelligible manner, and thus the collation of so many examples of the same word greatly assists the interpretation of the unusual or technical expressions.

"Second week after Easter, containing on Tuesday the feast of St. John ante portam Latinam, which belongs to the King [e]:—

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[c] This is the title of the twenty-seventh week:—"Ebd' xij^a contin' festu' Apostolor, Sim' et Jude quod est dni' Regis anno Regni Regis Henr' xxxviij^to incipiente et festu' o'ium S'cor' p'die Sab' quod est cem't. . . ."

[d] List of the feast-days assigned alternately to the King and the masons, and marked R and C accordingly:—"Philip and James, R; Inven. S. Crucis, C; John ad port. Lat., R; Ascension, C; John Bapt., R; Thom. Mart., C; Magdalen, R; James, C; Pet. ad vinc., R; Assumpt., C; Decollatio, R; Nativ. B. M., C; Michael, R; Trans. b. Edw., C; Luke, R; Sim. and Jude, R; Omn. S'co'm, C; Martin, R; Edmund, C; Katerina, R; Nicholas, C."

[e] "Ebd' ij^a post Pasch' contin' festū bī' Joh'is an' portā Latinā p' diē martis quod est

"To wages of 39 cutters of white stone, 15 marblers, 26 stonelayers, 32 carpenters with John and his partner at St. Albans, two painters with an assistant, 13 polishers, 19 smiths, 14 glaziers with four plumbers, 15ⁱⁱ 10ˢ 1ᵈ. [This will give an average of 1*s*. 10*d*. per week.]

"To wages of 176 inferior workmen with overseers and clerks, and two two-horse carts daily, 9ⁱ 17ˢ 2ᵈ. [About 9*d*. a week.]

"Sum of wages, 25ⁱ 7ˢ 3ᵈ.

"EMPTIONS.—To Master Albericus for arrears of *form-pieces* . . . . 66ˢ; 53 feet of *parpents*, 4ᵈ per foot; 59 feet of *voussoirs with fillets* at 3ᵈ per foot; 1221½ feet at 3ᵈ per foot; . . . . 50 *assises* at 5ᵈ each assise; 42 *chamberands*; 22 feet of *maignans*; 243 feet *cerches*; 9 feet of *bosses*; and seven *steps*, cut by taskwork, 7ⁱ 13ˢ 1ᵈ.

"Item, for 9 *capitals*, 68 feet of *escus*, 1,591 feet of *cerches*, 54ˢ 4ᵈ.

"Item, for 25 hundred and a-half quartern of chalk for the vaults, 8ˢ 7ᵈ."

"Item, for 22 hundred and 3 quarterns of freestone, 6*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*. To Roger of Reygate for 8 hundred and a quartern of freestone, 53*s*. 7½*d*. To Richard the lime-burner for 3 hundred of lime, 15*s*. To Agnes for two hundred and a half of lime, 12*s*. 6*d*. To Richard of Eastcheap for 2 dozen hurdles or crates[f] with poles, 9*s*. 7*d*. To Richard Oggel for 5 dozen hurdles with poles, 12*s*. 6*d*. To Henry of the bridge for iron nails and whetstones[g], 19*s*. 8*d*. To Benedict for carriage, porterage, and weighing of 23 cartloads of lead, 9*s*. 4*d*. To Richard for *litter*[h], 18*d*.

"Sum total of emptions, 27*l*. 12*s*. 10½*d*.

"Sum total of the week, 53*l*. and 1½*d*."

This week may be taken as a fair specimen of the whole. The first part

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d'ni Regis in stipend' xxxix. albor' ciss' xv. marm' xxvi. cubitor' xxxij. carpent' cū I. et socio suo ap'd S̄cm̄ Alban' Duobz Pictor' cū s'viente xiij. poll' xix. fabᵒʳ. xiiij. vitᵗʳar' cū iiijᵒʳ plūbator', xvⁱⁱ xˢ d'. In stipend' clxxvi. op'ar' cū custodibꝫ clericis cū ij. big' diurnis, ixⁱⁱ xvijˢ ijᵈ.

"Smᵃ stipend', xxvⁱⁱ vijˢ iijᵈ.

"*Emptiones*. Mag'ro Albᵗco p' arreagiis formar' et . . . . lxvjˢ, p' liij. ped' de p'pen' p' ped' iiijᵈ, lix. ped' de folsur' cū fil' p' ped' iijᵈ, mⁱ cc. et xxj. ped' et d'i p' ped' iijᵈ . . I. assisis p' assise vᵈ, xlij. chamberand', xxij. ped' maignanz, ccxliij. ped' cerches, ix. ped' de bosseus, et vij. passibꝫ cissis ad tasch', vijⁱⁱ xiijˢ jᵈ. It' p' ix. capitell', lxviij. ped' de escus, m. vᶜ iiijˣˣ xj. ped' de cerch', liiijˢ et iiijᵈ. It' p' mm. vᶜ d'm qᵃrt' pendent' crete, viijˢ vijᵈ. It' p' mm. cc. et iij. qᵃr france petre, vjⁱⁱ xvjˢ vjᵈ. Rogero de Reygate p' viijᶜ qᵃrt franc' petre, liijˢ vijᵈ ob'. Ricard' Calfon' p' ccc. calc', xvˢ. Agnes p' cc. d'm calc', xijˢ vjᵈ. It' Ricard' de Estchep p' ij. duoden' craticl'ar' cū virgis, ixˢ vijᵈ. Ricard' Oggel p' v. duoden' craticl'ar' cū virg', xijˢ vjᵈ. Henr' de Ponte p' clavis ferri et gressiis xixˢ. viijᵈ. Bened'co p' vectᵗra, portag', et pes̄ḡ, xxiij. charr̄ plumb', ixˢ iiijᵈ. Richo' p' litia, xviijᵈ.

"Smᵃ total' emp'conu', xxvijⁱⁱ xijˢ xᵈ ob'.

"Smᵃ total' Ebd', liijⁱⁱ et d' ob'."

[f] In the Westminster Rolls (printed by Smith, Antiq. of Westminster, p. 182, and Brayley and Britton, Hist. of Houses of Parliament, pp. 151, 153), "Hurdles for the scaffolds of St. Stephen's Chapel" occur 4 Ed. III., &c., with beams, and poles, and "leather thongs to tie the said beams and hurdles together." The original Latin is not generally given in these publications, but in one case Smith (or rather Hawkins), p. 184, has "twenty-four hurdles *pro viis super dictam scaffottam*," which explains the use of the hurdles to serve in lieu of the planks we now employ.

[g] "Henr' de Ponte p' clavis ferri et *gressiis*," xixˢ. But in the previous week we have "Henr' de Ponte p' *grese* ad Martella acuenda." Ducange gives "GRESSIUS Silex, gall. *grès*," (i. e. sandstone or grit). The *grese* for sharpening the *picks* or *stone-hammers* is therefore, not the English word *grease*, as it might appear, but *a whetstone*.

[h] "LITERIA, stramentum."—*Ducange*.

informs us of the number of workmen of each kind that were employed in daily labour; the second part gives the materials and their carriage. The number of white stone cutters was gradually increased from 39 in the first three weeks to 78 in the fifteenth week, and diminished again to thirty-five in the last weeks. The marblers, about 16 in the first eight weeks, were suddenly increased to 49 in the ninth week, who remained at work till the eighteenth week, and then were suddenly reduced to 31, and went on diminishing to seven. The stonelayers vary from 35 to 4. The 32 carpenters working in the first seven weeks are then reduced gradually to nine only. The polishers are about 15, and the smiths 18 throughout; but about fourteen glaziers employed in the first ten weeks are suddenly reduced to 6 for a month, and then to 2 for the remainder of the time. The inferior workmen vary from 220 to 37. The gross amounts are: Stipends, 696*l.* 8*s.* 7*d*; Emptions, 891*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.*; giving a total of 1,587*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.*

From these particulars the nature of the work may be surmised; but, unfortunately, there are very few exact indications of the actual buildings upon which the workmen were employed. The only evidences of this kind that I have detected are the following, numbered to correspond with the weeks in which they occur: (1), tables or planks for the CHAMBERS of the king and queen; (7), panels for the king's bed, and for a table in the scaccarium; (3), 100 tiles provided for the KING'S CHAPEL; (15), task-work at entrance of the CHAPTER-HOUSE, (It., p' tasch' int°it° capituli l. s.). From the 19th to the 26th and 31st weeks, charges occur in nearly every week for nails for the CHURCH AND BELFRY; and in the 25th week Roger the Plumber is paid 10*l.* and 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for task-work at the belfry (*berefridam*). This was probably the detached belfry of the Abbey church, which is known to have stood on the north side, upon the site of the existing Sessions-house.

Stukeley gave drawings of it in the *Archæologia*, vol. i. p. 39, under the name of the *Sanctuary*, but states that it was still called the *Belfry*. Stow relates that Edward III., about 1347, built to the use of St. Stephen's chapel, in the little sanctuary a "chlochard" of stone and timber covered with lead, &c. Widmore (History of Westminster Abbey, p. 11) found it mentioned for the first time in a charter of Edward I. (1290): "It was then called the bellfrey and continued to be used as such, or at least to go by that name till the present towers of the church were built by Abbot Islip." The roll we are now examining shews that it was in course of construction and apparently covered with lead in 37 Hen. III. The building represented by Stukeley is of stone and in two stories, of a form well adapted to serve as the substructure of a lofty timber-framed tower, similar to that of Salisbury, destroyed by Wyatt, but preserved to us in the drawings of Price. The wooden tower had disappeared long before the time of Stow, and the stone substructure was pulled down in 1750 to make way for a new market-house. It had been for a long while occupied as a cellar for the

Quakers' Tavern in Thieving-lane. The market-house was in turn pulled down about 1770, and the present Guildhall built as nearly as possible upon the site of the old belfry.

In the second week Magister Albericus is paid for task-work of the *form-pieces*, ("pro tascha formarum,") that is, for *window tracery*, probably of the Abbey church, and also 6*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* in the twenty-fifth. On the back of the roll it is recorded that on Tuesday of the fourth week after Pentecost[i], on the morrow of the blessed Thomas the Martyr, Master Albericus with three associates began the task-work of three windows. Also that on the Monday after "ad vincula S^i^ Petri," (that is to say, in the fifteenth week of the roll,) two parcels of coloured glass, valued at 12*s.* 2*d.* a parcel, and two of white glass at 6*s.* each parcel, were delivered to Master Henry to be employed in the task-work of the windows, charging per foot wrought of coloured glass 8*d.*, and of white glass 4*d.*

Another memorandum records that on Monday, the morrow of St. Bartholomew, (August 25,) the work in the king's quarry began.

Attached to the roll in the sixth week is a letter from Robert de Bremele to Master John de Oxonia[j], informing him that he has despatched a boat-load of marble by William Justice, to whom five marcs and a-half and ten shillings are to be paid for freight. He also promises to send another boat-load before Pentecost, and a third if he can find a vessel to convey it. Similar letters are attached to the second week and to the twenty-second.

The *Emptions* in each week's account include, in the first place, pieces of freestone cut by task-work into various shapes required for doors, windows, arches, vaults, or other portions of the structure, and made ready for setting. These are sometimes separately enumerated by name, as in the second week above, and furnish very curious illustrations of mediæval nomenclature. But in the latter part of the roll such pieces are all entered in the general form, "In diversis modis france petre ad tascham cisse," 'to various shapes of free-stone cut by task-work,' and similarly for marble. Next occur stones from the quarries, probably in a rough state, or at least only fit for plain walling. These are "Came stone" (Caen stone); "Reygate stone," generally from Roger de Reygate, and sometimes described as free-stone, "franca petra," e.g. (8), "Rog^o^ de Reygate p' v^o^ and di f^a^nce pet^e^, xxxv*s.* ix*d.*;" Grey stone, "petra grisea," (6), "pro ii. navatis grise pet," and chalk for the *pendentia*,—"creta ad pendentia," the latter being the term universally employed in mediæval documents for the vaults that rest upon the ribs. In (24) we have "p' marmore apud Cerne xviij^li^ xix^s^." Beside these, other materials for building occur, as (1), "mmcccc. ferri tenacis de glovernia, iiii^li^ xiij^s^," iron from Glocestershire, and as in the specimen week

[i] i.e. the eleventh week of the Roll.

[j] John of Oxford occurs in the Westminster Rolls published by Smith, p. 184, 5 Edw. III.

inserted above. In some of these entries we obtain names of trades which are of unusual occurrence. Thus (6), (21), and (12), "Ade *Merenemio* pro bordis et lateis," i.e. Merenemius, a timber merchant, from Meremium. Ricardus *Calfonarius* the lime-burner (from Calcifurnium or the French Chaufournier) occurs throughout. In (4), (13), (25), Ricardus *Cuparius*[k], or *Cuvarius*, the cooper, from *Cupa* and *Cuva;* in (1), Jacob *Junctor*, the joiner, for tables; and in (7), "Jacobo *Junur* p' panell' ad lectu d^ni Regis jungendis," &c.

The masons' terms for shaped stones are for the most part the same that I have discussed in my "Architectural Nomenclature[l]," in the fifth edition of the "Oxford Glossary," 1850, and elsewhere, but they furnish a variety of spellings which are often instructive. I subjoin a list of those which appear to require explanation. They are arranged in alphabetical order, and the numbers in brackets prefixed to each word indicate the weeks of the roll in which it occurs:—

(1, 3, &c., &c.) *Asselers*, or ashlar stones.

(3) (2). "l. *assisis* p' assise v.d." . . . (5). xxi. *Essicis*,—stones prepared for coursed masonry, from the French *assise*.

(2) (3) (5). "ix. ped de *bosseus* . . . xxxiiij. ped de *boseus*,"—the carved stones placed at the intersection of the ribs of vaults, which are still called *bosses*, (vide "Arch. Nom.," p. 43, and "Glossary"). They were sometimes termed keys, or *claves*, of which the present roll has an example in (6), "ii. Clavibus et viij. Capitrel."

(4). ". . . xli. *buscell'*. p' *buscell* iij^d." (7). "p' xi. '*busch'*, xix^s. Will. Jacobo p' cc and q^ar t^on '*busch'*, v^s. vij^d. ob." (16). ". . . q^ar tn *busch'*, ix^d." The first entry is in a list of stones shaped by task-work, and I know no other instance of this use of the word.

But in another list of stones (3) we find "xvi. ped et di et di' q^ar t^er n. de *grossis rotundis*," which seem, for want of a technical name, to be simply called *great round stones*; and in (2) "xxij. ped *maignanz*," which appear to be merely large stones (*magnums*), from the old French *maigne*. It may be supposed in the same way that the "bushel stones" above were round stones, suitable for a column, which were so distinguished for the moment because they happened to be about the size and shape of a bushel measure, (about eighteen inches across and eight inches thick).

The other two examples of the word *bushel* are at the end of the Emptions, amongst hurdles, "bokettes," &c., and are probably bushel baskets, or bushel measures of some article not mentioned.

(3). "xi. ped de *Chapem't bowe*" occurs but once, with nothing to indicate its meaning.

(2). "xlij. *chamberand'*." (3). "cxvj. *cham'and'*," also (4) (5). I have found this word repeatedly in the accounts of King's Hall, Cambridge. Thus in 6 Edward IV. in the form *chamberh'nt*, and in 6 Henry VI. as "xix. ped

[k] This is given by Ducange.

[l] Vide "Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, vol. i., 1844."

de *chamerants pro magna porta;*" and soon after, "xxiiij. ped de *jambes.*" In 4 Henry V., "lapid' vocat *champys,*" and in 5 Henry V. ". . . *jambys.*" I have also found it in other account rolls, and in my "Nomenclature," art. 81, have given another form apparently of the same word, namely *chaumeres*, which I supposed to be *jawmers*, or stones for the *jambs* of doors or windows. The spelling of the above examples appears to shew that this word is the same as the French *chambranle*, the ornamental border or set of moldings about a door, window, or chimney, and in these early examples was used for the molded stones of the jambs, if not also for the archmolds, or at least for the hoodmolds.

(2). "ccxliij. ped *cerches.*" (9). "cclxviij. ped de *serches.*" *Cherche* and *serche* are old French words for circular arcs, and are used by workmen for convex or curved pieces. In this place they may mean convex stones such as would be employed in building cylindrical piers.

(2). "lxviij. ped de *escus.*" (3) also (9). "iiij^{xx} et x. et di ped' de *scutis.*" (5) "xvij. ped de escum't." These are *skew-stones*, i.e. stones cut with a bevel edge. Similar terms occur frequently in masons' accounts. (Vide *Skew, Skew-table*, &c. in "Arch. Nom." and "Glossary.")

(2) (3) (9). "Folsuris cum filo." (4). "*Rotundis*, folsuris *cum fillet*," i.e. voussoirs with a filleted molding.

(4) (5) (3). "Rotundis folsuris," i.e. voussoirs with round moldings.

(9). "iiii^{xx}.v. folsuræ chanferete," i.e. chamfered voussoirs. *Chanfrain* means also channeled or furrowed, and therefore we may include voussoirs with moldings under this expression. All these are voussoirs for molded arches or ribs, and as they occur in company with "chalk for the vaults and bosses," (*creta ad pendentia,*) are intended for their ribs.

(5). *Forimells.* (3). *Formellis.* The same as "form-pieces," namely, the stones cut for tracery. ("Arch. Nom.," p. 48, and "Glossary.")

(6). *Lothenges*, stones cut into the form of the heraldic *lozenge*, perhaps for paving.

(6). "It' Rog^{o}. de T^{r}ri pro iiij. *orbilons* xxxiij. sol." This word only occurs in this example, and here in small number. We may guess the thing to be a carved boss or bracket of a globular form; or, as *orbile* is the rim of a wheel, they may be stones in a ring form for tracery.

(2) (3). . . . *perpens, parpens*, or through stones.—(Vide *Perpent-stone* in "Glossary.")

(4). *Scention,*' or *scenhon.*' This is a word which frequently occurs, with varied spelling, in masonic documents. (Vide *Scutcheon* in "Arch. Nom.," p. 37, and "Glossary.") It is always used for stones with an obtuse external angle.

(3). "c. et iiij^{xx} ped. de *tablements*,"—stringcourses. ("Arch. Nom.," p. 25, and "Glossary," art. TABLE.)

ROB. WILLIS.

THOMAS BECKET OR THOMAS OF LONDON?

MR. URBAN,—The question raised by Canon Robertson in your last number is not a very great one, but the way in which he has treated it seems to require some answer. Mr. Robertson begins by saying that he has seen several reviews of his "Becket; a Biography," which doubt or deny that St. Thomas of Canterbury was ever known in his own age as Thomas Becket. He finds this doubt or denial in four different periodicals; he suspects that three of them were written by the same person and that the fourth was written under the influence of the other three; he also suspects that another article in another review, which contains nothing about the matter, and yet another—he does not say where or what about —were also written by the author of the first three. By dint of all this, he contrives to say a good deal about a very small matter. It is certainly no small implied compliment on Mr. Robertson's part to his reviewer or reviewers that, of all they had to say about him, this small point is the only one on which he thinks he has anything to say in reply.

I am not going to gratify Mr. Robertson's curiosity as to the identity or diversity of any of his critics, or even to tell him whether I have the means of gratifying it or not. It is a good rule to give no information on such points. Whether I have or have not ever written anything in any periodical beside the "National Review" is no affair of Mr. Robertson's. He thinks that I have written in the "Saturday Review," the "Guardian," the "Edinburgh Review," and some nameless place; he thinks that I have not written, but that I have "inspired," an article in the "English Churchman." I am not going to tell him whether any of these surmises are true; the only question for him is whether the criticism is true or false, not whether the critics are few or many. I have known such guesses before: I have sometimes known them right; I have more commonly known them wrong. You, MR. URBAN, probably remember a very amusing case in your own pages. Two antiquaries, excellent personal friends, but better known to the world for their differences than for their agreements, chanced to express about the same time, in two different quarters, the same opinion as to the architecture of Aquitaine and of Italy and its practical bearing on modern English design. An architect, who chose to fancy himself aggrieved, but whom I believe neither writer was thinking of, wrote an answer in which he clearly thought it a wonderfully clever hit to assume that his two antagonists were one and the same, to the intense private amusement of both the two gentlemen so strangely rolled into one. Let Mr. Robertson take care. He may be right. He may be wrong. But whether his critics be one, two, three, or four, it makes no difference as to the value of the criticism.

Mr. Robertson first quotes the "Saturday Review"—I should not say he "quotes" it, as he prefers the parliamentary and newspaper vulgarism of "alluding to" it. He says that there was a favourable review of him in one number and another article on Mr. Morris's book in another number. I remember both articles very well. Mr. Robertson assumes that they were by different writers, and that the writer of that on Mr. Morris wrote two on Mr. Robertson elsewhere. He may be right or he may be wrong. But I certainly remember no contradiction between the two articles. The review of Mr. Robertson did not criticise Mr. Morris; the review of Mr. Morris did not criticise Mr. Robertson. The review of Mr. Robertson was, as he allows, decidedly favourable; but it seems that Mr. Robertson's Protestant zeal is so great that favourable criticism of himself is of no value without unfavourable criticism of his Catholic rival.

The article in the "Guardian" I also remember, though of that, as well as of those in the "Saturday Review," I can only speak from memory. I believe, however, that it did express the opinion of which Mr. Robertson complains, as to the name of the Archbishop. I believe also that it pointed out two or three mistakes on the part of Mr. Robertson—not very great ones certainly, but still mistakes—about which Mr. Robertson finds it more prudent to hold his peace.

These two articles, with one, of course much longer, in the "National Review," make up what Mr. Robertson is pleased to call the "critical Cerberus." Mr. Robertson says that "the very remarkable variety of the organs through which he has uttered his opinion might impose on simple readers almost as much as the confidence of his tone." There is at least no confidence in the tone of the "National Review." The passage there is—

"It is *doubtful* whether his own age even called him Thomas Becket, much less Thomas à Becket or Becket alone. King Henry the Eighth's proclamation has converted his historical title of 'St. Thomas of Canterbury' into a badge of party. Otherwise we might probably have called him Saint Thomas with no more offence than is incurred by speaking historically of Saint Dominic or Saint Dunstan. *By way of being safe*, we mean to call him, as his contemporaries called him, Thomas, *which we hope will not commit us to anything either way*. Thomas of London, Thomas of Canterbury, Thomas the Archdeacon, the Chancellor, the Archbishop, and finally the Martyr, are the only descriptions by which he was *commonly* known in his own day."—(p. 323.)

Surely here is the very opposite to "confidence of tone." A doubt is professed on a point, and a particular course is chalked out to secure the doubter himself from error any way, but there is no censure whatever pronounced on those who may choose a bolder path. It is not certain that the Archbishop was called Becket; it is certain that he was called Thomas; the writer therefore, in a spirit of timidity rather than of "confidence," chooses the mode of speech in which he is at least not wrong.

Mr. Robertson then goes on to say that a certain article in the "English

Churchman" was not indeed written by "the critical Cerberus," but "evidently inspired" by his writings. I wonder whether Mr. Robertson's theory of "inspiration" is as orthodox as becomes a Canon of Canterbury. A writer in "a sceptical quarterly periodical" may be allowed to wonder at the inspired medium speaking in a remarkably different way from the inspiring spirit. The words of the "English Churchman" are—

"'Becket,' (as Mr. Robertson in defiance of legitimate history persists in designating the Archbishop)."

The "National Review" was merely "sceptical" as to Thomas being ever called Becket; but the "English Churchman" assumes, with great "confidence of tone," that it is a "defiance of legitimate history" to call him so. The "National" Reviewer said not a word about Mr. Robertson's way of calling the Archbishop, but spoke only of the way in which, for safety's sake, he thought good to call him himself. The "English Churchman" charges Mr. Robertson personally with "persisting in defiance of legitimate history." Yet Mr. Robertson thinks that the "English Churchman" writes in the "more courteous spirit" of the two. Mr. Robertson's notions of courtesy must be as odd as his notions of inspiration; for it must be remembered that, according to his theory of "the critical Cerberus," this same less "courteous spirit" is also shewn in a "Saturday Review" article which did not, as far as I remember, mention him at all. But perhaps, after all, that same not mentioning him was the unkindest cut of all. And I wonder if Mr. Robertson thinks that he himself has been the very mirror of courtesy towards Dr. Giles, Mr. Morris, M. Buss, and St. Thomas himself.

Mr. Robertson goes on to say that "the critical Cerberus" has also, in his own elegant language, "broken out in a fourth" place, "namely, the 'Edinburgh Review,' *where Becket is mentioned* in an article on Dr. Vaughan's 'Revolutions in English History.'" Because "Becket is mentioned," therefore, apparently, the writer must be the same. Mr. Robertson thinks that anybody who so much as mentions "Becket" anywhere, with or without any mention of Mr. Robertson, must necessarily be his anonymous and ubiquitous persecutor, or, at all events, some one inspired by him. Did Mr. Robertson fancy that he was the only person who knew anything about "Becket"? Is he somewhat troubled at finding that there is at least one such person beside himself, but still hopes at least to avoid the horrible possibility of there being four or five? For observe that it is the mere "mention" of "Becket" in the "Edinburgh" at which the worthy Canon starts. For most certainly the article in the "Edinburgh" does not contain the slightest mention, good or bad, of Mr. Robertson himself. Moreover, it does not contain one word about the point of issue between Mr. Robertson and his critics, and it actually in two places (p. 141 and p. 158) speaks of the Archbishop by the disputed name of Becket.

As for the "fifth periodical in which he [Cerberus] has turned his read-

ing on the subject to account," I can say nothing whatever about it till Mr. Robertson at least mentions its name.

On this head I will say no more, except that, while to a writer like Mr. Robertson, who sees everything through a distorted party medium, it may seem strange that a "high-Anglican newspaper" and what he is pleased to call a "sceptical quarterly periodical" should agree even in a small matter of antiquarian detail, men of more enlarged minds will understand that wide differences in politics or theology need in no way hinder the common search after truth, and that they are quite consistent with common admiration for an illustrious man of past times.

To come to the matter itself, Mr. Robertson takes some unnecessary pains to prove that the Archbishop's father was called Becket. Nobody ever denied it. On this point indeed the "National Review" does not doubt, but speaks in a tone of perfect confidence. "His father," says the note in p. 323, "was *undoubtedly* called Gilbert Becket." Whether it was, in Gilbert's case, a mere nickname or a hereditary surname, it would be hard to decide. He lived just at the time when personal surnames were beginning to become hereditary. We do not know whether Gilbert's father was called Becket, and we cannot tell whether the name would have become hereditary among his own descendants, seeing he had no male offspring but Thomas himself. The instances of Italian Beckets some two centuries after claiming kindred with the martyr prove extremely little. Does not Mr. Robertson know how utterly worthless all family traditions are when unsupported by real historical evidence?

Where Mr. Robertson's argument fails is in this. It is certain that the Archbishop's father was called Gilbert Becket; it is possible that Becket may have been in his case strictly a family name. Mr. Robertson's mistake lies in thinking that it necessarily follows from this that Thomas was called Becket as well as his father. Now surely it was a common practice, then and long after, for a churchman to bear some name quite different from that of his father, most commonly that of his birthplace. William of Wykeham and William of Waynflete were not the sons of Mr. Wykeham and Mr. Waynflete senior. Glastonbury Abbey, just before its suppression, was, as the list of signatures to the acknowledgement of the king's supremacy testifies, full of monks with the most wonderful set of surnames, which it is utterly impossible to believe that they inherited from their fathers. About the same time there were at least two Bishops with aliases, Kitchen alias Dunstan, Bishop of Llandaff, and Voysey alias Harman, Bishop of Exeter. Hence, to my mind, it follows that it is to be proved, and not merely to be assumed, that the son of Gilbert Becket was called Thomas Becket. Now the case is simply this; as far as my reading goes, he is only twice spoken of with anything like a surname. Gervase introduces him rather formally as "Thomas Londoniensis;" the murderers, according to Edward Grim, call out, "Ubi est Thomas Beketh?" Cer-

tainly it seems to me that the former passage tells more strongly in favour of his real description being Thomas of London than the latter does in favour of its being Thomas Becket. Doubtless, as Mr. Robertson says, he was not likely to be called either very long. Mr. Robertson agrees with me that, in the one contemporary instance of his being called Becket, he was called so by way of insult, but he is not lucky in one at least of the cases he quotes as analogous. Lewis the Sixteenth was called Lewis Capet at his trial, but Mr. Robertson is surely utterly mistaken in supposing that Capet was a real surname of the Kings of France. They had no surname, because they needed none; if the later kings had anything the least approaching to one, it surely was Bourbon and not Capet. Hugh, elected King of the French in 987, is called Hugh Capet in the common histories; I do not know of any contemporary authority for the name, though, as I have not gone into the matter quite so minutely as I have into the history of St. Thomas of Canterbury, I cannot dogmatically assert that there is none. But, any how, the name was purely personal. The dynasty founded by Hugh is commonly called the Capetian as a matter of convenience, but most assuredly no member of his house ever bore the name of Capet as a hereditary surname. Of course, in the other case, Charles Stuart was the real name of Charles the First, supposing him shorn of his royalty. But most certainly he had never been called Charles Stuart before, and it is very likely that Thomas, when the knights cried out "Ubi est Thomas Beketh?" had never heard himself called "Thomas Beketh" before.

But supposing that he was called Thomas Becket, just like Gilbert Foliot, I still think that it is better to call him Thomas than Becket, just as I should, though Mr. Robertson thinks I should not, call his adversary Gilbert and not Foliot. That is, I should introduce them as Thomas Becket and Gilbert Foliot, but go on speaking of them as Thomas and Gilbert. The article in the "National Review" says nothing about the matter, but it acts consistently on this principle. This was the contemporary use, and for an obvious reason. When Mr. Robertson says that we should talk of Becket and Foliot, because we talk of Cranmer and Tenison, he forgets that the relation between Christian name and surname had completely changed in the interval. In the twelfth century a man was commonly spoken of by his Christian name; his surname, if he had any, was used only when it was wanted to distinguish him from other men of the same Christian name. By the sixteenth century this was quite changed; then, as now, a man was commonly called by his surname, and his Christian name was used only when it was wanted to distinguish him from other men of the same surname. If I had occasion to speak of Gilbert, Bishop of London, and of a later Gilbert, Bishop of Salisbury, I should, on first introducing them, say, "Gilbert Foliot" and "Gilbert Burnet" respectively, but in the one case I should go on talking of "Gilbert" and in the other

case of "Burnet." I should do this simply because it is of some consequence to the real life of history to attend to these little minutiæ of different ages. And I may add that I am speaking chiefly of writings, like Mr. Robertson's book or my article, dealing specially with the particular age in question. To say Foliot or Langton—or Becket, if he was Becket—in an incidental mention or allusion while treating of something else is quite another matter, though even then I should think it better, if possible, to say Gilbert Foliot, Stephen Langton, and, if so it is to be, Thomas Becket.

Some parts of Mr. Robertson's letter I do not quite understand; some have highly amused me. "Nor would there," he says, "probably have been any scruple in the case of Becket, but for the peculiarity of his history —that he was first canonized by a pope, and then, by the authority of the State, was violently ejected from the English Calendar." Mr. Robertson will perhaps hardly believe that there are people who love truth for its own sake, and who like to be accurate in all matters great and small, whether Popes or Kings are profited or damaged thereby. But Mr. Robertson writes from a peculiar spot and on a peculiar day. It must be a triumphant thing for an English Reviewer to date from the "Precincts, Canterbury," on "July 7th." Who was it that turned Christ Church Priory into mere "Precincts," and the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas into a mere "July 7th"? Mr. Robertson, a Canon on the foundation of King Henry the Eighth, knows his duty to his founder. "No more Saint, but Bishop Becket" are the words of that founder's proclamation. Mr. Robertson, loyal subject and thankful bedesman, as in duty bound, humbly obeys.

I am, &c.,

THE WRITER IN THE "NATIONAL REVIEW."

NOTES ON CORONATIONS.

MR. URBAN,—May I venture to ask Mr. Mackenzie Walcott from whence he derived the description of the coronation of Richard I. published in your Magazine of last month, as according to that account the ceremony took place on the *eleventh* of September, which is contrary to all the old authorities on the subject I have yet met with?

Gervase of Canterbury mentions the *second* of September, but Fabyan, Grafton, Holinshed, Milles, Carte, Baker, Tyrrell, Kennet, Taylor (in his "Glory of Regality"), &c., are all agreed that Richard was crowned upon the *third*. Peter Langtoft says:—

> "In a moneth mirie
> September begynnyng,
> Baudwyn of Canterbirie
> Com to coroune ye kyng."

May I also ask who is meant by the Queen "Eleanor" crowned with him?

I am, &c.,

EDMUND SEDDING.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Shall the New Foreign Office be Gothic or Classic? A Plea for the former: addressed to the Members of the House of Commons. By Sir FRANCIS E. SCOTT, Bart., Chairman of the Government School of Art, Birmingham. (London: Bell and Daldy.)—If Lord Palmerston and the pseudo-Classical school were not deaf to all argument however able, and so blinded by prejudice that they cannot see truth however plainly it may be put before them, we should expect this clever pamphlet to produce considerable effect. As it is, we fear the matter has all been snugly arranged *sub rosa*, and the pledge to Parliament will be evaded. The real decision will be made by the red-tapists, and the public will have no voice in the matter. Whether Sir Francis Scott is listened to or not, his pamphlet is highly creditable to him, and shews a thorough mastery of his subject. It contains in a few pages an excellent summary of the history of architecture, and proves that his opinion in favour of Gothic is no hasty fancy, but is deliberately and carefully formed from study and observation. It is so thoroughly sound and sensible, and at the same time sprightly and amusing, that it is quite a credit to his order, and it strikes us as a good answer to the sneers of those vulgar Cockney penny-a-liners who are so continually reviling the "bloated and pampered aristocracy," and talking of the ignorance of the upper classes as if they thereby exalted themselves. We believe, on the contrary, that the upper classes are generally, as they ought to be, the best-informed classes, and that they do commonly make use of their better opportunities, as they ought to do. Sir F. Scott shews that he has not travelled with his eyes shut, and has not forgotten his University education. He is able and willing to render full justice to the real Classical styles in their proper places, and for the purposes for which they were intended; and this makes his testimony in favour of our own English national style all the more weighty and important, as the deliberate, well-considered judgment of a remarkably well-informed man, who has had the best opportunities for forming a correct judgment, by seeing all the styles in their own respective countries.

As many of our readers will probably not have the opportunity of reading this really valuable essay, we subjoin a few extracts of those passages which have most attracted our attention:—

"I advocate *building on Gothic principles* to get rid of the depressing uniformity and monotony of ugliness with which the mechanical employment of an exotic style, in the ordinary architecture of the day, afflicts our streets, and makes London a byword among capitals. And I say that it is provable, from past history and present inspection, that both in theory and in practice, and in every conceivable situation, *the absolute liberty and sensible principles of Gothic construction* have made, and do make, the style available for any kind of edifice whatsoever, and far more safe and commodious for the factory and warehouse, for public and private dwellings, than any adaptation of the Classic style.

"I repudiate as ridiculous the exclusive application to Gothic architecture of the terms 'Christian' on the part of its friends, and 'ecclesiastical' on the part of its foes.

"*It is as the chosen style of free and popular communities* that I have studied and admired it, and as such I venture to recommend it. . . .

"Any man of observation, who has the good fortune to live much in the company of pictures, can hardly help acquiring, unconsciously to himself, some knowledge of form, outline, and colour.

"In the same way it is impossible that the buildings we live amongst, and daily pass in our walks and rides of business and pleasure, should not exercise an unperceived influence on our tastes, for good or for ill, for our improvement or the reverse.

"There cannot be a question more uni-

versal in its bearing, or of more importance to every one to know something about, than that of Architecture; and yet there is scarcely a subject one can mention that is more unpopular, and—as to its history and details—less understood, in general society.

"At the same time I suppose there is not a man in England who keeps a horse but can describe (or imagines he can) all his animal's good points, takes a pride in doing so, and feels ashamed of himself if he cannot.

"Now a horse is a luxury, and lasts ten years at most; a house is a necessity, and —even in London—lasts a hundred; it is a thing that must be looked at, painted, repaired, lived in; and that should be in detail as much the type of its possessor, as its general style should be that of its age.

"Why, then, should we not take a personal interest in the style of our houses as well as our horses?

"Why should our public schools continue to ignore Art-teaching, and the study of Architecture, as well as the useful and elevating pursuit of learning and appreciating the beauty of form and colour?

"Why do they only surfeit our memories with a ten years' struggle against '*toujours Grec et Latin?*'

"And why are our next ten years occupied (and successfully!) in rejecting the same, and taking refuge in horseflesh?.....

"We who at Eton and Oxford have been fed upon Classical traditions have to find our way to Gothic and National Art through Latin, Greek, and the Five Orders, and that, I apprehend, is why numbers never care to get beyond Virgil and Corinthian.

"But in our great provincial capitals, more especially at Birmingham, where Shakespeare (in his native county) is better known and loved than all the poets of the world together, the unprejudiced study of early English literature seems to lead men more directly to English art; and this explains what I presume to be an unquestioned fact, that it is there, rather than in the metropolis, that the principles upon which the Præ-Raffaelite school was founded and Gothic practice has always worked, are admitted to be true and appreciated as they deserve.

"GOTHIC—of which style, in its culminating period, the pointed arch to vaults and openings is perhaps the most essential and vital, as it certainly is the most striking, characteristic—is NATIONAL by right of birth, parentage, and possession.

"Lineally descended, through the Transition style, from Anglo-Norman, without a break in the succession, its forms and details, with endless freedom of local variation, being progressively developed as it grows,—with every constructive and decorative feature dictated by convenience and not caprice,—we find it in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries not merely paramount in the land, but sole in occupation, and reigning without a rival.

"From the priory to the prison, from the castle to the cottage, in every rank and every class, in crowded town and secluded country, English architecture had then but one voice, and that voice was Gothic.

"And so well and truly did Gothic architecture fulfil its mission, that to this day we see how its sensible, convenient, flexible character adapts itself to all requirements and situations, and to all the exigencies of our varying climate; and who can wonder then that the love of it and the care for it struck root so deeply in the hearts of the earnest men of old, and so tenderly twined about the fancies of poets and pilgrims, of the monk in the valley, and the workman in the city; just as the ivy and woodbine do interlace its ruins with their guardian tendrils, that have preserved the lofty tower and the tottering wall, through the indifference and neglect of an artificial age, to the study and admiration of these more natural and appreciative days! . . .

"*The lineage of our Domestic Gothic is also purely national.* You may trace it up to the wooden erections of the Saxon; but you won't find about it a scrap of Classic precedent or tradition.

"Mr. Parker has ably shewn how the English manor-house is a slow and gradual developement of the Norman keep; and we know that, when the Romanized Britons were swept before the Saxons into Cornwall and Wales, every vestige of Roman Domestic architecture was destroyed by those fair-haired barbarians, together with the effeminate civilization of which it was the accompaniment.

"In conclusion, let me remark, that while I have never been able to make out how, either in an archæological or ritualistic sense, the application of the term 'Christian architecture' could be restricted to Gothic alone, I advocate consistently the designation of Gothic alone as 'our National architecture.'

"I do think that a style of national extraction, with distinct national peculiarities of outline, detail, and ground-plans, widely different from contemporary continental examples, a style that has

never acknowledged a foreign source, —that exclusively prevailed in this country for 350 years,—that, when young, saw Saxon, Dane, and Norman fused into the Englishman, and that, when old, knew the civil and religious liberties of England to be inalienably established,—the first and last style of universal English application, is fairly and in justice, is in theory and practice, entitled to be called 'The National Style.' . . . .

"It may be that Gothic—a style of freedom in conception and execution—in bringing out the special and distinctive properties of each material it employs, and thereby compelling the workman to think for himself and not to drudge as a mere machine, runs counter to official doctrines of precedent and routine!

"Or it may be that the variety and vigour of expression, the spontaneity, the liberty of treatment, and the modern spirit (the distinguishing characteristics, in short) of the Gothic of our time, and of every time, are utterly at variance with the decorous dulness which Lord Palmerston lays it down the architecture of the State should alone express.

"But this *personal distaste, founded upon pure caprice*, can hardly justify his lordship's uncalled-for and vexatious interference with the settlement of a question that had already received the implied sanction of the House of Commons. It is an admitted fact that, had it not been for the noble lord and his suite of jealous and expectant pseudo-Classic architects, the Gothic Foreign Office would be now a reality!

"And that it may shortly be so I earnestly and confidently hope: for the decision of the question is fortunately left to the judgment of the House, and not to the whims and fantasies of the Prime Minister for the time."—(pp. 3—70.)

We observe, however, with regret that Sir Francis Scott is no exception to the general rule that Englishmen know more of other countries than of their own. He is evidently better acquainted with the mediæval architecture of Italy than with that of England, and has more liking for Italian Gothic detail than he would have if he had compared it with that of his own country, which is very superior to it. The usual answer to this is that it is in Italy chiefly that we have any street architecture of the middle ages now remaining, and there is some truth in this, but it is not the whole truth. Englishmen do not like travelling and sight-seeing in their own country, and those beautiful remains which we still have are neglected by those who ought to cherish them, and are daily destroyed before our eyes. How few Englishmen have ever seen one-half of the mediæval English houses engraved in Mr. Parker's work on the subject, and it is this neglect of them by the higher classes that causes their destruction. A tenant who knew that his landlord set a high value on any remains of antiquity would be careful not to destroy them.

White's Photographic Handbook to the Antiquities of Worksop and its Neighbourhood. Crown 8vo. 48 pages, with eight small photographs. Price 2s. 6d. (Worksop: R. White.)

Steetley Church, Derbyshire, Photographically illustrated, with Plans and Sections. By James Contencin and Theophilus Smith. Eight photographic and six lithographic plates. Imperial 4to. Price 1*l.* 11s. 6d. (Worksop: R. White.)

Photographic Illustrations of the South Transept Chapel, commonly called the Lady-chapel, Worksop Priory Church. Eight photographic and six lithographic plates. Imperial 4to., 1*l.* 11s. 6d. *In the Press.*

Photographic Illustrations of Roche Abbey, Yorkshire. 14 photographic plates. Imperial 4to. 1*l.* 11s. 6d. (Worksop: White). *In the Press.*

The above are the first examples we have seen of the application of photography to the illustration of topographical works and *the details* of Gothic architecture. We are all familiar with the admirable photographs issued by the Architectural Photographic Society, and we know how invaluable they are to the antiquary, the architect, and the student. But these have been very much confined to general views or striking features, and the Society has not attempted to work out the details of any one building in photography. This is the task undertaken by Mr. Theophilus Smith, and very creditably executed, so far as he has gone. The only works yet completed are the "Handbook" and "Steetley Church," and it is

because we consider the work as well deserving of encouragement that we call the attention of our readers to it. The photographs of Roche Abbey and of the Lady-chapel of Worksop have also been kindly forwarded to us, but are stated to be not yet ready for publication. The "Handbook" we can cordially recommend, not only to the numerous visitors to Worksop and "the Dukeries," but to all lovers of medieval architecture, for Worksop and its neighbourhood happen to be particularly rich in interesting remains. The Priory Church is a remarkably fine example of late Norman work, and the photographs of the exterior and the west door are as good as we could desire. The ruins of the Early English side chapel, called the Lady-chapel, are also admirably well shewn; and the same may be said of the front of the Priory gatehouse, a fine example of the Decorated style. It may appear unreasonable, but in all these cases we should have been glad to have seen interiors also, especially the wooden ceiling of the fourteenth century under the gatehouse; perhaps this would require the profiles of the Decorated mouldings to be drawn separately, in order to make it clearly understood, but it was certainly worthy of more notice than to be merely mentioned as "an interesting specimen of carpenters' work of a by-gone period," although this is perfectly true as far as it goes. The Norman doorway of Steetley Chapel was perhaps as much as is necessary, and the general view of the very curious Jacobean imitation of a Norman keep at Bolsover was perhaps as much as we could expect, though we should have been glad to see more; and the account of these very interesting and magnificent ruins of the ducal palace of the time of James I. and Charles I. is very meagre and incorrect; the author appears to consider the present keep, which is a very curious example of the copy of a Norman keep by order of "Bess of Hardwick" in the time of James I., as the original Norman keep of the time of William the Conqueror, and the ruins as a rebuilding after the restoration of Charles II.; which is also a mistake. The Saxon doorway of Laughton-en-le-Morthen is all that we could wish for, and the specimen of Roche Abbey is excellent. We have indeed here much more than we could expect in a local guide-book.

As to the larger works, they are worthy of all praise: nothing can be more complete and satisfactory than the series of illustrations of Steetley Church, or rather Chapel; the plan and sections given in lithography supply all that was wanting in the photographs.

The only possible doubt is whether the subject is of sufficient importance to be worth the labour bestowed upon it and whether a sufficient number of purchasers can be found for such a work; whether many persons will be willing to give a guinea and a-half for a set of illustrations of a small Norman chapel not more remarkable than scores of others, excepting that it happens to have lost its roof, and to have been made more picturesque by the quantity of ivy which covers it. Probably the engraving of it in Lysons and the numerous woodcuts of it will be thought sufficient for the purpose by the public in general. If any one has occasion to reproduce Steetley Chapel in Australia, or the backwoods of Canada, we commend this work to his attention as supplying all that he requires; but we fear that the number of such persons is not very large, and the public are apt to compare the cost of such works with others to which they are accustomed; for instance, in Parker's "Glossary" they get about fifty of Jewitt's beautiful woodcuts for a shilling, whereas these photographs cost more than a shilling each. This is not a fair comparison certainly; these photographs should rather be looked upon as original drawings, as accurate and perfect as possible, but the public are apt not to consider such points, and to say, 'We do not want a set of original drawings of every old church in England; there would be no end to it.' These remarks apply still more forcibly to the beautiful ruins of the Early English chapel; the same number of pictures or plates would have sufficiently illustrated the whole church inside as well as outside, and plates of half the size would

answer every purpose quite as well: a good magnifying glass will supply all the details in a photograph if required. We should be glad to see a medium between the small and very pretty pictures in the Guide-book and the imperial quarto plates of details. The same objection does not apply to Roche Abbey. There is a field worthy of Mr. Smith's skill and taste, and we trust he will do justice to it. We would suggest to him to follow it up with other Yorkshire abbeys, and to try the octavo size in preference to the large quarto. A series of photographs of Bolsover Castle, keep and ruins, would also be something new, and the works of Inigo Jones are not to be despised. A few of the Jacobean fireplaces in the keep, with their hoods in imitation of Norman, wou'd be likely to prove attractive from their very novelty. The church of Bolsover with its early broach spire is also worthy of more notice than the very summary way in which it is dismissed in the Guide. If Mr. Smith will be a little less ambitious, and give us a series of photographs of the numerous old buildings in the neighbourhood of Worksop of a moderate size and cost in proportion, he will render good service to the cause of archæology, in which he evidently feels a real interest.

Brazil: its History, People, Natural Productions, &c. (Religious Tract Society.)—This is a very well put together little volume, relating to a country that seems to have a noble course before it. Except in one grand particular, in which we conceive the matter is overstated, we see Brazil represented as with all, or more than all, of the advantages of the United States, and very few of their drawbacks. Its soil and climate, and natural productions leave nothing to be desired; it has an established constitutional monarchy, and a clever, enterprising, kind-hearted people. Its two great drawbacks are the asserted general indifference to religion, and the existence of slavery. The statements as to the former come mainly from American Protestant missionaries, and must, therefore, be taken *cum grano salis*, and the latter is, even on American showing, a very modified form of the "domestic institution." The following passage will be found interesting:—

"The slaves in Brazil are generally of a superior class to those in North America. There is one rather celebrated race, the coffee-carriers of Rio. They usually work in gangs of from ten to twenty: they are generally the most powerful men that can be found: indeed the labour soon wears them out, and would speedily destroy men of feebler frames. Great part of the porterage of Rio is performed by them. Under their captain, the largest and strongest man among them, a troop will hoist, each of them, a bag of coffee weighing 160 pounds on his head, and, unincumbered by any clothing other than a pair of short trowsers, start off at a trot that soon becomes a rapid run. One hand steadies the load, and the other carries and shakes a sort of child's rattle. In this manner, shouting some nasal ditty in an unknown tongue, they plunge round the corners and up the streets, to the astonishment and sometimes discomposure of the stranger, who is naturally startled at being charged by a dozen half-naked black giants, roaring at the top of their voices. Any one who will try to steady a half-hundred weight on his head for one minute, may judge what labour these negroes go through, in carrying all day long nearly three times the weight at a sharp run.

"The noise they made was so great, that a few years ago an attempt was made to stop them. They were forbidden to sing. The immediate result was that they did no work—not in the way of strike, but of positive depression, and inability to go on without the old chant; just as the dray-horse will stop if the bells are taken off his collar, or a file of camels lie down, and be beaten to death rather than rise, if the jingling iron pot is taken off the leader's neck. The prohibition was perforce repealed, and the work and the noise began again, and go on to this day.

"The coffee-carriers and most of the half-independent open-air slaves in Brazil—those who pay a sort of 'obrok' (as a Russian serf would call it) to their masters in lieu of their personal service—are of the Mina tribe, from the coast of Benin. They are a singularly powerful and independent race. The coffee-carriers have a system of subscribing to buy the freedom of their best man. Mr. Fletcher tells of a huge black porter in Rio, who was called 'the prince,' being of royal race in his own land. His subjects in Rio bought his

freedom once, and he returned to Africa. Unmindful of his past experience, he engaged in war, was again captured, and again sold and shipped to Rio, where he is now, a porter as before, and in no way depressed by the remembrance of his twice-lost throne. This man carried a case belonging to a friend of Mr. Fletcher's two miles and a half on his head. In Philadelphia, he says, four American negroes had been unable to manage it, until half emptied.

"Mr. Fletcher thinks that the whole of the Brazilian negroes are of a superior race to the Americans. The Minas, particularly, are almost useless as house-servants, and will not, or cannot, live except in the open air. They are all Mohammedans, and speak a language unknown to the Brazilians, or even the other negroes. They are also far more turbulent and impatient than the common negro. In 1858, the disturbances in Bahia were partly caused, and rendered tenfold more sanguinary, by the Mohammedan Minas, who abound in that city. They buy their freedom in great numbers occasionally. In 1851, sixty of them purchased themselves of their masters, and then sailed in a body for Benin, paying down 4000 dollars passage money."—(pp. 155—157.)

The following is a curious passage to find in a book issued by a Tract Society; the authority is an American visitor to Brazil:

"The great employment of nearly all classes is music. The richer classes are all excellent performers on the harp and piano, while the guitar and its negro counterpart the marimbas, more popularly known as the banjo, are the universal companions of the poor, or rather poorer, for there are hardly any paupers in this happy land. Over the length and breadth of the country are spread those ubiquitous ditties known among us as 'negro melodies.' They really must appeal to some sympathetic feeling of our fallen nature. The corruption of some Italian lay, composed by a negro on a South Carolina estate from hearing his mistress trying over the original, wanders to New Orleans, then to New York and Boston: thence it finds its way to England, is sung in chorus by our black-faced street bands, set upon barrel organs, whistled by our street-boys, and sold by thousands in our music shops: next it traverses the whole Continent, sometimes in native simplicity, and sometimes in the guise of unspeakably ludicrous translations. In the furthest colonies, among the sheep-farms and gold-beds of Australia, in the warehouses of Chinese merchants, under the shadow of ruined Mohammedan mosques and Hindoo temples, in the forts of fur-hunters north of the Great Lakes, in the cuttings of the Panama railway, and in the sunny streets and squares of Brazilian towns and villages, the sorrows and joys of Rosa, My Mary Anne, Buffalo Girls, and Uncle Ned are whistled, sung, and shouted with unimpaired interest, in every tone and every dialect. In Brazil they are as popular as in the Minories. 'Rosa d' Alabama,' and 'Senhoritas de Buffalo,' in the polite and sonorous Portuguese tongue, are made, regardless of prosody or metre, to fit the old accustomed melodies. Mr. Fletcher expatiates with pardonable pride on this universal popularity of his nation's most national product. At one o'clock in the morning, from the top of a Charing Cross omnibus, he heard 'Susannah don't you cry' from the lusty throats of a dozen young Britons; passing over the Gloria Hill behind Rio de Janeiro, the same welcome notes greeted his ear from a Brazilian cottage; and sitting at midnight among the ruins of Terracina, the ancient Auxar [Anxur?], meditating on the past glories of the Etruscan and Roman empires, and on the great apostle who 1800 years before had lodged at the neighbouring 'Three Taverns,' the sorrowful and affecting legend of 'Uncle Ned,' who 'had no wool on the top of his head,' awoke the stillness of the night with barely appropriate pathos."—(pp. 210, 211.)

We may remark that the book has several neat wood engravings, and a good coloured map of Brazil, together with plans of the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco.

BIRTHS.

May 3. Mrs. Jas. Guy Thomson, Bunbury, Western Australia, a son.

May 25. At the residence of her father, the Right Hon. James Wilson, Calcutta, the wife of William Sterling Halsey, esq., B.C.S., a dau.

June 21. At Calcutta, the wife of J. B. B. Elliott, esq., late Captain 43rd Light Infantry, a son.

June 30. The wife of Anthony Lefroy, esq., Goderich, Canada West, a son.

July 1. At his mother's house, York-terrace, Leamington, the wife of Edward Westby Nunn, esq., of Hill Castle, co. Wexford, and Wilbary-park, Wilts, a dau.

July 5. At Edinburgh, Lady Frances Tremayne, a dau.

July 9. At Horfield Rectory, near Bristol, the wife of Edward G. Richards, esq., of Langford-house, Somerset, a dau.

At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. St. John Methuen, a dau.

July 12. At Hitcham Rectory, the wife of Major Barnard, a dau.

July 15. The Hon. Mrs. F. Webb, Donnington-hall, Herefordshire, a son, which survived but a short time.

July 16. At the Lawn, Warwick, the wife of George H. Nelson, esq., a son.

July 17. At the Parsonage, Oswaldtwistle, the wife of the Rev. B. Haslewood, a son and dau.

July 18. Lady Cuningham Fairlie, Kelso, N.B., a son.

The wife of Lieut.-Col. Cooper, Grenadier Guards, Hertford-st., Mayfair, a son.

At Brasted, Sevenoaks, the Lady Affleck, a son.

At the Rectory, Heddington, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. F. Houssemayne Du Boulay, a dau.

July 19. At Alverstoke, near Gosport, the wife of Major Cookson, Durham Militia Artillery, a son.

July 20. At East Cowes-park, Isle of Wight, the wife of H. C. Ross Johnson, esq., a son.

At Hardenhuish, Wilts, the wife of E. L. Clutterbuck, esq., a dau.

July 22. At Clevedon, Somersetshire, the wife of W. J. M. Pocock, esq., a son.

At Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Henry Robson, esq., Capt. 12th Regt., a son.

July 23. At Bridport, Dorsetshire, Mrs. Geo. B. Ewens, a son.

At Bedford-house, Sidmouth, Devon, the wife of H. Somhoe, esq., a dau.

July 24. At Laurel-lodge, The Waldrons, Croydon, Mrs. Henry Laver, a son.

The wife of the Rev. H. M. Sims, Rector of Hinderwell, Yorkshire, a son.

At Scarbro', the wife of the Rev. Charles N. Paulet, Incumbent of Kirk Hammerton, a son.

At Ardmore, the wife of Thos. FitzGerald, esq., of Ballinaparka, High Sheriff of the county of Waterford, a son.

July 25. At Burley, near Leeds, the Hon. Mrs. W. B. Denison, a dau.

July 26. At Chapel-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Seymour Dawson Damer, a dau.

At Sandrock, near Farnham, the wife of Major George Waldegrave Bligh, late 60th Royal Rifles, a dau.

At Spenithorne-hall, Bedale, the wife of Reginald Henry Sykes, esq., a son.

At Whitburn, the wife of Thos. E. Harrison, esq., a dau.

July 27. At Toronto, Canada, the wife of Alfred Wyndham, esq., a son.

At New Barns, West Malling, Kent, the wife of John Gordon, esq., a dau.

At the residence of her father, Quarry-house, Shrewsbury, the wife of R. Banner Oakeley, esq., a son.

July 28. In the Turl, Oxford, the wife of Mr. James Parker, a son.

At Aller Rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. J. Y. Nicholson, a son.

At Bedford-park, Croydon, Surrey, the wife of James Skinner, esq., a dau.

July 29. At Willow-crescent, Mrs. Baillie Cochrane, a son and heir.

At Spring-cottage, Great Grimsby, (late of Grainsby Manor-house,) the wife of Thos. Sands, esq., a son and heir.

At Forton-house, near Chard, the wife of Samuel Forward, esq., a dau.

At Road, Mrs. Savill Kent, a son, prematurely.

July 30. At Parkhurst-barracks, Isle of Wight, the wife of Major Frederick Biscoe Tritton, 5th Depot Battalion, a son.

At Athenæum-terrace, Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Widdicombe, 7th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, a dau.

At Lariggan, near Penzance, the wife of Walter Borlase, esq., a dau.

July 31. At Elemore-hall, the wife of Henry John Baker Baker, esq., a son.

Aug. 1. At Montague-pl., Worthing, the wife of Charles Bridger, esq., Royal Sussex Light Infantry, a dau.

At Sion-cottage, Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Henry Brooks, a son.

At the Grove, Isle of Portland, the wife of William Edward Buller, esq., late of the 14th (King's) Light Dragoons, a dau.

At Hoo Meavy, near Tavistock, the wife of Capt. George Parker, R.N., a son.

At Acomb-hall, near York, Mrs. Robert Swann, a dau.

At Kimberley, Falmouth, the wife of Walter Elliott Browne, esq., a son.

At Malaga, the wife of the Rev. Matthew Powley, Chaplain of the British Episcopal Church, a son.

Aug. 2. At High Wickham, Hastings, the wife of Charles North Wintour, esq., a dau.

At Corsham, Wilts, the wife of Martin Folkes Bush, esq., surgeon, a dau.

At Westbourne-crescent, Hyde-park, the wife of George Salmon, esq., a son.

Aug. 3. In Inverness-ter., Kensington-gardens, the wife of George E. Adams, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Rutland-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Louis Hope, a dau.

At Arncliffe-hall, Northallerton, the wife of Douglas Brown, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

Aug. 4. At Winton-villa, Leamington, the wife of Col. W. H. Vicars, a son.

Aug. 5. In Berkeley-sq., the wife of George Petre, esq., Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Hanover, a son.

At the Parsonage, Hounslow, the wife of the Rev. Edward East, a son.

At Brightwell Rectory, Wallingford, Berks, the wife of the Rev. R. N. Milford, a dau.

At Hulland-hall, Derbyshire, the wife of John K. Fitzherbert, esq., a dau.

At St. Paul's-sq., York, the wife of Richard Perkins, esq., a son.

At the Lodge, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. James Pulling, D.D., a son.

At the Cathedral-close, Lichfield, the wife of Chas. Gresley, esq., a son.

At Stone, near Berkeley, Gloucestershire, the wife of Capt. J. M. Cripps, H.M.'s Bengal Army, a dau.

At Kensington, the wife of J. Colbourne, esq., a son.

At Tower-villa, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Col. H. Shuckburgh, a son.

Aug. 6. At Talacre, Flintshire, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, a son.

At Leybourne Rectory, Kent, the wife of the Rev. H. Charles Hawley, a dau.

The wife of F. Perkins, esq., Mayor of Southampton, a dau.

At Naish-house, Somersetshire, the wife of Capt. Pilgrim, a dau.

At Radcliffe-on-Trent, the wife of J. B. Taylor, esq., a son.

Aug. 7. At Eastwick-park, Surrey, the wife of Hedworth D. Barclay, esq., a son.

At the Green, Bridlington, Mrs. M. Richardson, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Chas. Wyndham Lamotte, a dau.

At Morley-hall, Barrow, Mrs. J. Grice, a son.

Aug. 8. At Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Campbell, a dau.

At More-pl., Betchworth, the widow of the Rev. W. Wilson, late Vicar of Banbury, Oxon, a dau.

At Claughton, Cheshire, Mrs. J. R. Brougham, a dau.

At Heathfield-park, co. Donegal, the wife of G. E. L. Bissett, esq., late Capt. 19th Regt., a dau.

Aug. 9. At Mariston, Plymouth, the Hon. Lady Lopes, a dau.

Aug. 10. At Lower Baggot-st., Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hawley, 60th Rifles, a son.

At Nottingham, the wife of B. F. Popham, esq., M.D., a son.

Aug. 11. At Cottisford-rectory, the wife of the Rev. C. S. Harrison, a son.

At the Ness, Shaldon, Devon, the Lady Clifford, a dau.

At the Rectory, Charlton Musgrove, the wife of the Rev. C. M. Leir, a son.

At Southsea, Hants, the wife of Col. Pierrepont Munday, Royal Artillery, a son.

At Ribston-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of John Dent Dent, esq., M.P., a son.

At Pleasley-vale, Derbyshire, the wife of Wm. Hollins, esq., a son.

At Spring-hill, Bromley, Kent, the wife of Clement Satterthwaite, esq., a son.

Aug. 12. At Shugborough, the Countess of Lichfield, a dau.

At Firby-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Robt. H. Bower, esq., a son and heir.

At Forest-hill, Kent, the wife of Julius Cæsar, esq., a son.

At Dundee, the wife of Capt. Sherlock, 74th Highlanders, a son.

Aug. 13. At Crow-hill, Nottinghamshire, the wife of Capt. Buckle, H.M.'s 40th Regt., a son.

At Langley-villa, Clifton-hill, Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Close, a son.

At St. Austell, the wife of W. T. Plowman, esq., M.D., a son.

Aug. 14. In Lowndes-sq., the wife of Henry Calley, esq., of Burderop-park, Wilts, a son.

At Banstead, the wife of Capt. L. Flower, 3rd Royal Regt. Surrey Militia, a dau.

Aug. 15. At the Palace, Salisbury, the wife of the Bishop of Salisbury, a dau.

In the Minster-yard, Lincoln, Mrs. R. Trotter, a dau.

At Belmont-hill, Lee, Kent, the wife of John Paterson, esq., a dau.

At Sandgate, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Heilbronn, a son.

At Steyne-house, Bognor, Sussex, the wife of Alfred Stevens Erwin, esq., a son.

Aug. 16. At Kingston, Notts, Lady Belper, a dau.

At Springwells, Steyning, the wife of G. Gates, jun., esq., a dau.

In Brunswick-sq., Brighton, the wife of C. G. Mansel, esq., a dau.

At Camden-park, Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Fred. Parker, a son.

Aug. 17. At Haes-house, near Petworth, Sussex, the wife of Richard Goatcher, esq., a dau.

At Swainston, Isle of Wight, Lady Simeon, a dau.

Aug. 20. At Sion College-gardens, the wife of the Rev. Lewis Borrett White, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 12. At Capetown, Nicholas Loftus Gray, esq., L.R.C.S.I., 13th Light Infantry, third son of N. Gray, esq., Tenessy-park, Kilkenny, to Mary Ethol, fourth dau. of the late Henry John Mant, esq., of Bath, and Shrub-hill-house, Box, Wilts.

July 3. At Avening, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Christopher Cookson, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's Coll., Oxford, to Harriet Charlotte, dau. of Robert Onebye Walker, esq., of Avening-court.

At Clifford Chambers, Gloucestershire, Edward Henry, eldest son of the Rev. J. W. Watts, Vicar of Bicester, to Frances Elizabeth, only child of the late Rev. Arthur Mogg.

July 5. At Hawick, the Rev. Dixon Brown, of Unthank-hall, Northumberland, to Georgiana Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Ferrars Loftus, and grand-dau. of the late Gen. and Lady Elizabeth Loftus.

At the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, the Rev. Conolly McCausland, M.A., Curate of Wrockwardine, Shropshire, to Philadelphia Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. B. G. Blackden, Rector of Thorpe, Derbyshire.

At St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway, New York, Abel, youngest son of George Easton, esq., of Strathfieldsaye, Hants, to Louisa, dau. of the late Mr. William Thorn, of Turnham-green, Middlesex.

July 10. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Col. Leith Hay, C.B., 93rd Highlanders, to Christina Grace Agnes, eldest dau. of the late W. C. Hamilton, esq., of Craiglaw, Wigtonshire.

At Sotterley, Mr. L. D. Cundall, to Elizabeth, Ellen, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. S. Warmoll, Rector of Sotterley.

July 11. At Edgbaston, William Henry Maxwell, son of William Blews, esq., of Spring-hill-house, Birmingham, to Frances, second dau. of J. Evans, Esq., of Wellington-road, Edgbaston.

At Camberwell, the Rev. G. Gyles, B.A., Christ's Coll., Cambridge, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late C. Bromley, esq., Stone, Staffordshire.

At Trowbridge, Wilts, Mr. Walter Newth, to Anna Maria, third dau. of Thomas Gerrish, esq., of Trowbridge.

At Cowbridge, the Rev. J. B. Gwyn, to Laura Anne, dau. of the late J. Thomas, esq., of Caeredy.

July 12. At Leamington Priors, Edward, youngest son of the late Adm. Sir Robert Waller Otway, bart., G.C.B., and late Capt. Scots Fusilier Guards, to Adelaide, dau. of Robert Hassal Straffield, esq., of West Down-lodge, Dorsetshire.

At St. James's, Paddington, William Orlando, eldest son of the late William Stoton, esq., formerly of Wimbledon, Surrey, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. of Alf. W. F. Jeston, esq., of Malmesbury, Wilts.

At Steeple Bumpstead, near Haverhill, Essex, Capt. E. O'Callaghan, 16th Regt., to Frances Isabella, widow of Capt. N. B. Walton, 17th Regt.

At Theydon Gernon, W. B. Persse, esq., Adjutant Royal Wiltshire Militia, only son of the late Col. Persse, C.B., to Anne Jane, third dau. of John C. Whiteman, esq., of Theydon-grove, Essex.

At Walcot, Edmund Rogers Shaw, esq., of Springfield-pl., Lansdown-rd., Bath, to Rosetta Adele, second dau. of the late Hon. Benjamin Mairet, of Neufchatel, Switzerland.

July 13. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir Brydges Henniker, of Newton-hall, Essex, to Louisa, third dau. of Mr. Hughan, of Airds, N.B., and the late Lady Louisa Hughan.

At Clapham, Surrey, William Dewé Piers, esq., son of the late Rev. Octavius Piers, Vicar of Preston, Dorset, to Harriott, dau. of the late John Sowerby, esq., of Hackney, Middlesex, and Terrington, Yorkshire.

July 17. At Littleham-cum-Exmouth, Edgar Musgrave, esq., only surviving son of the Rev. G. Musgrave, of Shillington-manor, Bedfordshire, to Henrietta Maria, youngest surviving dau. of John Teschemaker, esq., D.C.L., of Exmouth, formerly of Amersford, Demerara.

At Mortlake, Surrey, Frederick Walter Gundry, esq., eldest son of Bowden Gundry, esq., of Bridport, to Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. P. Denniss.

At Anmer, the Rev. C. H. Lucas, Rector of Edith-Weston, Rutlandshire, to Lucy Harriet, second dau. of H. W. Coldham, esq., of Anmer-hall, Norfolk.

L. Levison, esq., Vice-consul to H.M. the King of Denmark, and Consul for the Republic of Chili, to Harriette Constantia, second dau. of Edwd. A. Applewhaite, esq., of Rickenham-hall, Swaffham.

At Banbury, the Rev. J. D. Fish, M.A., to Henrietta Barnes, youngest dau. of S. Chesterman, esq., of that town.

July 18. At Hampstead, Thomas Geo. Tebay, M.D., of Warwick-ter., Belgrave-rd., to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Robert Waylen, esq., of Devizes.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Edward Chapman, eldest son of Clayton Clayton, esq., of Bradford Abbas, Dorset, to Charlotte Diana, dau. of the late Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq., of Shardeloes, Amersham.

At Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, Hector Helsham, M.D., of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, to Amelia, fourth dau. of John Clark, esq., R.N., of Hurstpierpoint, lately of Yarmouth.

At Long Ashton, Somerset, Joseph Gwyer,

jun., esq., of Bristol, to Maria, elder surviving dau. of W. B. Tibbits, esq., of Bower Ashton, formerly of Braunston, Northamptonshire.

At Pennington, Hants, Thomas Farquhar, esq., M.D., H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Capt. A. S. Fisher, H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders.

July 19. At Knaresbro', Capt. Leslie, of the Royal Horse Guards, to Emma Louisa Catherine, dau. of the late Charles Slingsby, esq., of Loftushill, and sister of Sir Charles Slingsby, bart., of Scriven-park, Knaresbro'.

At Westminster Abbey, John Gilbert Talbot, esq., eldest son of the late Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, and nephew of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, to the Hon. Muriel Sarah Lyttelton, eldest dau. of Lord Lyttelton.

At Cheltenham, James A. M. Biggs, Lieut. H.M.'s Bengal Army, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. J. A. Biggs, Bengal Artillery, to Augusta Katherine, youngest dau. of the Rev. James T. C. Saunders, of Cheltenham.

At Bromsgrove, Benjamin Lawrence Sanders, esq., of Stoke-grange, Worcestershire, and Street-court, Herefordshire, to Annie, only dau. of F. Watt, esq., of the Forlands, Bromsgrove.

At Gormanston-castle, John Arthur Farrell, esq., of Moynolty, co. Meath, to Lucretia, second dau. of the Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston.

At Chetton, the Rev. J. S. Purton, B.D., President and Tutor of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, to Caroline Hester, only dau. of T. P. Purton, esq., of Faintree-hall, near Bridgnorth.

At Rathmolyon, James E. Dashwood, esq., son of Vice-Adm. Dashwood, to Annie Mildred, dau. of Robert Fowler, esq., of Rahinston-house, co. Meath.

At Richmond, Surrey, Carteret J. H. Fletcher, esq., eldest son of John Fletcher, esq., of Boughton-hall, to Agnes Wheler, second dau. of Rob. Smith, esq., of Richmond.

At Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton, Richard Charles, son of John Braithwaite, esq., C.E., to Lucy Louisa, dau. of John Weller, esq.

July 23. At St. Martin's, Leicester, N. Milne, esq., manager of the National Provincial Bank in that town, to Maria Vye, second dau. of the late T. Burbidge, esq., solicitor, of the same place.

July 24. At Durham, the Rev. T. E. Lord, Rector of Howdon, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Bowness, of Chester-le-Street.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., H. Lyon, esq., of Appleton-hall, Cheshire, to Vanda, third dau. of Col. Wilson Patten, M.P.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry, eldest son of the late Rev. Frederick Langford Yonge, Great Torrington, to Annie Mortimer Denzil, only dau. of William Cole Long, esq, Park-lane, Hyde-park.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Lenox Prendergast, Scots Greys, to Marion, eldest dau. of the late Neill Malcolm, esq., of Poltalloch.

At Perth, Lieut.-Col. James Hunter, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Alexa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Dodgson, of Comely-bank, Perth.

At Kirkleatham, John Macrobin, esq., M.D., Professor of Medicine in the University of Aberdeen, to Eleanor Isabella, dau. of the late Mr. Christopher Cattle, of Easingwold.

At Seaton Carew, Durham, William Crawford, esq., of Leeds, barrister-at-law, to Caroline Margarette, eldest dau. of William Blanshard, esq., Recorder of Doncaster.

As St. Mark's, Albert-road, Henry Blathwayt Festing, esq., eldest son of Capt. Festing, K.H., R.N., of Fern-cottage, Exeter, to Mary Eliza, eldest dau. of R. J. S. Todd, esq., of Gloucester-road, Regent's-park.

At Heavitree, the Rev. W. Kermode, Incumbent of Ramsey, in the Isle of Man, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late J. R. Pizey, esq., of Buenos Ayres.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. Robert Braithwaite Batty, M.A., elder son of the late Lieut.-Col. Batty, of the Grenadier Guards, and grandson of the late Sir John Barrow, bart., to Beatrice, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Stebbing, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Upper Thames-st.

July 25. At St. James's, Dover, William James Smith-Neill, esq., Royal Artillery, of Barnweill and Swindridge-Muir, Ayrshire, eldest son of the late Brigadier-Gen. Neill, C.B., H.E.I.C.S., to Jessie Gideon, youngest dau. of George L. Wood, esq.

At Leeds, William Frederick Dixon, esq., of Birley-house, near Sheffield, only son of W. F. Dixon, esq., J.P., of Page-hall, to Frances Mary, only dau. of J. W. Leather, esq., of Newton-green, near Leeds.

At Sulhamstead Banister, the Rev. John Browne, B.A., late of Queen's College, Oxford, to Harriot Caroline Brutton, second dau. of the late Capt. Wells, R.N.

At Croydon, St. George Tucker, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Frances Margaret, only dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Abbott, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe.

At Brighton, Thomas Aislabie, only son of A. Vigne, esq., of Pembridge-pl., Bayswater, to Julia Maria, younger dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Vigne, Vicar of Tillingham, Essex.

At Stepney, John, eldest son of the late J. Sadd, esq., of Maldon, Essex, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of H. Price, esq.

At Southgate, Richard Dickinson, esq., son of John D. Dickinson, esq., of Purley-lodge, near Croydon, to Amelia Jane, eldest surviving dau. of J. Thornton, esq., of Beaver-hall, Southgate.

At Chester, William Gibson, esq., of Norton, to Minnie, third dau. of the late Joseph White, esq., of Sutton-hall, Cheshire.

July 26. At Aghada, co. Cork, the Rev. T. P. Little, Incumbent of Pauntley and Oxenhall, Gloucestershire, to Anne Esther Maria, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., 16th Lancers, late Inspecting General of Cavalry, &c.

At Petersfield, the Rev. Henry John Wickham, M.A., Fellow of New College, and Tutor of Winchester, to Mary Emily, youngest dau. of William Mitchell, esq.

At Tideswell, Derbyshire, J. J. Wallis, esq., to Sarah Ann, only dau. of the late Bernard Kaine, esq., of Market Bosworth.

At Woolwich, Wm. Boyer, esq., of Skeffington-vale, to Emma Matthews, youngest dau. of the late John Hopkins, esq., of the Old Kent Road, and sister to Col. Hopkins, C.B., Royal Marines (Light Infantry), A.D.C. to her Majesty.

At Rotherfield, Geo. B. M'Nair, esq., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. M'Nair, K.H., of Greenfield, Lanarkshire, to Frances Dorothy, third dau. of the late Rev. J. Dixon, Vicar of Garton, Yorkshire.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, John Houchen, esq., of Thetford, Norfolk, to Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. George Jarvis, B.D., of Buxton, and Vicar of Tuttington, Norfolk.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Archibald Gunn, esq., of Taunton, Somerset, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Henry King, esq., of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

At St. George's, Llandudno, Mr. R. Robinson, of Drayton-lodge, Leicestersh., to Olivia Emma, second dau. of T. Hollick, esq., of Nuneaton.

At Killingholme, George Gale, esq., solicitor, of Hull, to Amelia Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Jas. David Glover, M.A., formerly Vicar of East Halton, Lincolnshire.

At Chilbolton, Hants, Henry Chas. Lane, esq., of Middleton, Sussex, late of the 2nd Life Guards, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the Rev. Anthony L. Lambert, Rector of Chilbolton.

At Kensington, the Rev. R. O. T. Thorpe, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Vicar of St. Clement's, Cambridge, to Emilie Munday, of Pembridge-house, Westbourne-grove.

At Bruton, Somerset, Francis Chas. Hingeston, Rector of Ringmore, Devon, to Martha Jane, only child of the Rev. Herbert Randolph, of Tolbury-house, Bruton.

At Wardle, Lancashire, Charles Baker, esq., of St. Petersburgh-pl., Bayswater, son of William Baker, esq., of Derby, to Frances, dau. of James Cross, esq., of Rochdale.

At Chelsea, Isaac Campbell Rutter, esq., of Glebelands, Mitcham, to Alice Agar, youngest dau. of Robert Ellis, esq., of Walton-place.

At Christ Church, Forest-hill, Thos. Meeking, of Rock-pk., Rock Ferry, Cheshire, eldest son of Thos. Meeking, esq., of Bulmer, Essex, to Isabella, eldest dau. of Arthur Steains, esq., of Forest-hill, Kent.

July 27. At Kingston, Hants, Charles John, younger son of Peter Gold, esq., of Lower Clapton, to Cleer, dau. of the late Richard Reed, esq., of Portsea, Hants.

July 28. At Walton-on-Thames, James Cotter Morrison, esq., to Frances Adelaide, eldest dau. of George Virtue, esq., Oatlands-pk., Surrey.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Francis Robert, eldest son of Augustus Newton, esq., of Curzon-street, Mayfair, grandson of the late Adm. Robert J. Ricketts, and nephew of Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, bart., of Beaumont Leys, and Grosvenor-place, to Ann, dau. of the late John Claypole, esq., merchant, of Liverpool.

July 30. At Truro, Donald Macleod Smith, esq., barrister, of Edinburgh, to Christina, second dau. of the late G. Gunn, esq., of Rhines, Sutherland, N.B.

July 31. At St. Mary's Scottish Episcopal Church, Glasgow, Mr. Wm. Lawson, third master of Durham Training School, to Flora, fourth dau. of Richard Watson, esq., steward of the Possil Estate, Lanarkshire.

At Shortflatt-tower, Lord Decies, to Catherine Anne, second dau. of Wm. Dent Dent, esq., of Shortflatt-tower, Northumberland.

At Castle Donington, Thomas Fielden Uttley, esq., of Water-side, Todmorden, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late R. P. Hyatt, esq., of the former place.

At St. Andrew's, Halstead, Philip M. Wilmot, esq., M.D., of Southampton, to Emma, second surviving dau. of the late Sturgeon Nunn Brewster, esq., of White Notley-hall.

At Tottington, Norfolk, the Rev. J. E. Troughton, to Isabella Henrietta, youngest dau. of Col. C. Shaw, R.A., and granddau. of the late Gen. A. Shaw, Governor of the Isle of Man.

At Cambridge, R. B. Hayward, esq., M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Assistant-Master in Harrow School, to Marianne, second dau. of the late Henry Francis Rowe, esq., Cambridge.

Aug. 1. At St. Leonard's, Exeter, the Rev. Fred. Wm. Farrer, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Lucy Mary, third dau. of the late Frederick Cardew, of the H.E.I. Company's Bengal Civil Service.

At St. Luke's, Leeds, Fretwell William Hoyle, esq., F.G.H.S., solicitor, Rotherham, eldest son of Wm. Fretwell Hoyle, esq., of Ferham-house, Yorkshire, to Rosa, third dau. of Albert Davy, esq., of Leeds, Consul of the United States of America.

At Sandal Magna, Richard Dugdale, second son of Richard Kay, esq., of Limefield, Bury, Lancashire, to Victoria Mary Luis, youngest dau. of Joze Luis Fernandes, esq., of Sandal-house, near Wakefield.

At Notting-hill, William, second son of Thos. Jacomb, esq., of Lansdowne-terrace, Kensington-park, to Eliza Marion, eldest dau. of Isaac Hayton, esq., Kensington Park-gardens, formerly of Ashbridge-house, near Tunbridge.

At Prestbury, Chas. D. F. Phillips, esq., M.D., son of the late Capt. Robert Phillips, 40th Regt., to Martha Ann, second dau. of Thomas Brocklehurst, esq., of the Fencehouse, Macclesfield.

At Rainhill, Lancashire, Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, professor of chymistry, Liverpool, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Neale, esq., of the same place.

At Burnfoot, Hawick, the Rev. David Fotheringham, of Glanton, Northumberland, to Sybella, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Anderson, esq., of Burnfoot.

At Frant, near Tunbridge Wells, Jeffery Morphew, esq., of Brixton, Surrey, to Agnes, only dau. of the late Mark Lamb, esq.

Aug. 2. At York, John Charles, second son of Sir Jos. Radcliffe, bart., of Milner Bridge-house, and Rudding-hall, Yorkshire, to Clementina

Maria, second dau. of the late Anthony G. Wright Biddulph, esq., of Burton-park, Sussex, and Norton-hall, Norfolk.

At Symondsbury, Dorset, John Grove Johnson, of Tottenham, to Elizabeth, third dau., and Charles Stanton Breese, of Acock's-green, Birmingham, to Sarah Jane, youngest dau. of John Barnicott, esq., of Bridport, Dorset.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., F. G. M. Boileau, esq., second son of Sir J. Boileau, of Ketteringham, to Lucy Henrietta, eldest dau. of Sir Geo. Nugent, of West Harling.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, George, second son of the late Sir Thomas Marrable, to Theresa Maria, eldest dau. of James Nichols, esq., of Saville-row, Burlington-gardens.

At Marlborough, Wilts, the Rev. Franck Shum, only son of James Shum, esq., of Kirby-le-Soken, Essex, to Sarah Jane, only child of the late Thomas Seager Gundry, esq., of Marlborough.

At St. Marylebone, Charles Doxat, esq., of Gloucester-sq., to Rosalie Sydney, only dau. of Vice-Admiral Rattray.

At Much Hadham, Herts, Charles Bagot, son of the late Joseph Phillimore, esq., D.C.L., to Caroline Sophia, second dau. of the Rev. Thos. Randolph.

At Bruham, Capt. C. R. Fraser, of Her Majesty's Indian Army, to Julia Josephine Margaret, fourth dau. of W. A. Bethune, esq., of Dunrobin, Tasmania, now of Colinshays-house, Somerset.

At the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, Arch. White, esq., M.D., H.M.I. Service, Bengal, to Mary Anne, dau. of the late Rich. Booker, esq., of Liverpool.

At Plympton St. Mary, G. O. Clark, 47th Regt., third son of the late W. J. Clark, esq., of Buckland Tout Saints, to Katharine, fourth dau. of the late T. J. Phillipps, esq., of Sandue, Cornwall.

At St. John's Church, West Croydon, F. H. Phipps, esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, youngest son of Wm. S. Phipps, esq., of Newington-pl., Kennington-park, to Laura Charlotte Lewis, youngest dau. of the late W. H. Cross, esq., of Barnes, Surrey.

Aug. 4. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, H. W. Elphinstone, esq., only son of Sir Howard Elphinstone, bart., to Constance Mary Alexander, third dau. of John A. Hankey, esq., of Balcombe-pl., Sussex.

Aug. 5. At St. James's, Westbourne-ter., Hyde-park, H. Clarke, esq., Assistant-Commissary-General, to Eliza, third dau. of Comm. C. K. Scott, R.N., of Bursledon-house, Brighton.

Aug. 6. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lieut.-Col. H. G. Wilkinson, Scots Fusilier Guards, to the Hon. Louisa Catherine Bateman Hanbury, youngest dau. of the late and sister of the present Lord Bateman.

Aug. 7. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. the Hon. William E. S. West, Grenadier Guards, youngest son of the Earl and Countess Delawarr, to Georgina, youngest dau. of the late G. Dodwell, esq., of Kevinsfort, co. Sligo, Ireland.

At St. Mark's, Myddleton-sq., Pentonville, John, eldest son of Mr. W. N. Waldram, of High-st., Leicester, to Louisa Jane, youngest dau. of the late James Malyon, esq., of Wilmington-sq., Clerkenwell, and Montpelier-road, Peckham Rye, Surrey.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Capt. Godfrey, 31st Regt. H.M.I.A., to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Thos. FitzHugh, esq., of Plâs Power, Denbighshire.

At Barham, near Canterbury, the Rev. A. B. Suter, M.A., Incumbent of All Saints', Mile-end New-town, to Amelia Damaris, fourth dau. of the Rev. Thos. Harrison, M.A., Incumbent of Womenswold, Kent.

At Lower Norwood, Samuel Edwin, son of John Collingwood, esq., of Brighton, to Mary Fanny, dau. of Henry James, esq., R.N., also of Brighton.

At Milton-next-Gravesend, Charles Bush Clabon, esq., of Stockwell, Surrey, to Emily Simpson, dau. of the late Rev. James Colville, M.A., of Worcester.

At Bocking, Essex, Edward Taylor, esq., architect, to Elizabeth, dau. of John Gosling, esq.

Aug. 8. At Yapham, Richard Porter, second son of John Bulmer, esq., of Prospect-grove, Pocklington, to Caroline, second dau. of the late Wm. Forster, esq., of Runcorn, Cheshire.

At Davington, Henry, eldest son of Henry Haes, esq., of the Priory, Wandsworth-rd., to Julia, dau. of Isaac Wildash, esq., of Davington-hall, Kent.

At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Hugh Barklie Blundell, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas McCalmont, of Highfield, Southampton, to Edith Florence, second dau. of Martin Blackmore, esq., of Rosenheim, Bonchurch.

At Prestbury, Cheshire, Henry Critchly Brodrick, M.D., 1st Corps Mayne's Horse, to Ellen, second dau. of Jasper Hulley, esq., The One House, near Macclesfield.

At Speen, Berks, Joseph Henry Dyas, Capt. in H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, to Catherine Louisa Spry, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Bailey, solicitor, Chester.

At Chester, J. W. Hopkins, esq., of Leamington, to Esther, youngest dau. of the late E. M. Burton, esq., of Parkfield, Middleton.

Aug. 9. At Southampton, J. P. Lichfield, esq., of Stokeville, Staffordshire, second son of the late William Lichfield, esq., of Nursling, Hants, to Clara, second dau. of J. R. Ware, esq., of Southampton.

At St. Mark's, City Road, Charles Lovegrove, esq., surgeon, Sevenoaks, to Catherine, only child of R. E. Adams, esq., surgeon, of the same place.

At Cheltenham, John Atkins Mark, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at Malaga, to Elizabeth Josephine, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Leach Tovey, of Newnham, Gloucester.

At Eton College Chapel, the Rev. Henry Prentice, Curate of Burnham, Bucks, to Fanny Catherine, elder dau.; and at the same time and place, the Rev. George R. Dupuis, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Annette Letitia, younger dau. of the late Capt. John Kyffin Lloyd, of H.M.'s 14th Regt.

At Torquay, James Burnett, esq., late H.M.'s Consul in the Brazils, to Susan Margaret, second dau. of the late W. W. Brock, esq., M.D., late of Clifton, and formerly of the island of Jamaica.

At Brompton, the Rev. Francis St. John Thackeray, Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Louisa Katherine, dau. of the late Rev. Andrew Irvine, of St. Margaret's, Leicester.

At Scarborough, the Rev. George Hogarth, M.A., Vicar of Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, son of the late Rev. D. Hogarth, of Makerston, Roxburghshire, to Jane Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late J. Uppleby, esq., of Scarborough.

At Southwold, Suffolk, Charles E. Stewart, esq., fifth son of the late Hon. T. A. Stewart, of Douro, Canada West, to Charlotte Mary Jane, second dau. of the late Capt. F. W. Ellis, R.N., of Southwold.

At Wavertree, Nathaniel Pearce, eldest son of Mark Sharman, esq., of Wellingborough, to Maria, eldest dau. of Wm. Lassell, esq., F.R.S., of Liverpool.

Aug. 11. At the Chapel of the British Embassy in Paris, Arthur Duke Coleridge, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and youngest son of the late Francis George Coleridge, esq., of Ottery St. Mary, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late James Jameson, esq., of Montrose, co. Dublin.

At Regent's-sq. Church, St. Pancras, Thomas, son of the late J. Clark, esq., of Aldborough, to Henrietta, dau. of C. Cradock, esq., late of Paternoster-row.

Aug. 12. At St. Mary's, Islington, Charles James, third son of the Rev. B. Richardson, of Glazedale Parsonage, near Whitby, Yorkshire, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Henry Wood, of Lewes.

Aug. 14. At Brooke, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Thomas Renwick, Rector of Mottistone, and Vicar of Shorwell, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Renwick, to Mary, eldest dau. of Chas. Seely, esq., of Brooke-house, Isle of Wight, and Heighington, Lincolns., High Sheriff of Hants.

At Rowington, Warwickshire, Daniel Pitt, second surviving son of the late George Skipton, esq., Superintending Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., to Mary Georgina, eldest dau. of the late Charles Scott Hadow, esq.

At Doddington, Kent, William, second son of the late Sir W. Majoribanks, bart., of Lees, Berwickshire, to Frances Anne, second dau. of the late Baldwin Duppa Duppa, esq., of Hollingbourne-house, Kent.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lord Conyers, to Mary, elder dau. of the late Reginald Curteis, esq., and stepdau. of Lt.-Col. Fitzroy Campbell.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Capt. Hen. Hamilton Pratt, late of the 94th Regt., only surviving son of the late J. Pratt, esq., to Annie Blanche, dau. of the Rev. John Bonham, of Ballintaggart, co. Kildare.

At Tynemouth, William Henry Ransom, M.D., of Nottingham, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late William Bramwell, esq., of Dockwray-sq., Tynemouth.

At St. Matthew's, Nottingham, the Rev. Sam. Cavan, late Curate of St. Peter's, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. Wm. Knight, of Regent-st., Nottingham.

At Rugby, the Rev. A. Pownall, Rector of South Kilworth, to Mary St. Clair, second dau. of the late Rev. J. R. Furness, Vicar of Dinnington, Northumberland.

At St. Mary's, Monmouth, the Rev. Thomas Heycock, M.A., son of John Hippisley Heycock, esq., East Norton, Leicestershire, to Mary Anna, youngest surviving dau. of the late Jas. Powles, esq., Monmouth.

Aug. 15. At Halifax, Mr. Wm. Hirst, of Dean Mills, near Halifax, to Mary, younger dau. of the late James Fawcett, esq., of Green-field, Sowerby.

At Lyminster, Col. St. George, C.B., Royal Artillery, to Elizabeth Marianne, youngest dau. of Thos. Evans, esq., Lyminster-house, Arundel, Sussex.

At Leeds, George Vatchel, youngest son of the late Jonas Ridout, esq., of Moortown-house, Whitchurch, Devon, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Wm. Bulmer, of Buslingthorpe.

Aug. 16. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lord Skelmersdale, of Chatham-house, Ormskirk, Lancashire, Deputy-Lieut. for Lancaster, to the Hon. Lady Alice Villiers, second dau. of the Earl of Clarendon.

At Stoke, P. S. Perkins, esq., son of the late Capt. Thomas Steele Perkins, R.M., to Sarah Story, dau. of the late James Hansard, esq., of Darent-villa, Westerham, Kent.

At Lindfield, Sussex, the Rev. Marmaduke Lawrence Sharpe, of Lindfield, to Julia Senior, youngest dau. of the late Lewis Goodin Husey-Hunt, esq., of Compton Pauncefoot, Somerset.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Westbourne-terr., Wm. Sandwith, esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Jemima Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Sebastian Jas. Gambier, Incumbent of Sandgate, Kent.

At Blythe, Notts, John Holmes, esq., of Lombard-st., and Sydenham-road, Croydon, to Margaret, only dau. of John Camm, esq., of Austerfield, near Bawtry, Yorkshire.

At St. John's Church, Paddington, Clarmont J. Daniell, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Fanny Louisa, youngest dau. of William Prinsep, esq., Weston-house, Albury, Guildford.

At St. Mary's, Islington, Thos. Hore Graham, esq., surgeon, of Lamberhurst, Kent, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Robert Wm. Elliott, esq., of H.M.'s Inland Revenue Office, Somerset-house.

Aug. 17. At St. Margaret's, Lee, Kent, Albert Gordon Langley, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Charles Langley, esq., of Chudleigh, Devonshire, to Emma, third dau. of the late Robert Jacomb Hood, esq., of Bardon-park, Leicestershire.

Aug. 18. At Birnham, Herwald Cranford Wake, C.B., fourth son of Sir Charles Wake, bart., of Cousteen-hall, to Lucy, fourth dau. of the late Sir George Sitwell, bart., of Renishaw.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

H.I.H. THE GRAND DUCHESS ANNE OF RUSSIA.

August 15. At Elfessau, near Basle, Switzerland, aged 79, H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Anne Feodorowna of Russia, *née* Duchess Julienne Henrietta of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, sister of the King of the Belgians and the Duchess of Kent, and aunt of Her Majesty.

The deceased Duchess was born in 1781, and married in 1796 the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, elder brother of the late Emperor Nicholas. The marriage proved unhappy, the Grand Duke, whose whole life shewed him to be little better than a lunatic, treating his young wife from the very first with contemptuous indifference, which was soon succeeded by positive cruelty and outrage. The Grand Duchess at last retired to her father's court, and positively refused to return to Russia; and several years later her husband procured a dissolution of their marriage, he having fixed his affections on a Polish lady, Johanna Gradzinska, afterwards Princess Loviez. His brother, the Emperor Alexander, gave his consent on condition of Constantine resigning his right to the imperial succession, which the latter was quite ready to do. The Grand Duchess, on returning to Germany, for more than forty years lived a life of strict retirement, seldom mingling even with her own family, but occupying herself in works of piety and charity, and her death has been the cause of great grief to many poor persons who depended on her bounty for subsistence.

THOMAS POYSER, ESQ.

June 11. At Wirksworth, aged 70, Thomas Poyser, Esq., F.R.C.S.

At an early age Mr. Poyser succeeded Dr. Goodwin in the leading practice of Wirksworth and its district, which he retained for nearly fifty years; and no more touching testimony to the respect in which he was held could be afforded than the general closing of the shops throughout the town on the day of his funeral. As a benefactor to his county Mr. Poyser is deserving of honourable mention in connection with the magnificent County Lunatic Asylum at Mickleover: it was mainly through his unwearied efforts that public attention was drawn to the miserable condition of the pauper lunatics, and the importance of the subject becoming recognised, meetings were held, happily resulting in the erection of that noble Asylum.

In later years Mr. Poyser made the most active exertions in Derbyshire and elsewhere towards the building and endowment of the Medical Benevolent College at Epsom.

It was in the pursuits of literature that Mr. Poyser found relief from the cares of his extensive and laborious practice; the pages of this Magazine bear testimony to the graceful facility of his pen and the ample stores of his mind. His contributions included a succession of papers on "The authors of Articles in the 'Quarterly Review,'" together with memoirs of General William Bush, and the celebrated millionnaire, Richard Arkwright, Esq., with whom Mr. Poyser was for many years on terms of intimacy, breakfasting with him at Willersly regularly every Thursday morning. The last review which emanated from Mr. Poyser's pen was a notice of Miss Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing." For many years he had been

intimately acquainted with Miss Nightingale, having given her her first hints in nursing and in medicine, when as a girl she used to attend the sick poor in the neighbourhood of her father's residence: to the last he maintained a correspondence with that lady.

In whatever position Mr. Poyser might have been placed, he could not have failed to attain distinction. His mind was deeply embued with religious feeling, and he was emphatically a comforter in those scenes of sorrow with which his profession rendered him familiar; his memory was retentive, his reading extensive, and he possessed the gift of bringing his varied stores of knowledge to bear on whatever subject was under discussion; this rendered him a delightful companion and caused his society to be much sought.

Besides the writings we have already mentioned, Mr. Poyser contributed several articles to the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," and was the author of two papers which attracted some attention: they were entitled, "Illustrations of the Difficulties which beset some Cases of Disease," and "Cases and Dissections chiefly in reference to the Uncertainty of Diagnosis."

James Forbes Young, Esq., M.D.

June 30. At Kennington, Surrey, aged 64, James Forbes Young, Esq., M.D., a Deputy Lieutenant, and in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Surrey.

The deceased was the second son of Jonathan Young, Esq., of Lambeth, many years resident of that parish, a surgeon, and an eminent general practitioner in medicine, whose decease is noticed in our obituary of the year 1825. Dr. Young was well known for his general love of scientific pursuits. He has left a large herbarium, and a very select collection of fossils. His collection of ferns and hothouse plants, extremely choice in their several varieties, was dispersed by auction on the 14th of August, and attracted a very large concourse of visitors, at his late residence at Kensington.

David Irving, LL.D.

We gave in our number for June, p. 645, a brief notice of the life of Dr. Irving. We now borrow some interesting particulars respecting him from a memoir furnished by one who knew him well, to the "Witness," Edinburgh paper:—

"The task that we allotted to ourselves in this notice—that, namely, of presenting our readers with an historic sketch of Dr. Irving's published writings—has now been hastily and imperfectly executed. We have left ourselves no space to speak generally of his talents and acquirements. It is pre-eminently as a scholar that he claims distinction in our eyes, and it cannot be doubted that he was one of the most finished, accurate, and erudite scholars that Scotland in his generation could boast of.

"His knowledge of books, his memory for all about them, the dates and places, shapes and forms, of their editions, was marvellous. His passion for books was intense. He loved them all with a brotherly affection. He watched over those he liked best with almost a miser's care. Mother never touched or handled more gently a cherished infant than he touched and handled one of his cherished books. It was with difficulty he could be persuaded to put it into ruder hands, and any rough usage that he saw it getting he resented as a personal affront. His thoughts—we had almost said his heart—was centred in his library. In the Advocates' Library there was a private room which he occupied, and where, in the course of years, he had gathered around the chair he sat on some choice bookish treasures. In 1849, after 29 years' service, he had to retire from public duty in the library; but how could he tear himself from that chair, and from those treasures? The day upon which he should have resigned his place to his successor came, but there were some little things that he had still to do there, and he remained. Day after day, week after week went past; there still was something to be done; each day saw him ensconced, as of old, within his den. Once and again he was reminded that his term of public service had expired. He would not—could not move. At last he was induced to fix on mid-day of the following Monday as the hour for the bursting of the tie. It came, —the day, the hour,—but there was no sign of movement in that room. Four o'clock arrived, and the other public officers of the institution retired, but he

had not stirred. The shadows of a long June evening were gathering round the dusky building; a light, kindled in that room, streamed out of its window. He still was there; nor was it till the midnight hour was on the stroke that he rose and went away—never to return.

"That attachment which had here suffered such a violence now transferred itself with all its force to its own private library, which he now nursed with double care. It grew beneath that care. He has left about 7,000 volumes, all in the most perfect order, many of them rare and valuable,—altogether, one of the best private collections that our city contains. It was among these books he lived, and it was actually among them that he died. Every upper room in his house was clothed with book-shelves,—his own among the rest. He lay upon his death-bed surrounded with them. Within a few hours of his decease, his eye chanced to rest upon a new edition of 'Whiston's Josephus' that he had lately added to his stores. He asked his daughter, who acted as his librarian, to hand him one of the volumes. He took it tenderly into his hands, turned it over and over again, regarding it with a placid and benignant look. He tried to open and to read it, but the feeble hands and eyes refused the office. It fell out of his hands upon the bed. His daughter took it up, to replace it on the shelf. His quick eye followed her, and noticed that, in her haste, she had pushed it in too far. With something like impatience, he directed her to draw it out, and place it level with the rest. It was done as he directed, and he was pleased. It was his last earthly act.

"Like so many book-minded men, Dr. Irving mixed but little with general society. He had too strong convictions, too decided tastes, too fixed habits, to have much facility in accommodating himself to the opinions, tastes, and habits of others, especially when these were such as he strongly disliked or disapproved. In such cases he was too honest not to say all he thought, and show all he felt. The outward roughnesses that he sometimes thus exposed to others he was at no pains to soften or conceal; but those who knew him best,—who knew him within the inner circle of home and friendship,—know what a true, kind, loving heart he had."

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 6. At the Parsonage, aged 46, the Rev. *Thomas Anderson*, B.A., Perpetual Curate of Seathwaite, Lancashire.

July 23. At Nympsfield Rectory, Gloucestershire, aged 62, the Rev. *George Christopher Hayward*, M.A., for twenty-seven years Rector of the parish.

July 24. At the Vicarage, Doncaster, aged 69, the Rev. *John Sharpe*, D.D., for forty-three years Vicar of that place, and Canon of York.

July 25. Aged 77, the Ven. *Wm. Wray Maunsell*, Archdeacon of Limerick.

July 26. At Portland-place, London, aged 72, the Rev. *Leveson Vernon Harcourt*, Chancellor of York, son of the late Edward Harcourt, Archbishop of York.

July 27. At Cowes, aged 60, the Rev. *Maximilian Geneste*, for twenty-eight years Incumbent of Holy Trinity, West Cowes.

July 30. At Woodbury, aged 60, the Rev. *Edward Hay*, A.M., Vicar of Broughton Craven, Yorkshire.

At Trip-hill, Fittleworth, aged 51, the Rev. *James Rutherford*, Rector of Egdean.

Aug. 2. At the Vicarage, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire, aged 83, the Rev. *William Clark*, for fifty-four years Curate of the above parish.

Aug. 5. At Peatling-hall, aged 56, the Rev. *Charles Longhurst*, for many years Curate of Arnesby and Bruntingthorpe, Leicestershire.

Aug. 6. At St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 78, the Rev. *Edward Repton*, Canon of Westminster.

Aged 59, the Rev. *David Laing*, Rector of St. Olave's, Hart-street, Crutched-friars. Mr. Laing graduated at Cambridge in 1824, and was ordained in the same year. For a long time he was chaplain to the Middlesex Hospital; and in 1847, when the parish of St. Pancras was subdivided, he was appointed to the incumbency of Holy Trinity Church, Haverstock-hill, where he remained until 1857. At this time one of the richest livings in the city of London, that of St. Olave, Hart-street, became vacant by the death of the Rev. D. Letts. This living was worth £2,000 a year, and in the gift of trustees, who on the occasion of the last vacancy were unable to agree upon the presentation of a clergyman, there being three candidates, among whom their votes were divided. The living in consequence lapsed to the Bishop of London, who reduced it to £1,000 a year, and made over the remainder to the augmentation of the adjacent benefice of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, and some still smaller incumbencies in the diocese: the patronage now reverts to the trustees. Mr. Laing was one of the founders of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, in whose welfare he always took a great interest, as he did also in many other metropolitan charities.

Aug. 8. Aged 88, the Rev. *Charles Wolff Eyre*, Rector of Hooton Roberts, near Rotheram.

Aug. 12. At Yelling Rectory, Huntingdon, aged 46, *Thomas William Leventhorpe*.

At Greenwich, aged 33, the Rev. *J. H. Knox*, Curate of St. Gabriel's, and St. Margaret Patens, Rood-lane, City, and Chaplain to the Hon. Artillery Company.

Aug. 21. The Rev. *W. H. Shore*, LL.B., Incumbent of All Saints', Child's-hill.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

April 23. At Dobling, near Vienna, aged 67, Count S. Szecheyni. He had been long ago called "the father of the country," and the benefits he conferred on Hungary were of an enduring character. The son of a noble Magyar who had founded the Pesth Museum, he was born in 1792, and served in the Hungarian army at Wagram. He opened to steam traffic the whole line of the Danube; founded the Casino or Athenæum of noble Hungarians in the capital; and carried a motion in the Diet for the substitution of the native Magyar tongue in debates where Latin was hitherto required, and was the life and soul of every amelioration. He was imprisoned with Kossuth in 1848, and the insight he thus got into that politician's projects made no favourable impression on him. The events of 1848 shattered the intellect of this eminent patriot. This Magyar magnate was a most ardent admirer of England. In his early manhood he spent six years in England, studying its political and social manners, and he returned to Hungary with a strong desire to make Hungarians as much like Englishmen as possible. To those of his own order he preached incessantly, that if they wished to retain anything like influence, they must not live apart, with exclusive privileges, but, like the aristocracy of Great Britian, take the lead in public affairs and in every useful undertaking. To the middle and lower classes he taught the advantage of liberty and of commercial and agricultural enterprise.

May 5. At Adelaide, South Australia, aged 48, Charles Thompson, esq., second son of the late Dr. Thompson of Rochester, Kent.

May 19. At Bangalore, aged 21, Percival F. Bedwell, Lieut. 14th M.N.I., third son of the late F. R. Bedwell, esq., formerly of Walthamstow, Essex.

May 21. At Barrackpore, Bengal, East Indies, Capt. Allan McDonald, Paymaster 1st Battalion H.M.'s 6th Foot.

At Old Calabar, West Coast of Africa, aged 37, John Steane Morgan, esq., late of Whitby, Yorkshire, second son of the late William Hoskyns Morgan, surgeon R.N., of Hereford.

May 24. At Singapore, Major Littlewood, of the Bombay Army, only son of the late John Littlewood, esq., of Huddersfield.

May 26. At Delhi, Major Francis Stuart Paterson, of the late 54th Regt. Bengal N.I., eldest son of the late Capt. Wm. Paterson, R.N., C.B.

May 28. At Shenval of Glenlivat, aged 73, Josie Watt, a wandering musician and poet. The deceased was quite a character in his way. For upwards of half a century he has been resident in the parish of Inveraven. He twice enlisted in the army, and on both occasions was discharged on account of defective eyesight. He considered he had seen a good deal of the world when thus "wearing the red coat," and, accordingly, referred to it often in conversation, speaking also in his songs of being in "Jersey, near to France." 'Josie' had no mean talent for music, and was an adept on the fife and flute. Latterly, when his lungs were failing, he was reduced to the whistle. 'Josie' wrote not a few songs, and, as they were mostly of a local nature, and abounding in the sort of clever sayings for which 'Josie' was notable, they were much relished by all who enjoyed a laugh at the expense of their neighbours. Among his poetical compositions, well known to those acquainted with 'Josie,' may be mentioned, "The Lads that were Lost on the Hill," "Bonnie Annie Meldrum," "M'Gregor's Overthrow," "The Non-Intrusion Rant," &c. These, and many others of his own production he was always ready, when in good humour, to sing and explain in his own very peculiar way. When singing, the snuff-box was always in his hand. Continually he was putting it to his eye, and peeping into it, and he took a hearty pinch now and again between verses. So long as he sung, he patted with his right hand on his knee, on the table, or whatever was near him, quite in a demonstrative style, but every now and then, perhaps at every line, and sometimes in the middle of a line, he would stop short in his music and motions, and interpolate the explanations or comments he considered necessary, which, as well as the singing, were all the more amusing in consequence of an intense 'burr' in his speech and the oddity of Josie's figure. Poverty, "the poet's curse," pressed hard on Josie all his life, and, until relieved by the Parochial Board, he employed himself in making sculls and creels, and even when all but blind, could collect the materials himself, groping his way through the thickets and taking especial care to avoid his great enemy the bramble, or the 'brummel' as he always called it. The sculls and creels which he manufactured he carried through the country and sold. A feature in Josie's character was an extraordinary memory. He was able, for instance, to tell the year and day of the month on which nearly every one in the parish for the last fifty years was born, and also almost every text from which he had heard a sermon preached in the Established Church, of which he was a stout supporter. In Disruption days, non-intrusion was a continual butt for his sarcasm. With all his peculiarities, however, he was a man of sterling honesty, and could have been trusted with untold gold. He and his sayings and doings will long be remembered in the district, where he was a terror to some, but a favourite with many.—*Banffshire Journal.*

June 3. At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Isaac Horsfall, Swine-market, Halifax, aged 95, Mrs. Nancy Smith. She lived to see the fifth generation, and was mother of ten children, grandmother of 77, great-grandmother of 108, and great-great-grandmother of four; total 199, she herself making the 200th.

June 7. While leading on his men in an attack upon the rebels at Bagoogurh, near Goonah, Central India, aged 22, W. H. J. Jennings, Lieut. in H.M.'s 2nd E.B.L. Cavalry, and attached to Mayne's Horse, elder son of the late Rev. M. J. Jennings, M.A., Chaplain of Delhi, and of Mrs. Jennings of Weybread.

June 12. At Jullundur, Emma Augusta, wife of Capt. H. W. Sibley, Paymaster of H.M.'s 46th Regt., and dau. of the Rev. W. B. Coulcher, Incumbent of Bradninch, Devon.

June 15. At Allahabad, aged 24, Henry Wm. Quekett, C.E., only son of the Rev. W. Quekett, Rector of Warrington, Lancashire.

June 20. At Mercara, Madras Presidency, aged 45, Brevet-Maj. Frank Vardon, 25th Regt. Madras Infantry, third surviving son of the late Samuel Arthur Vardon, esq., formerly of Oxford-ter., Hyde-park.

June 24. At Bombay, of cholera, aged 36, Major B. K. Finnimore, H.M.'s Bombay Artillery.

June 28. At the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, on his passage home, aged 25, William Henry Towle, esq., surgeon, of Nuneaton.

June 29. At Worcester, aged 72, Joseph, youngest son of the late Edward Gillam, esq., banker, of Cambridge.

At Point de Galle, Ceylon, while on sick leave, Philip Wm. Le Geyt, esq., member of the Legislative Council of India, eldest son of the late Rev. Philip Le Geyt, of Marden, Kent.

July 1. At New York, aged 59, Mr. Charles Goodyear, the inventor of the art of vulcanizing india-rubber.

July 2. At Bayswater, aged 69, Maria, relict of the Rev. Charles Hare, D.D. and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

July 3. At Clough-foot, near Todmorden, Lancashire, aged 61, Grace, relict of Mr. James Edwards, of Batheaston, and mother of the Rev. E. Edwards, of Frome.

July 4. Suddenly, at Lawford-hall, Essex, Mary Anne, wife of Charles Studd, esq.

At Lyons, M. Saint-Jean, a celebrated flower painter.

July 5. At Cheltenham, aged 62, Major-Gen. Frederic Blundell, C.B., Madras Artillery.

July 6. At Eaton, aged 54, Sophia, last surviving dau. of the late R. Lubbock, esq., M.D.

At Plumstead, Norfolk, aged 28, Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. A. Langton, Rector of Matlaske and Plumstead.

At St. Mary's Vale, Chatham, (the residence of her brother-in-law, Capt. Folliott Powell,) Marian Frances, only surviving dau. of the late Jno. Douglas Cooper, esq., of Holme-cott., Ashbourn.

At Notton, George, ninth surviving son of Sir John Awdry.

At his residence, Stanhope-street, Hyde-park-gardens, aged 66, Alfred Lapworth, esq., of Wilton.

July 7. At Battersea, aged 62, Robert Story, the poet. Few men (says the *Leeds Mercury*) were better known in the North of England than Mr. Story, whose productions were very popular, and often appeared in the local newspapers. He was born in Northumberland, about the year 1797, and when about twenty-five years of age came as a schoolmaster to Gargrave, where he resided many years, and where his choicest works were written. In 1843, the late Sir Robert Peel, for his poetical merits, appointed him to a situation in the Audit-office, Somerset-house, which he held until his death. His works have passed through many editions, and about two years since the Duke of Northumberland, at the expense of several hundred pounds, enabled him to bring out a splendid illustrated edition, which was rapidly disposed of. His wife was a native of Craven, of the name of Ellison: she and three children survive him.

At the residence of his father, Killiney-house, co. Dublin, aged 35, Henry Droz Gaynor, esq., Capt. of the Durham regiment of Militia.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 62, John Roberts, esq., late of Borzell, Ticehurst, Sussex; and on the 9th inst., aged 56, Sarah, his wife.

July 8. At Oran, Algeria, aged, according to the civil register, 113, Aïssa-Mohamed, of that province.

July 9. At Rickling, Essex, aged 79, Frances, relict of John Phillipps Judd, esq.

July 10. At New-cross, aged 78, John Curtis, esq., late of Fox-grove, Kingsclere, Hants.

At Corstorphine-lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 69, James Player Lind, esq., M.D., late of Wadham College, Oxford, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Hants, and many years Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates at Ryde.

At Castleton, Sherborne, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Worsley, esq., of Blandford.

July 11. At Charlcombe-rectory, near Bath, Eliza Lucilla, wife of Capt. Michell H. Fagan, late of H.M.'s 64th Regt.

At Carlsruhe, Duchy of Baden, from an accident, aged 20, Herbert Edward, second son of Frederick Vulliamy, esq., of Ipswich.

Aged 70, John Toone, esq., surgeon, for forty-six years a resident in Salisbury.

July 12. At Clevedon, Somerset, Jane, widow of the Rev. John Francis Edwards, late Rector of Holme, Norfolk.

Aged 69, Richard Newman esq., of the Priory, Kersey, for many years Chairman of the Cosford Board of Guardians.

At Lyons, M. Chervannes, an artist whose works have attracted much attention at the exhibitions in that city.

July 13. At Bath, aged 64, Catherine, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Daniel Trollope, Rector of Frome Vanchurch, Dorset.

At Horkstow, aged 96, Ann, widow of Col. Tufnell, and previously relict of the late Admiral the Hon. T. Shirley.

July 14. At the Round-wood, Ipswich, aged 76, William Frederick Schreiber, esq.

July 15. At Mount-house, Sherfield, Hants, aged 67, Frances Caroline, dau. of the late Thos. Harnett, esq., of Throgmall, near Sittingbourne, Kent, and wife of Edward Phillips, of Kingston-upon-Thames, eldest son of the late Rev. Edward Phillips, Incumbent of East Tytherley, Hants.

Aged 19, Eliza Ingleden, wife of Edward Temple, esq., of Worsall, only dau. of the late Henry Chapman, esq., of Neisham-hill, Darlington, and Mickleover.

At Byng-pl., Gordon-sq., aged 42, Emily, wife of J. C. D. Bevan, esq.

At Freemantle-villa, Horton, near Ilminster,

Somerset, aged 73, Miss Smith, dau. of the late Freeman Smith, esq., of Bristol.

Aged 84, George Gregory, esq., of Harlaxton, Lincolnshire, and Willesborough, Kent.

At Bideford, aged 21, Fanny Turner, second dau. of the late John Cole, esq., of Gammaton, Bideford.

At Cintra, Fanny Anne, the wife of B. Briscoe Frend, esq., of Donoughmore and Rathurd, co. Limerick.

At Norrköping, Sweden, aged 69, Mary Inglis Hamilton Payne, wife of the Hon. F. W. von Stierneman.

July 16. At Upper Norwood, aged 50, the Rev. John Sortain, minister of North-street Chapel, Brighton. Mr. Sortain was a very remarkable man, and overcame in a very striking way the defect of a very weak and unmusical voice. He had great powers of description and command of language, and although, like Robert Hall, he appeared somewhat cold and commonplace at the commencement of his discourse, as he advanced he riveted the attention, engaged the mind, and affected the heart in a most remarkable degree. He was also a good mathematician, a modern linguist, and a fair Hebrew scholar.

At his residence, Green-park, Bath, aged 84, Benjamin Gray, esq.

At Halifax, the Hon. Brenton Halliburton, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

July 17. At his residence, Anderton, near Devonport, aged 67, Rear-Adm. William F. Lapidge. He entered the navy Nov. 10, 1803, as first-class volunteer, on board the "Plantagenet," 74, Capt. Hon. Michael De Courcy, and served on the Channel station until July, 1807. He was in the expeditions to Copenhagen and Walcheren, and was on board the "Impérieuse" at the destruction, June 27, 1812, of a French convoy under the batteries of Languelia and Alassio; and he was in her on the 17th of the ensuing August, in a spirited skirmish with a Neapolitan squadron in the Bay of Naples. In 1833, Captain Lapidge obtained command of the "Ringdove," 16. The services performed by him in that vessel on the north coast of Spain, particularly at the defence of Portugalete and the siege of Bilbao in November and December, 1836, were acknowledged by the Queen Regent, who created him a Commander of Isabella la Catolica, and presented him with the second class of San Fernando. He attained post-rank Jan. 6, 1837, but did not leave the "Ringdove" until the following April. His last appointment was, Nov. 23, 1843, to the "Cyclops" steam-frigate, in which he was employed on particular service, and on the south-east coast of America and Channel stations, until paid off at the commencement of 1847.

Aged 67, William F. Morgan, esq., of Woodlands, Twerton.

Aged 105, James Coyle, a patient at St. Patrick's (Swift's) Hospital, Dublin. He was admitted May 28, 1802, in his forty-eighth year, and was for upwards of fifty-eight years an inmate of the institution.

Suddenly, Mary Ann, wife of T. Scoons, esq., of Key-st., near Sittingbourne, and second dau. of Capt. S. Hilton, R.A., Trafalgar-house, Selling.

At Dinan, aged 100, Marie Anne Françoise, relict of Françoise Geffelot, Count de Marigny, and sister of Chateaubriand. Her hundredth birthday had just been celebrated by her friends, when she was in good health, but she experienced a sudden attack of influenza shortly after, which proved fatal. Madame de Marigny possessed much of the varied talents of her illustrious brother, but was even more distinguished for her piety and charity. For twelve years she had had her own tomb ready prepared for herself, in granite; and, when her funeral took place, most of the inhabitants joined the members of her family on the occasion, and the clergy of the town and the religious orders and charitable societies of the neighbourhood were in full attendance.

July 18. At Upper Camden-place, Bath, after a lingering illness, aged 25, Wm. Augustus Fry, of Weston-road, late of the 11th Hussars. The deceased went through the Crimean campaign, (where he contracted the illness from which he never recovered,) for which he received a medal and four clasps, and was one of the fortunate few who survived the gallant charge at Balaklava, where he was severely wounded.

At Eynsham, Oxon, aged 71, Mr. Samuel Druce, an eminent agriculturist, for many years a member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, from the direction of which he only withdrew at the last general meeting in May, when his son was elected to take his place.

At East Southernhay, Exeter, Eugene Browne, esq., H.P. 91st Regt.

At Freshford, near Bath, aged 75, Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Robert Romer, esq., of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

At Crosby-green, West Derby, Liverpool, aged 32, Caroline, wife of William Poulsom, and dau. of the late Mr. Samuel Helps of Bath.

Aged 66, G. C. Heath, esq., Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

July 19. At Verderonne on the Oise, aged 81, Gen. Count Felix d'Andlau.

At his residence, Green-park, Bath, Lieut.-Gen. Wemyss, C.B., Col. of H.M.'s 17th Regt. of Foot. The deceased had nearly completed his 60th year of service in the army, his commission as ensign being dated in October, 1800. He accompanied the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and the following year proceeded to the Peninsula as major of brigade to the brigade under Lord Howard, composed of the 50th, 71st, and 92nd Regiments, with which he served during the remainder of the war until its final embarkation at Bordeaux in 1814; and was wounded at Donna Maria, and at St. Pierre. Subsequently he served with his regiment, the 99th, in India, In 1838 he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and had received the silver war-medal and seven clasps for Fuentes d'Onor, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse. In May, 1854, he was appointed colonel of the 17th Regt. of Foot. His commissions bore date,—ensign, Oct. 1800; lieutenant, March 1,

1804; captain, Nov. 30, 1806; major, June 21, 1813; lieut.-col., Jan. 21, 1819; colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; major-gen., Nov. 9, 1846; and lieut.-gen., June 20, 1854.

At Dilham, aged 70, William Mattison, esq.

At Yarmouth, aged 69, Geo. Wells Holt, esq., solicitor.

In Rasen-lane, Newport, near Lincoln, aged 77, Miss Nelson, dau. of the late Thomas Nelson, Vicar of Owersby, and niece to the late John Nelson, a minor canon of Lincoln Cathedral.

At sea, on board H.M.S. "Doris," aged 24, Lieut. J. W. Leslie Oakes, second son of the late J. C. T. Oakes, esq., and grandson of the Rev. James Oakes, of Tostock.

At Newport, Barnstaple, aged 44, Howard R. Banks, esq., late surgeon of H.M.S. "Cumberland," Sheerness.

At Alton Pancras-vicarage, Dorset, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. A. B. Handley.

At Brussels, aged 72, Edward H. Lloyd Williams, esq., of Government-park, Cardiganshire, Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Stafford.

At Lamberhurst, aged 68, Maria, relict of E. J. Whittle, esq., M.D.

July 20. At Spa, Belgium, aged 44, Philip Frederick, fourth son of the late Sir John Courtenay Honywood, bart., of Evington, Kent.

At Lofthouse-hall, near Wakefield, aged 67, Catherine, wife of Parsons Ramskill, esq.

Aged 84, John Walmesley, esq., of Dewlish-house, Dorchester.

At Green Royd, Ripon, Sarah Bradney, wife of Capt. Wm. Slapter Smith, Adjutant of the Yorkshire Hussars, and formerly of the 13th Light Dragoons and 10th Hussars.

At Bridge of Allan, aged 40, George C. Balfour, esq., of Hescombe, Advocate. Mr. Balfour was born at Cliffdale, in the island of Shapinsay, in 1819; he studied law in the University of Edinburgh, and passed as an advocate in the year 1853. Mr. Balfour was proprietor of Hescombe and Holland, in the island of Stronsay, and was a most liberal and excellent landlord. Mr. Balfour had a fine literary taste, and was a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine," his last article in which appeared only a few months ago.—*Orkney Herald.*

July 21. At the residence of his mother, Southsea, aged 22, Henry Fitzwilliam Halifax, eldest son of the late Brigadier Halifax, formerly Lieut.-Col. commanding H.M.'s 75th Foot.

At her residence, Oxford-road, Reading, aged 72, Apphia Brough Stiff, the last dau. of the late Thos. Stiff, esq., surviving her sister only eight weeks.

At the Parsonage-house, Chilton-Polden, Somerset, Cecilia, wife of the Rev. H. C. H. Hawkins, Incumbent of that parish, and fourth dau. of the late Denis More, esq., M.D.

At Woodhill, near Otterbourne, aged 63, Hannah, widow of the late Wm. Potts Hedley, esq.,

At his residence, Parade, Northampton, aged 70, George Barry, esq., J.P.

At Penzance, aged 34, Augustus F. Spry, esq.

At Hartington-vicarage, aged 71, Anne, widow of Thos. Pearson, esq., of Southwingfield.

In London, aged 82, Edward Degge Sitwell, esq., of Stainsby-house, co. Derby.

At his residence, Colleton-crescent, William Hobson Furlong, esq.

July 22. At St. Helier's, Jersey, of consumption, aged 38, Emily Anne, wife of the Rev. S. B. Brasher, Incumbent of St. Stephen's, South Shields.

At Rathmines-road, Dublin, Florence, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Harris, Staff Officer of Pensioners, and granddau. of the late George Howell, esq., of Dublin.

At Bridlington-quay, aged 68, George Locking, esq., secretary to the Hull and Selby Railway Company.

In Victoria-st., Westminster, aged 37, Mary Ann, wife of Henry Decimus Ilderton, esq.

At his residence, the corner of Chancery-lane, Fleet-st., Mr. Joseph Ede, the well-known robe-maker to the Queen and Royal Family. Mr. Ede, in the discharge of his duties as court robe-maker, was frequently in attendance upon the Sovereign on occasions of public investiture; a Chapter of the Most Honourable Order of the Garter or of the Bath could not be said to be complete without his portly form, engaged in his duties of apparelling the knights. But though used to occasions of state and ceremony, he was in his nature and disposition but a plain man himself, free from any pretence and ostentation; and when his friends nominated him for the office of Common Councilman, he declined, contenting himself with the more lucrative one, we may suppose, of robe-maker to the Corporation of London. Those who best knew the late Mr. Ede were those who could the fullest appreciate his many sterling qualities and private virtues.—*City Press.*

July 23. At Ringwood, Hants, Marianne, only surviving dau. of the late Geo. Reade, esq., of Alderholt-park, Dorset.

At Cambridge, aged 21, Walter Campbell, esq., scholar of Trinity College, eldest son of C. Campbell, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

Aged 36, John Mair Lawson, esq., of Austin Friars, solicitor.

At Poyle College, near Stanwell, Middlesex, aged 53, Maria, wife of Joseph Bland, esq., and third dau. of the late Rev. S. Hemming, D.D., of Hampton, Middlesex.

July 24. In Victoria-park-road, South Hackney, aged 80, Robert Brutton, esq.

At Islington, J. B. Silver, esq., surgeon, late of the Bombay Army, eldest son of the late Rev. S. Silver, Vicar of All Saints', Fulbourn, Cambs.

At Cheltenham, aged 80, Mary, widow of Thos. Pycroft, esq., barrister-at-law, of Grosvenor-pl., Bath.

At Grove-lodge, Hayes, Middlesex, aged 64, Ann, wife of James Oliver, esq., and second dau. of the late Joseph Reed, esq., of Humshaugh, Northumberland.

At Brighton, aged 30, the Hon. Mrs. Silvertop. The deceased lady, third dau. of Lord Camoys, was married in August, 1852, to Henry Charles Silvertop, esq., of Minster Acres, Northumberland. By her decease the noble Catholic fami-

lies of Stonor, Towneley, Biddulph, Blount, &c., are placed in mourning.

Aged 78, Lieut.-Col. Horton, of Leamington, and of Moseley-hall, Staffordshire, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, John Strangeways Donaldson Selby, esq., formerly of Chiswick, Northumberland.

At Worthing, aged 82, Edmund K. C. Bacon, esq., Commander R.N.

Quite suddenly, at Epinal, whither he had retired, M. Henry, formerly prefect of Ille and Vilaine.

July 25. At the R.N. Hospital, Plymouth, aged 24, Catherine Isabella, second dau. of Capt. Henry Lister, Superintendent of the R. W. Victualling-yard, Plymouth.

At Bathampton, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Morrice, of Pulteney-st., Bath, widow of John Morrice, esq.

Aged 80, Hannah, wife of Ely Bates, esq., J.P., of West-hill, Halifax, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Cockin, of the same place.

July 26. At Paignton, the residence of her father, Richard Adams, esq., Margaret, wife of T. Rutland, esq., of Diptford-court, near Totnes.

From paralysis, Marianne, wife of Robert Fox, esq., of Falconhurst, Cowden, Kent.

At Cleethorpes, of paralysis, aged 59, Wm. Stow, esq., late of Paris.

At Clifton, (at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Christy,) aged 65, John Tate, esq., late of Southsea, Portsmouth.

At Clifton, near York, aged 63, James Richardson, esq., solicitor, of York. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Rev. J. Richardson, sub-chanter of York Minster. During his lifetime he was a city commissioner, councillor, alderman, and finally Lord Mayor of York, in 1848, when he had the honour of entertaining the Prince Consort during his visit to the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting. He was a governor of the County Asylum, a director of the York Dispensary, a manager and trustee of the York Savings' Bank, and in various other capacities he aided numerous local institutions. The erection of the De Grey Rooms, and the advantages resulting therefrom, were mainly secured through his perseverance and influence. He also took an active part in promoting the restoration of the city walls. His last efforts were directed to the contemplated improved approach to the cathedral, in connexion with the bridge over the Ouse at Lendal; he cordially co-operated with the Very Rev. the Dean of York in the furtherance of that project. Mr. Richardson was a Conservative, and was election-agent for Sir J. H. Lowther during his represgntation of the city of York, and of the Hon. Col. Duncombe, who lately sat for the North Riding.—*Yorkshire Gazette.*

July 27. At Weymouth, aged 54, Major William Henry Simpson, C.B.

At Little Efford, Devon, aged 53, Frances Goddard, wife of George William Soltau, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Culme, Tothill, near Plymouth.

At the Moseley Arms Hotel, Manchester, after a short illness, aged 39, Alfred L. Dickens, esq., C.E., of the General Board of Health, Whitehall.

At Abbey-ter., Whitby, aged 30, Garlies Crosby Maitland, esq.

In King's-road, Brighton, aged 29, Captain Edward Willoughby, of H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, from the effects of wounds received June 25, 1857, at the storming of Balabeta, Central India.

At Bath, Philippa, relict of the Rev. Alex. Bassett, of Great Cheverill-house, Wilts.

At Norwich, aged 93, Ann, widow of Capt. John Annison, Great Yarmouth.

July 28. At Lansdowne-crescent, Cheltenham, (the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wylde,) aged 85, Frances Maria, widow of Lieut.-Col. John Macdonald, of Summerlands, Exeter, and dau. of the late Sir Robert Chambers, formerly Chief Justice of Bengal.

At Hessle, aged 40, Mary, wife of Thos. Wm. Morley, esq., of Hull.

At Shrewton, Frances Anne, dau. of the late Rev. J. Matthews, Vicar of that place.

At Bath, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Edward Jones, of Hay-hill, and Nass-house, Gloucestershire.

At his residence, Portway, Warminster, aged 77, Mr. William Daniell.

At Washington, aged 74, Mr. Joseph Gales, a celebrated printer. He was a native of Sheffield, which place the family left in his youth, in consequence of his father being prosecuted for the publication of "Jacobinical opinions" during the first French revolution. At first they settled in Philadelphia, but afterwards they removed to Washington, where the deceased, with his partner, under the firm of Gales and Seaton, were the national printers, employed by Government and the Congress.—*American Paper.*

At Paris, aged 47, M. Alphonse Lauvray, who for several years had the management of the financial and commercial articles in *La Presse.*

July 29. At Middleham, aged 88, Mr. John Morgan, sen., farmer, a tenant under the late Col. Wood sixty-eight years for land at Middleham. He was inspector of weights and measures for the Division of Hang West, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, for upwards of forty-six years.

At her residence in Brooklyn, New York, aged 43, Madame Emilie Zulavaky Kossuth, sister o Louis Kossuth. She came to America with her brother in 1851.

At Landport-house, Portsea, Mary Anne, wife of Maj.-Gen. Foster, commanding Royal Engineers in the south-western district, and eldest dau. of the late Richard Betton, esq., of Great Berwick, Salop.

At Osborne-villas, Stoke, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Addis, R.N.

At Newton, aged 92, Miss Gaye.

At Llanberris, Wales, aged 58, B. Hartley, esq., of Allangate, Halifax, Yorkshire.

At his residence at Wimbledon, Gen. the Hon. Sir Henry Murray, K.C.B., Colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons. He was one of the few surviving Waterloo officers, and had been sixty

years in the army, his commission as cornet dating as far back as May, 1800.

July 30. At the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, St. Leonard's, Exeter, aged 17, Walter, eldest son of Dr. Scott.

In Alfred-st., Plymouth, aged 60, Malcolm McLennan, esq., late of Adelaide, South Australia.

At Bareppa-house, Mawnan, aged 37, E. J. B. Rogers, esq., solicitor, Penryn, eldest son of the late Rev. E. Rogers, Vicar of Constantine, for many years Town Clerk of Penryn.

Aged 58, Frederick Augustus Carrington, esq., F.A.S., of Lincoln's Inn-fields, and Ogbourne St. George, Wilts, barrister of the Oxford Circuit, Recorder of Wokingham, D.L. for Berks, and J.P. for Wilts.

At Money-hill, Hertfordshire, after years of severe illness, Maria, wife of Thomas Edward Fielder, esq., late of Kyre, Worcestershire, and Hartham-park, Wilts.

John Hammill, esq., one of the magistrates of the Marylebone police-court, who only received his appointment in January last, upon the retirement of Mr. Long. The deceased, who was evidently unwell, and complained of a pain in the side when he came to business in the morning, disposed of several night charges, and did duty up to twelve o'clock, when he was unable to proceed further, and went home in a cab. At half-past six in the evening he ceased to exist. Mr. Hammill, who formerly presided at the Worship-st. Police-court, was an excellent magistrate and a kind-hearted man.

In Euston-road, Wm. Rendall, esq. He was surgeon in the army in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington; he also served in the Walcheren Expedition, and in Canada.

July 31. At the house of his son-in-law, (Mr. R. W. Anderson, St. Martin's, Coney-st., York,) aged 87, Mr. Jos. Williams, formerly of London.

At his residence, Rose-villa, Exeter, aged 55, Alfred Lester, esq., solicitor.

At the Marine-hotel, Worthing, in his second year, Lord Burghersh, elder son of the Earl of Westmoreland.

Aged 38, Mrs. Spooner, wife of Chas. Spooner, esq., of Porthmadoc.

At Clent-grove, aged 81, Mary, last surviving sister of the late Thos. Liell, esq.

Aged 74, John Platten, esq., of Lynn. He was in the Commission of the Peace for the borough, and served the office of Mayor three times.

In Henrietta-st., Bath, aged 58, Col. J. Cooper, of the 7th Bombay Native Infantry.

At Codford St. Peter, aged 45, Margaretta, wife of Isaac Flower, esq., surgeon, and youngest dau. of the late Wm. Cooper, esq., solicitor, of Salisbury.

At Clay-hill-cottage, Beckenham, aged 62, L. Schillio, esq.

Lately. A Milanese nobleman named Calderara, leaving his whole fortune, amounting to 6,000,000f., to the principal hospital of Milan. His sole food had for years consisted of half-starved rabbits, and about a hundred of these animals were discovered running wild about the house in which he died. A few weeks before his death this Italian Elwes, who lived in the most perfect seclusion, and in a state of misery and filth which defies description, was visited by a deputation charged with the office of collecting subscriptions for Garibaldi and the Sicilian cause. At this application he opened his eyes very wide, and protested that he had never heard either of the cause or of the man. "It is only lately," he added, "and by a mere accident, that he had been informed that the Austrians were no longer in Milan."

At the Hotel Dieu, St. Quentin, aged 100, Joseph Lallement, a native of Hungary, who was made a prisoner of war under the first Republic, and afterwards settled in France.

At Havannah, aged 106, Donna Maria-Trinidad-Garrido, widow of an officer in the Spanish navy.

At Amsterdam, aged 39, Pietro Boccomini, a Roman tragic actor, who formed part of the Ristori company. In 1849 he received two stabs with a dagger a little below the heart, and at his cries the murderer ran away, exclaiming, "My God! I have mistaken my man." Boccomini never completely recovered from the effects of his wounds, the author of which could never be found.

At Frankfort, Count de Jun-et-Knyphausen, the Hanoverian Minister at Berlin.

At Toul (Meurthe), Baron Firmin Gouvion, the last representative of one of the oldest families in that district. The *Moniteur de la Meurthe* mentions that he has bequeathed the whole of his property to the poor of Toul, amounting, after the payment of several legacies, to 450,000f.

Rear-Adm. Sir John Hindmarsh. He entered the navy in 1793, served in the "Bellerophon" in Lord Howe's action, June 1, 1794, in Cornwallis' retreat, and at the battle of the Nile. For his conduct in this last action he received the especial thanks of Lord Nelson, and was presented with a sword by the officers of his own ship. He served under Sir James Saumarez in the battles of Algesiras and the Straits of Gibraltar, and as lieutenant at Trafalgar. He served at Flushing, and at the capture of several of the West India Islands, as well as under Lord Cochrane in the Basque Roads. Sir John was the first governor of the colony of South Australia, and had received a medal and seven clasps.

Aug 1. At his residence near Southampton, aged 79, General Gustavus Nicolls, Colonel Commandant, R.E. He had seen much active service in early life, having gone out with several regiments as reinforcements to Gibraltar on the war breaking out with Spain in 1796, and remained blockaded in that fortress two years and a half. In 1799 he proceeded to the West Indies. In 1808 he accompanied Sir George Prevost to Nova Scotia as commanding engineer, under expectations of hostilities with America, and remained there until the war broke out in 1812, when he was actively employed in the protection of the frontiers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He was present at the capture of Morse Island, Castine, and Belfast.

At the Grange, Leamington, aged 65, Lieut.-

Col. Pratt, late 17th Lancers, second son of the late E. R. Pratt, esq., of Ryston-house.

Aged 41, Alfred Back, esq., of Stratford-mills, Stratford St. Mary.

At Heighington, aged 80, Jane, dau. of the late Rev. James Robson, Vicar of Aycliffe.

At Brotherton, Eleanor Ann, wife of the Rev. W. Bulmer, Vicar of Ferry Fryston.

At Fountains-hall, near Ripon, Mary, wife of Wm. Mason, esq.

At Torquay, aged 12, Elizabeth Gertrude, dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Dennis.

At Perigueux, after a long illness, François-Odon de Froidefond de Boulazac, consul of France at Adrianople.

At the Grange, Leamington, aged 65, Lt.-Col. Pratt, late 17th Lancers.

At Oxford, aged 75, W. Holiday, esq.

At Glasgow, aged 23, Mary, wife of John E. Higginbotham, esq., and eldest dau. of Thomas Eccles, esq., of Lower Darwen.

Aged 41, Miss Vandenhoff, after a sudden but very severe attack of inflammation of the brain. Though best known to the public by her maiden name, this lady had been for some few years married to a Mr. Swinbourne, a performer of considerable provincial celebrity. Miss Vandenhoff was born in the year 1818, and made her first appearance at Drury-lane Theatre as Juliet, April 11, 1836. Her histrionic success at this theatre, Covent-garden, and the Haymarket, was very marked, and in February, 1852, she appeared to advantage as an authoress, her original and elegantly-written play of "Woman's Heart" obtaining much success on the boards of the latter theatre.

Aug. 2. At Cockermouth-castle, aged 70, Gen. Sir H. Wyndham, second son of the third Earl of Egremont. The title became extinct on the death of the fourth Earl in 1845; but Gen. Wyndham succeeded to the lordship of the barony of Egremont and the honour of Cockermouth, and other estates. He was one of the surviving Waterloo veterans. On that memorable field he distinguished himself by an attempt which, though unsuccessful, won him high fame. He was a field officer, and, seeing the carriage of Jerome Bonaparte in the wake of the general retreat, he made a dashing attempt to capture the Emperor's brother. But Jerome was on the alert, and leaped out by one door while young Wyndham opened the other. The deceased was a Conservative in politics, but his character as a good landlord, a "fine old English gentleman," and a Waterloo hero, won him the respect of those who differed from him in politics. He was member for West Cumberland and Colonel of the 11th Hussars.

Aged 73, John Alexander Brand, esq., of Lloyd-sq., London, and formerly of Richmond, Surrey.

Aged 71, Robert Brewin, esq., of Birstall-hall, Leicestershire.

Aged 55, Mr. Edward Wolff Chadwick, a solicitor in extensive practice at Long Ashton. The deceased, who held the office of clerk to the magistrates, was thrown from his horse and killed as he was returning from Bristol.

At Hays-farm, Barcombe, aged 81, Mr. Wm. Reed. He had been churchwarden in Chailey and Barcombe nearly fifty years.

At Hastings, aged 73, Louisa, widow of Lieut. Arthur Shakespear, R.N.

At Loughborough, aged 89, Edw. Fosbrooke, esq., surgeon, Leicester-rd.

Aug. 3. At Holme, the Hon. Philip Stourton. The deceased, who was born January 14, 1796, was youngest son of Charles Philip, sixteenth Baron Stourton. The hon. gentleman married, July 28, 1829, Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Henry Howard, by whom he leaves a family.

At Oswaldwistle-parsonage, Lancashire, aged 23, Clarissa, wife of the Rev. Boulby Haslewood, M.A., Incumbent of Oswaldwistle, and only surviving child of the late Capt. Dickens M. Haslewood, of H.M.'s 14th Regt.

At the agricultural colony of Gabidière, near Montmorillon, of which he was the founder, the Abbé Fleurimond.

At Devizes, aged 25, Mary Louisa, youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Jas. Levander, esq., of Southernhay, Exeter.

At Kirkcudbright, Margaret Scott, wife of Geo. Hamilton, esq., and dau. of the Rev. Dr. Maitland, of Kells.

At Torquay, Anne, wife of Capt. Oldmixon, R.N., and widow of the late John Lyon, esq., of Hetton-house, co. Durham.

Aug. 4. At Bulwell, aged 71, C. Allcock, esq.

At Kempsey, Malvern, Martha Jean, youngest dau. of the late Evan Maclaurin Smith, M.D., of Demerara.

At the residence of his mother, Marine-sq., Brighton, aged 26, Charles George, only son of the late Charles F. Phillips, esq., of H.M.'s 40th Regt.

At Fareham, Hants, aged 74, Major-General Hussell R. Moor, R.A.

Aged 84, the Rev. Thomas Inglis, D.D., of Lochrutton. Dr. Inglis was a native of Lochmaben, his father having been provost of that burgh. He was ordained in 1806, and had thus for more than half a century been a minister of the Church of Scotland.

At Emsworth, aged 83, Frances, dau. of the late Capt. Joseph Holloway.

In Oxford-sq., Hyde-park, aged 77, Mary Lady Smith, widow of Sir David William Smith, bart., of Alnwick.

M. Scipion Mourgue, formerly Secretary-Gen. to the Ministry of the Interior.

At Beyrout, the Rev. Father Leroy, apostolic prefect of the Lazarists in Egypt and Syria, and founder of several charitable institutions in Alexandria, Damascus, and Beyrout. He was at Damascus at the outbreak of the late massacre, and was obliged to seek refuge, with others of the Lazarists and several sisters of charity, in the residence of the Emir Abd-el-Kader, but fell a victim to the fatigues and the terrible emotions which he underwent on this sad occasion, having in a few hours witnessed the destruction by fire of the hospital, the convent, and church which he had mainly helped in erecting at Damascus.

At his residence, Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 77, William Kerry, esq.

At Kensington, aged 81, Ann, widow of the late James Gillman, esq., of Highgate.

In Clarendon-rd., Kensington-park, aged 37, Archibald Wm. Dickson, late Capt. H.M.'s 17th Foot.

Aged 42, Baron Dickinson Webster, esq., of Penns, Sutton Coldfield. He was present at the review of the Volunteers in Calthorpe-park in July last as one of the staff of Lord Leigh. On that day he rode over from Penns in a drenching storm of rain, got thoroughly soaked, and, as was not unusual, for he had a sportsman's disregard of personal care, allowed his clothes to dry upon him. A few days afterwards inflammation of the lungs began, and for nearly a week previous to his decease the fatal result of the attack was scarcely doubtful. He was a magistrate, and his troop of yeomanry was a model of good organization and good fellowship.

At Piddletrenthide, Joseph Davis, esq.

At her residence, Emsworth, Hants, aged 83, Frances, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Joseph Holloway, of that place, and aunt of Mrs. Watts, of Charlotte-st., Bath.

At Birkenhead, Frederica, relict of John Lodge, esq., and fourth dau. of the late Rev. Archibald H. Catheart, Rector of Kinax, Yorkshire.

At Montpelier-villas, Brighton, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Hopkins, esq.

Aug. 5. At Drayton-house, Norfolk, aged 75, Francis Green Bradshaw, esq., a magistrate of the co. of Norfolk, and formerly of the 52nd Foot. The deceased entered the army in January, 1805, and served with the 5th Dragoon Guards in the Peninsula, including the battles of Vittoria and Toulouse, for which he received the war-medal with two clasps.

Aged 58, James Campbell, esq., of Colet-pl., Commercial-rd.-east.

At Champs Elysées, Paris, Count Eugene le Hon, who has been long known as one of the most zealous patrons of the turf in France.

At Bristol, under circumstances of extraordinary and painful interest, Mr. Hinchcliff, coroner of Dudley. He arrived at the Queen's Hotel on Aug. 1 with his bride, on his marriage-tour. At night he betrayed signs of erratic conduct, left his wife, and proceeded alone to another inn at the Quayside. Next day he sent a cab for his baggage. The cabman was detained, and Mrs. Hinchcliff's brother proceeded in search of the missing bridegroom with a view to effect a reconciliation. He was persuaded to return to the Queen's Hotel, where he remained that day with his wife and friends. At night he again disappeared, and next day he had his luggage removed. On Saturday night (Aug. 4) he obtained a lodging at a house in Thames-street, Bristol, but early the next morning threw himself out of the window and was killed. In the deceased's clothes (he was undressed when he committed the fatal act) were found £17 in gold, £10 in notes, and some silver and copper.

Aged 77, Richard Saunders, esq., West Derby-road, Liverpool.

At her house, Seymour-grove, Old Trafford, Manchester, aged 76, Frances, widow of Charles Rickards, of Salford.

At Reading, Isabella, wife of the Rev. H. E. Howse, formerly of Lincombe-villa.

At Wimbledon, General the Hon. Sir Henry Murray, K.C.B., after a service of sixty years. The deceased had served in Italy, Egypt, Walcheren, the latter part of the Peninsular war, and Waterloo. He was a grandson of the great Lord Mansfield, and lost a son, a captain in the Rifle Brigade, in the Caffre war of 1848.

At Uphaven, Wilts, aged 76, Mrs. Compton, wife of Mr. Compton of Fisherton.

In Queen-sq., Bath, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of Major George Pigot, of H.M.'s 9th Light Dragoons.

Aug. 6. At White Barns, Herts, aged 82, Thomas Hoblyn, esq., F.R.S., of Liskeard, Cornwall, and late Chief Clerk in H.M.'s Treasury.

At Harrogate, aged 51, John Mc Kay, esq., of Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

At his residence, Bloomsbury-pl., Brighton, John King Dingle, esq.

At Leamington, Miss Ariana Maria Pensam, of Gordon-st., Gordon-sq.

At the residence of his daughter, Clevedon-st., Toxteth-park, aged 78, John Parrott, esq.

At Terally, Kirkmaiden, Dr. Robert Wilson, after a short but severe attack of jaundice. Dr. Wilson was formerly in the 7th Hussars, a regiment which he left to volunteer for the Crimea, and he there put his name conspicuously and imperishably on the page of history, by his gallant achievement at the awful crisis of Inkermann, when, by a daring yet judicious effort, he saved his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge from imminent peril.—*Wigtownshire Free Press.*

Aug. 7. At the residence of her father, (W. Hawtrey, esq., Frimley, Surrey,) of consumption, aged 25, Ann, wife of Mr. James W. Blackburn, of Cheapside.

At Brompton-barracks, Chatham, Major Stopford, Adjutant of the Royal Engineers, son of Vice-Adm. Sir Montague Stopford, K.C.B. He served during the whole of the Crimean campaign, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, where he served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Sir John Burgoyne. He also superintended the laying down the field electric telegraph in the Crimea. Major Stopford was 12 years in the corps of Royal Engineers, his commissions bearing date,—second lieut., October 1, 1847; first lieut., July 15, 1851; captain, February 23, 1856; and major, September 22, 1858. In addition to the Crimean medal he was also decorated with the 4th class of the Medjidie, the Sardinian medal, and the Turkish medal.

Aug. 8. At East Wickham, Kent, aged 66, Chevalier Samson Cahlmann, of Austin-friars, Consul-General for Saxe-Weimar.

At Shrewton, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Matthews, Vicar of that place.

At Stratton, Cornwall, John Dicker Inglett,

only child of the late Ingleby Fortescue, of Buckland, Filleigh, and Dawlish, Devon, and the last male representative of the Buckland Filleigh branch of the Fortescue family.

At Oak-grove-lodge, Anerley, aged 66, William Burnham Blackwell, esq., formerly of Ashover, Derbyshire.

Aged 6, Sarah, wife of J. W. Gowring, esq., of Ashby-hall, Norfolk.

Aug. 9. Mr. Lucius Brutus Blackmer, eldest son of John Blackmer, the author of "The History of Nottingham," &c., committed suicide by hanging himself. The deceased was of a nervous temperament, and had been, on the day previous, to witness the execution of Fenton, the Walkeringham murderer. This it appears weighed heavily on his spirits, and the next morning he was found hanging by the neck in his own room. He was cut down, but life was extinct.

John Dalhousie Charles, esq., second son of Lieut.-Col. Charles.

At Winchester, aged 71, Mr. Charles Hill. Deceased was governor of Winchester gaol for thirty-seven years.

Aged 5, Rosabella Louisa Morris, eldest dau. of Mr. W. Rose, Church-st., Warwick.

At Bottesford, aged 84, Ann, wife of the late Robt. Flowerdew, esq., of Wortham-hall.

At Cornelis Tey, Essex, aged 77, J. Price, esq., at his residence, Tollingham-manor. Deceased was Wm. Dunn Cooper Cooper, esq., Deputy-Lieut. for the co. of Bedford, and Justice of the Peace for the co. of Bedford and Middlesex and the City of Paris.

Elizabeth, the wife of William Best, of Brunswick-sq.

Aug. 31. At Torrin, near Southampton, aged 86, William J. S., eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Gilly.

In London, aged 38, Mr. Chas. May, C.E., F.L.S., F.R.A.S., formerly of Ipswich.

At Sorrento, Lucia Pumering, wife of the Rev. Bas. Berridge, Rector of Aspatria-cum-Lowhesk, Cumberland.

At Chester-terrace, Hyde-park, the residence of her brother-in-law, J. Thompson, esq., Margaret Haines, wife of William Clement, esq., of Alton, Hants.

At Lower-gardens, Brighton, aged 56, Emma, relict of John Watson, esq., formerly of Bellevilla, Lower Clapton.

Aug. 12. Aged 74, Mrs. Webster, Bass-hill, Chapel-en-le-Frith, relict of G. Webster, esq.

At Coxhill, aged 41, Philadelphia Anna Woodward, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. George Woodward, Rector of Marsfield.

At Surbiton, Surrey, aged 81, Mary Caroline, wife of Matthew T. Coleman, esq.

At the house of his sister, Vine-lodge, Sutton, Surrey, aged 32, Theophilus Thompson, M.D., B.S., of Upper George-st., Portman-sq.

Aug. 13. In Henrietta-st., Bath, Fanny Louisa, first of Capt. Henry Hastings, of the 60th Bengal N.I.

At Camberwell-green, Surrey, aged 77, Lucy née Bassett, twin with the late Nathaniel Wale Bassett, and dau. of the late Nathaniel Bassett, of the East India-house.

At the parsonage, Wilberfoss, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Holmes.

At Clifton, Charlotte, the eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Wm. Ross, Rector of Beckenham, Kent, and Carshalton, Surrey.

At St. Leonards-on-Sea, Miss Catharine Matilda Greatrex, of Park-end, Sydenham, second dau. of the late John Greatrex, esq., of Tichfield-house, Regent's-park.

At Bedford-pl., Brighton, Elizabeth, wife of J. Ancras, esq.

At his residence, Kingston-on-Thames, aged 76, Francis Garner, esq.

Aug. 13. At the Rectory, Ordsall, near Retford, the residence of her brother, the Rev. Thos. King, aged 58, Catherine, dau. of Thos. King, esq., late of Sheby, Leicestershire.

At Weston-super-Mare, of gastric fever, aged 14, the Hon. Gerald John Lambart, son of the Earl of Cavan.

At Brent Pelham-hall, Herts, aged 77, Mary Frances Howley, widow of William, late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Aged 54, James Shaw, esq., of Oakhurst, near Leeds, eldest son of the late Jas. Shaw, esq., of Stainton, Holmfirth.

In Brunswick-sq., Brighton, aged 45, Metcalfe Lecker, esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service.

Aug. 14. At his residence, Marygate, George Lawton, jun., esq., proctor, eldest son of George Lawton, esq., of Northrepps.

At Freshford, aged 76, Alice Susanna, wife of the Rev. J. Baker, of Freshford, and Rector of Tellisford.

At Brockill, near Hythe, Frances Anne, wife of the Rev. J. H. Allen, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Tournay, Rector of Denton, Kent.

Aged 5, Robert James Thomas, eldest son of Capt. R. W. Jones, 2nd W.I. Regt.

At Bellina, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Major Bellamontoure, an officer of cavalry, military attaché of the Embassy at that court from France.

Aug. 15. At Exeter, aged 61, Robert Henry Abercrombie, esq., coroner for East Devon. The deceased was registrar of the County Court, which office he held for many years. He was also for many years coroner for the district of Honiton, and had filled the mayor chair in the years 1849, 1851, and 1856.

At Appledby, aged 71, John Mason, esq.

At Warminster, aged 51, Jane Prowse, relict of John Hoare, esq., surgeon.

Aug. 16. At Paris, whither he had repaired for his health, in search of Theodore, M. Gerardy-Sarrazin, French chemist, at Epernay.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Vice-Adm. Isaac Hawkins Morrison.

Aug. 17. At Wootton-hall, Warwickshire, aged 71, the Dowager Lady Smythe.

Aug. 20. At Margate, Henry William Tancred, esq., Q.C., Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and for nearly thirty years M.P. for Banbury.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Population in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, July 21, 1860.	July 28, 1860.	Aug. 4, 1860.	Aug. 11, 1860.	Aug. 18, 1860.
Mean Temperature . . .			59·0°	55·6°	58·2°	56·3°	57·8°
London	78029	2362236	975	975	1047	999	1029
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	168	172	168	160	147
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	203	198	210	190	222
12-19. Central Districts	1938	393256	143	141	169	149	158
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	218	211	245	219	237
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	243	253	255	281	265

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
July 21 .	478	136	176	138	28	975	809	827	1636
" 28 .	527	135	140	149	24	975	917	868	1785
Aug 4 .	548	136	164	159	33	1047	921	831	1752
" 11 .	541	131	134	148	45	999	857	799	1656
" 18 .	574	136	143	146	30	1029	829	856	1685

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Beans. s. d.	Peas. s. d.
Average of Six Weeks.	57 10	33 4	26 2	41 10	46 4	41 3
Week ending Aug. 18.	59 6	34 0	26 1	44 9	46 5	41 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Aug. 20.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 8*d.*	to 5*s.* 4*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 0*d.*	to 5*s.* 6*d.*
Veal	4*s.* 2*d.*	to 5*s.* 4*d.*
Pork	3*s.* 8*d.*	to 4*s.* 10*d.*
Lamb	5*s.* 6*d.*	to 6*s.* 4*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 20.

Beasts	4,870
Sheep and Lambs	27,500
Calves	229
Pigs	270

COAL-MARKET, Aug. 20.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 17*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 16*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*

[illegible] and [illegible]

From [illegible] to August 23, [illegible].

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Variations.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Variations.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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ALFRED WHITMORE,
Stock and Share Broker,
19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

PRINTED BY MESSRS. JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PARKER.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

OCTOBER, 1860.

CONTENTS.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR THOMAS WALCOTT, KNT.

Mr. Urban,—Through the kindness of Mr. Courthope, of the College of Arms, I have been able to identify the judge above-named, concerning whom I made inquiry recently in your pages*, with Thomas Walcott, of Bitterley Court, who occurs in the family pedigree. Having received permission to consult the books under his care, I have collected the following facts, which are borne out by the parish registers of Bitterly and Lydbury, the latter being the nearest church to Walcott Park, which was then held by the family. He was baptized at Lydbury Aug. 6th, 1629, and was the son of Humphrey Walcott, of Walcott and of the Middle Temple, who, being a Royalist, made great sacrifices for Charles I. (Visitation of Salop, 1663.) He entered at the Middle Temple, became serjeant-at-law, and was knighted at Whitehall, (Dugdale, Visit., pp. 38, 39; Le Neve's Knights, Heralds' College, 281); was M.P. for Ludlow 1679—1681; recorder of Bewdley, 1671, (Nash., Worc., ii. 279); and appointed puisne judge of King's Bench Oct. 22, 1683. He married at Bitterley, December 10th, 1663, Mary, daughter of Sir Adam Lyttelton, of Stoke Milburgh, Bart., and her name frequently occurs in the family correspondence as Lady Walcott, after her husband's decease in 1685. Bitterley Court, Salop, was sold by his grandson in 1765, and is now held by the elder branch of the family. Colonel Thomas Walcott, who was said to be implicated in the Rye-house plot, and was actually executed on a charge of high treason, was a near relative of the judge. I am, &c.,

Mackenzie Walcott, M.A.

Knightsbridge.

* Gent. Mag., Aug. 1860, p. 110.

THE LIVINGSTONES.

Mr. Urban,—I should be obliged by any correspondent giving the names of the wives and their arms in the instances mentioned as follows from the Livingstone pedigree, Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage," 1853, p. 620:—

1. Alexander, created in 1600 Earl of Linlithgow, heir of William, sixth Lord Livingstone, succeeded by his fourth son
2. The Hon. George Livingstone, of Ogleface, co. Linlithgow, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia 30th May, 1625. Succeeded by his son
3. Sir William, who was succeeded by his son
4. Sir Alexander.—I am, &c.

W. H. Clarke.

ABLE AND IBLE.

Mr. Urban,—Can any of your readers who take an interest in orthography inform me whether there be any general rule which will apply to the correct spelling of words compounded with *able?* E.g., we write intelligible and commend*able*.—I am, &c. A. B.

ERRATUM—ROMAN REMAINS AT SEDBURY.

In p. 281, col. 1, l. 18, for "*æstivan* camps on the Cotswold range in front," read "Ostorian."

The camps alluded to form a range of twenty-five, described by Mr. Baker in *Archæologia*, vol. xix. pp. 161—175, and referred by him to the operations of Ostorius, for which see the Annals of Tacitus, lib. xii. cap. 13.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MEDIEVAL HOUSES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A Paper read at the Meeting of the Archæological Institute, July, 1860, by John Henry Parker, F.S.A.

I have been requested to give you some account of the houses of the Middle Ages still remaining in Gloucestershire. They are more numerous than is commonly imagined. This county is rich in antiquities of various kinds, owing partly to the excellent quality of the building stone, as may be seen by the most casual observer in many parts of the county. I will not detain you with any preliminary remarks on the great value and interest of such examples, of the light which they throw on the manners and customs of our ancestors, or how closely they are connected with the history of our country, of which, indeed, they form an important though a neglected portion. But I am addressing those who are better able to instruct me than I am to inform them on these general topics. All that I can pretend to as an excuse for addressing you at all is that I have taken some pains to ascertain what remains may still be found, and to what periods they belong. I will therefore endeavour to give you a short account of each, and as nearly as I can in chronological order. Those which I have either myself seen, or have obtained notice of from persons on whom I can rely, amount to about thirty in number, and range in date from the twelfth century to the sixteenth. I have little doubt that there are others at present unknown.

Of the twelfth century we have several domestic buildings still remaining in this county. In the city of Gloucester the present deanery is the abbot's house of the Norman period, and though much altered by many succeeding generations, still retains the original chapel perfect; it is an oblong apartment, with a barrel-vault, supported by arch-ribs only, with the usual Norman mouldings and details: the floor is paved with a rich set of heraldic tiles of the fifteenth century, with the arms of Beauchamp impaling Despencer, and the initials W. S. oft repeated; their arrangement is not original. Under this is a similar apartment, vaulted in the

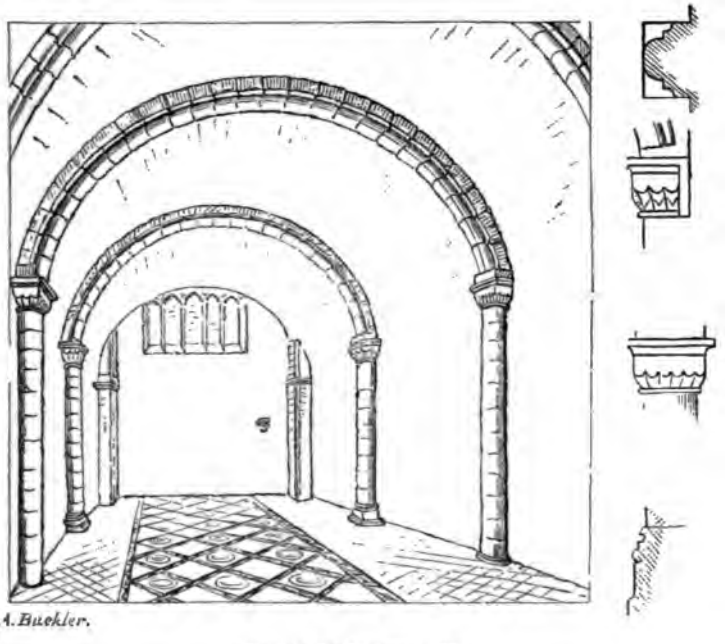
same manner; a door at the east end of this chamber opens into the cloister, close to the north-west door from the cathedral into the cloisters.

Under a building at the back of the Fleece Inn is a large vaulted chamber of the Norman style, popularly considered as the crypt of an ancient church, but which appears to me to be only one of the usual vaulted chambers or cellars, or fire-proof warehouses, which we commonly find under merchants' houses throughout the Middle Ages, and very often under other houses, castles, and monastic buildings. This vault is of the horse-shoe form, that is, the walls slope or lean outwards, and are wider apart at the capitals or springing of the vault than they are at the bases, or on the floor line. These walls were evidently built in this manner, and I have met with other instances of this mode of building walls both in houses and churches [a].

The circular keep and some other portions of the magnificent castle of Berkeley are of this century, much altered at subsequent periods.

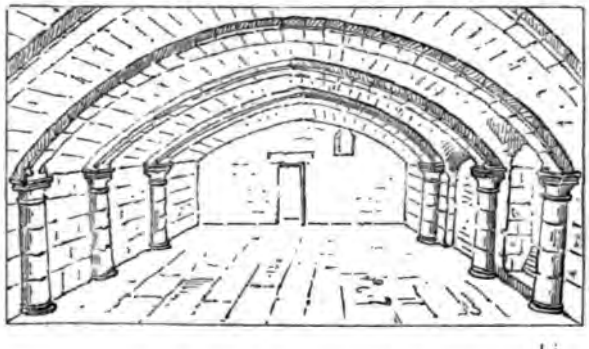
At Horton a house of the twelfth century has been preserved, and forms one wing of the present mansion, close to the church. The old house is of the time of Henry II., and being probably intended only for the residence of a single priest, was small. It was on the usual plan of the period, a lofty hall occupying about two-thirds of the house, the remaining third being divided into two stories, the cellar or parlour below, and the solar or bedroom, or the lord's chamber, above, under part of which was the usual passage behind a screen. At each end of this passage is a doorway, one of which was the chief entrance from the court, the other the back door to the churchyard; both of these doorways are perfect, and in good preservation, ornamented with the late zig-zag moulding so characteristic of the period; the shafts are pear-shaped in section, and their capitals remain uninjured. Two of the Norman windows also remain high in the wall, now blocked up, and a small newel staircase to the upper chamber, with a transition Norman doorway. The floor is now continued the whole length of the building, and the upper room has been fitted up as a Roman Catholic chapel by the Paston family in the seventeenth century; it was evidently concealed with caution, and might easily be overlooked. Behind the altar is a recess, apparently for the purpose of hiding the priest in case of need. That the original hall occupied only two-thirds of the building ap-

[a] One very curious example remained until within the last year in the remarkable little chancel of Westwell Church, Oxfordshire, and had the original painting of the thirteenth century upon it. The inner arches of the windows were built upright, consequently they stood out from the face of the receding wall; and this projecting part was also painted on the top as well as in front, a clear proof that it was part of the original design. But I am informed that a conceited modern architect has lately destroyed this curious vestige of antiquity, alleging that because the wall was not straight within, the foundations must have given way, although the outer surface of the wall was straight. It may also be interesting to record the ancient chancel of East Hendred Church, Berks., lately demolished, the walls of which battered considerably on the inside, while the pier of the rood-loft was vertical.



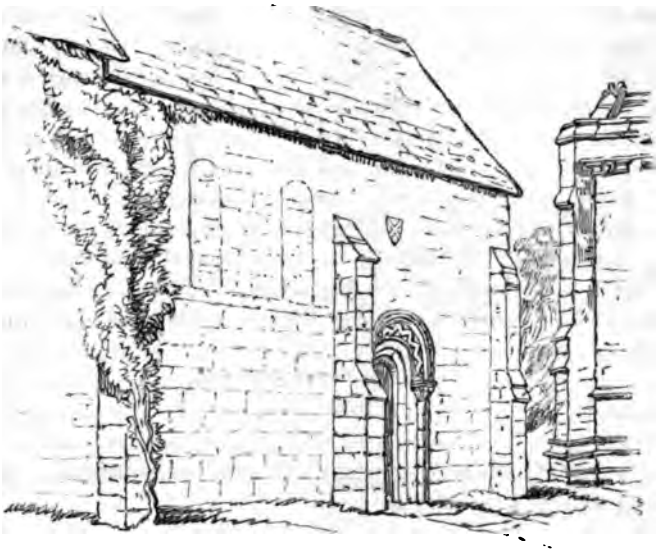
C.A. Buckler.

Chapel in the Deanery, c. 1120



Crypt, or Vaulted Chamber, under the Fleece Inn, c 1160.

pears to me clear, from the circumstance that the original windows extend no further; they are high in the wall, and had there been a floor there would have been no light to the lower chamber; they do not extend beyond the doors or passage, and the two small chambers were probably lighted by windows in the west end, now concealed by roughcast and ivy on the outside, and papered over on the inside. There is a large fireplace at the east end of the lower room, but it is modern. Buttresses have been added in the Perpendicular period, and a shield of arms introduced over the north doorway.



C. A. Buckler

Norman House at Horton, c. 1180.

For a knowledge of this interesting old house, one of the earliest in England, I am indebted to my lamented friend the late Rev. R. W. Huntley, who took me to see it a few years since, and I have lately revisited it.

Of the thirteenth century there are also some portions remaining in Berkeley Castle, but so much mixed up with later work that the original plan of the house of that period can hardly be made out, and there is little information to be gleaned from them. The room in which Edward II. is traditionally said to have been murdered is built over the Norman staircase to the keep, and may possibly be of this period, but if so it has subsequently been much altered.

St. Briavel's Castle is to a great extent a house of the early part of the thirteenth century. The hall has unfortunately been destroyed, but the

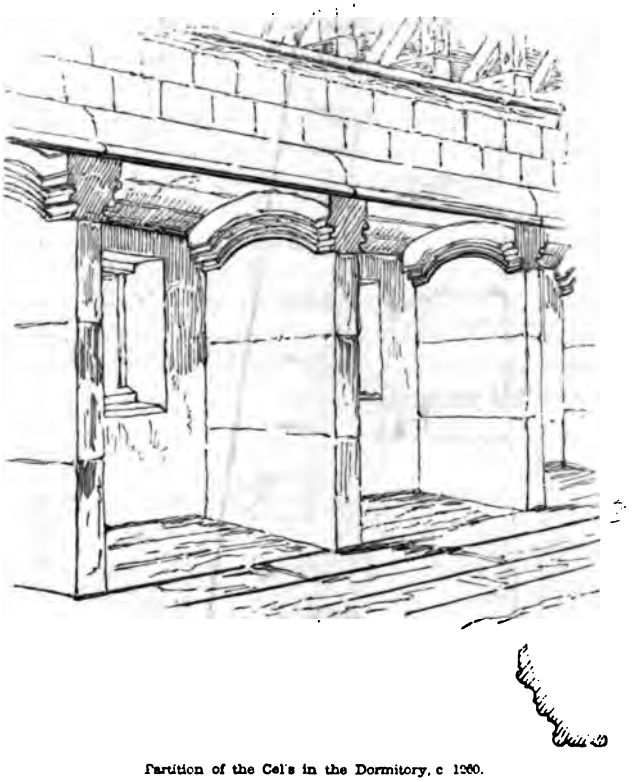
solar, or lord's chamber, at the upper end of it remains, and is now used as a schoolroom; it contains a fine fireplace of this period, over which is the well-known chimney with the bugle-horn for a crest upon the top of it. On each of the faces of the octagonal shaft is a small lancet opening trefoil-headed, with a crocketed canopy over it, and from the junction of these canopies rises the small spire surmounted by the crest. It is one of the most beautiful chimney-tops in England.

At the lower end of the hall some of the servants' apartments remain, though mutilated, and these are connected with one of the towers of the gatehouse, which is nearly perfect, and contains several small chambers of this period, each with its fireplace and chimney. This is in direct contradiction to the popular error that chimneys were not known before the fifteenth century, an error originating in the custom of having no chimney to *the hall* in the earlier houses, the fire in the hall having been usually in the centre of the room upon a brasier or reredos, and the smoke escaping from the open louvre in the roof. But this arrangement was obviously impracticable in the smaller chambers in towers of several stories, and in these we accordingly find fireplaces and chimneys at all periods, from the twelfth century downwards. St. Briavel's Castle is popularly attributed to King John, but I believe without any foundation; and it is remarkable that King John has the credit by popular tradition of nearly all the old houses in England, a tradition for which it is difficult to account, and which is frequently quite groundless. As, however, the Early English style was tolerably well established by his time, a portion of St. Briavel's may possibly belong to his reign. The buildings have been much more extensive, and probably covered nearly the whole space within the walls, where is now a garden. The outer walls and the moat are perfect.

THE BLACK FRIARS AT GLOUCESTER
From a Drawing by Stukeley, preserved in the Bodleian Library.

The domestic portions of the buildings of THE BLACK FRIARS in Gloucester may fairly be considered as belonging to my subject. This house was founded about A.D. 1239, by King Henry III. and Sir Stephen de

Herneshull. The buildings remain on all the four sides of the cloister court, or the square; on the north side is the church, which was a large cruciform church of the thirteenth century, converted into a dwelling-house immediately after the dissolution, by Thomas Bell, in the time of Henry VIII., as described by Leland[b]. On the opposite side of the court, or square, was the dormitory, also of the thirteenth century, which remains unusually perfect, though divided by a modern floor, and now used as a warehouse. It is on the first floor, having a number of smaller apartments under it. The plain open timber roof remains, but concealed by the modern upper floor; on each side is a row of small original square-headed windows, quite plain on the exterior, but on the inside the rear arch of each window has good Early English mouldings; these arches rest upon, and are separated by, upright stone slabs, each of which formed a partition between two cells;

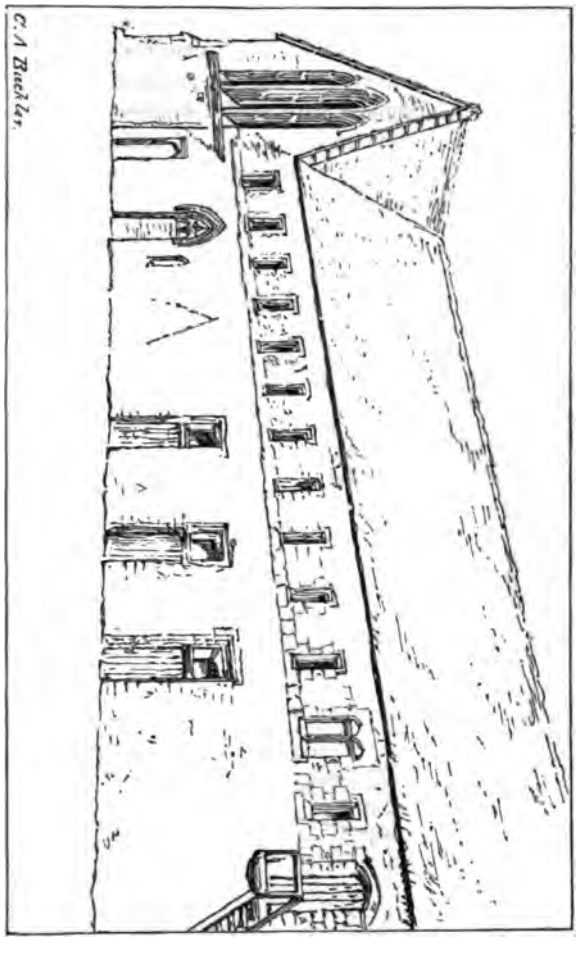


Partition of the Cells in the Dormitory, c 1260.

this partition was carried out considerably farther in wood, and in the ends of the stone partitions are the mortices for the wood-work. The roof

[b] Itin., vol. iv. p. 78. Fuller saith that he converted it into a beautiful house for himself, and hard by erected an almshouse and endowed it. Fuller's Worthies, p. 362.

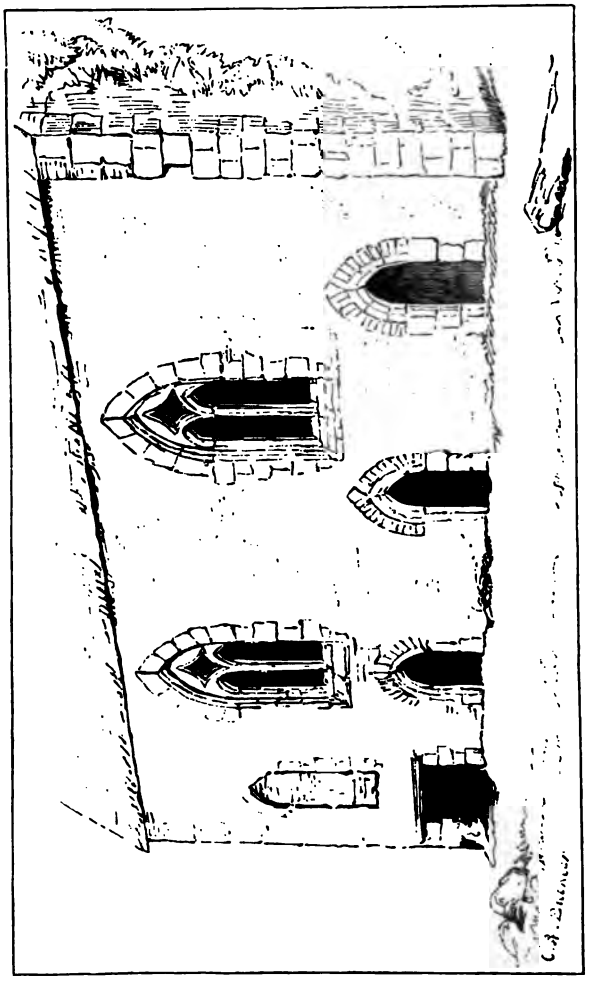
is similar to that of a hall, and equally lofty in the centre, over the space of the central passage, but coming down at the eaves to about eight feet from the floor. There were places for eighteen cells on each side, giving room for six-and-thirty friars; but from these probably two must be deducted for the entrance, which was from the side by an external stair.



The Dormitory and end Window of the Refectory, c. 1300.

Adjoining to the west end of the dormitory is a triple lancet window, which has detached shafts of Purbeck marble within, and formed the south end of the refectory; one of the side windows is also perfect, a single lancet light with good shafts, arch-mouldings and foliaged capitals well carved. This is now a stable and hay-loft, and formed a small part only of the refectory; the other part has been turned into dwelling-houses, but the outline of the old roof of the refectory can be seen externally, as is also the

case with the church. The refectory occupied nearly the whole of the west side of the cloister, as shewn in the bird's-eye view from a sketch by Stukeley, preserved in Gough's Collection in the Bodleian. The doorway of it is tolerably perfect, with a fine suite of Early English mouldings in



The Tanners' Hall, c. 1300.

the south-west corner of the court, and near to it are remains of the lavatory. On the east side of the court was the chapter-house, which had been rebuilt in the fifteenth century, and a fine piece of rich Perpendicular stone panelling remains on the exterior, or eastern face of the house, now almost hidden by modern buildings, but it can still be seen in a narrow passage about four feet wide.

Of the end of the thirteenth, or beginning of the fourteenth century, we have in the city of Gloucester THE TANNERS' HALL, a highly interesting remain, though in a sadly neglected and mutilated state; it is of the time of Edward I., and it is not improbable that it was built for the hall of the Tanners' Guild at that period, as the guilds were then of considerable importance. The walls are tolerably perfect, and one of the windows of the hall on the first floor has the tracery perfect, the others are more mutilated. The cellar under it has single-light windows, rather wide lancets. The entrance to the hall was from an external staircase, under the landing-place of which was the entrance to the cellar. The date may be rather *earlier* than I have assigned to it. I have not been able to find any history of it.

In 1291, or the 19th year of Edward I., a licence to fortify his house at

Remains of Gatehouse at Yate, c. 1300.

Little Compton was granted to John Romaine, Archbishop of York, but I am not aware of any remains of it.

Of the fourteenth century we have the following licences to crenellate or fortify houses:—

In 1301 a licence was granted to John of Wylington to fortify his house at Yate, near Chipping Sodbury, in this county. The gatehouse remains, and is an interesting ruin of the time of Edward I. The upper part has been mutilated, but the lower part is perfect, with the outer and inner archways, a small doorway on each side, with an ogee head, and a good fireplace in the first-floor room over the passage: this has a fine mantelpiece, with a row of four-leaved flowers. There are also some ruins of the house, but these are of considerably later date, and a farm-house has been built on part of the site and of fragments of the old buildings, some windows and a doorway being used again: this is a common practice which often misleads young antiquaries.

In 1307 a licence was granted to Alexander of Bicknor, clerk, to fortify his house at Ruardean; and a few fragments of this house are, I believe, still standing.

In the same year a licence was granted to William le Wanton to fortify his chamber within his mansion at Crumhale, or Cromhall, near Wickwar, but nothing remains of this.

In 1318, Henry of Wylington obtained a licence to fortify his house at Culverden.

In 1348, 21st Edw. III., Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, had a licence to fortify his house at Whitenhurst, or Wheatenhurst, (about seven miles from Gloucester).

In 1374, 47th Edw. III., the abbot and convent of Winchcombe had a licence to fortify their abbey and their houses, granted at the request of Master John of Branktre, chaplain to the king; and there are some slight remains of the abbey buildings in a meadow near the church.

Of this century we have also considerable parts of Berkeley and of Beverstone Castles, both very remarkable examples, of which I have given a description in my work on the "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages[e]." The following extracts will probably suffice for the present object:—

"Berkeley Castle.—The hall retains a late Norman wall on one side, but on the other are some good and rather peculiar square-headed windows of the fourteenth century. The screen and gallery have been destroyed. The doorways of the porch and of the hall itself are of the peculiar form which occurs over tombs in Bristol Cathedral. At the end of the hall are the doorways adjoining and leading to the kitchen and other offices. The centre one, which is the largest, and is now blocked up, led directly to the principal door of the kitchen, but the present entrance is by a door on the north.

[e] See vol. iii. pp. 256—258.

"The kitchen, the north wall of which forms part of the line of wall of the court-yard, is of an irregular hexagonal form, three of its sides being longer than the others. This and the other offices belong also to the fourteenth century, and are worthy of careful examination."—(p. 254.)

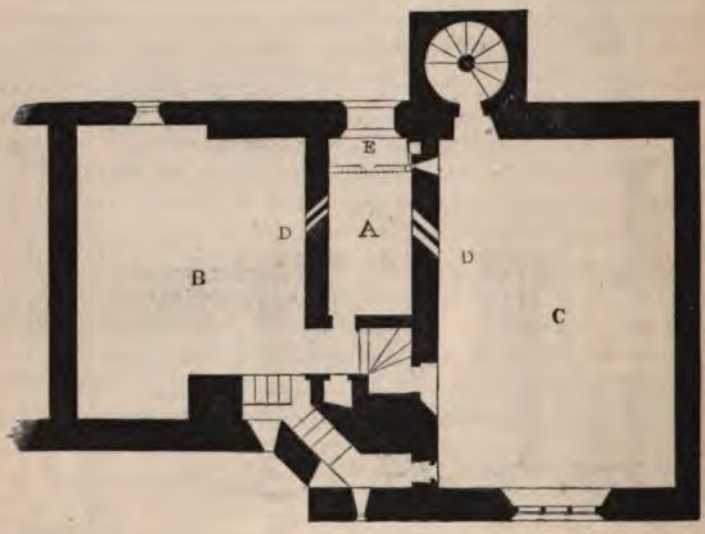
The chapel of Berkeley is an excellent example of an arrangement which was not uncommon in the larger houses of the Middle Ages, but which has not been generally understood. The eastern part, or sacrarium, where the altar stands, is lofty, of the height of two stories: the western part is divided by a floor into two chambers, one over the other, each with a fire-place in it, and with separate entrances,—the lower one from the hall for the servants, the upper one from the dining-room or lord's chamber for the use of the family and their guests. This upper chamber was also called THE ORIEL, and its use was by no means confined to attending the service in the chapel, but it was used for various other purposes. In place of a wall

The Chapel, Berkeley Castle, c. 1360; with the Oriel, c. 1450.

on the eastern side of this room was a screen of open timber-work, extending from the floor to the ceiling, over which tapestry was hung, so that on ordinary occasions this room had the same appearance as any other chamber. When the service was performed in the chapel or sacrarium,

the tapestry was drawn aside, and the family assembled in this oriel or upper chamber could join in it, and see the elevation of the Host. This screen remains nearly perfect, only a modern opening has been made in the centre, giving the appearance of a gallery with a family pew in it. The screen in front of the lower room has been removed. There is a curious passage from the altar platform to the lower western chamber made in the thickness of the Norman outer wall, but in the fourteenth century, and with Decorated arches opening to the chapel.

"BEVERSTONE CASTLE is the picturesque ruin of a fine house of the fourteenth century, with an Elizabethan house built on part of the site, and a more modern house added. The Elizabethan house stands on the site of the original hall, the vaulted cellars of which remain, together with the towers at each end. One of these is large, and seems to have been a sort of keep; it contains two chapels, one nearly over the other, but not exactly. The lower or principal chapel, on the first floor, is a very good specimen of a domestic chapel of the Decorated style, and must have been intended to contain the whole household, never a very large one, from the small size of the castle; there is no other room communicating with it, and there is a separate division for the sacrarium, with the piscina and two sedilia, with crocketed ogee canopy, finial and pinnacles, and shafts; the piscina has the basin perfect. The whole chapel has a good groined vault, with ribs and bosses.



BEVERSTONE CASTLE.

Plan of Upper Story of Tower.

A *Oratory.* B *Priest's Room.* C *Lord's Bed-chamber.* D D *The Squints.* E *Altar.*

"The upper chapel, or oratory, is quite small, it retains a piscina in the angle, with a Decorated ogee canopy and finial, the basin and shelf; the east window has been altered in Elizabethan work. On each side of this chapel are squints, or hagioscopes,

through the walls from the chambers on either side; the roof is not vaulted, and the size of this whole chapel is not larger than the sacrarium of the principal one. The chamber on the south side appears to have been the solar, or a dwelling-room of some importance and considerable size, but has been much altered, and an Elizabethan window introduced. The other chamber on the north side is much smaller, and on rather a higher level, even with the oratory, which is two steps above the solar; this was probably the priest's chamber. . . . . .

"Leland gives the following account of this castle:—

"'Thomas Lord Berkeley was taken prisoner in Fraunce, and after recovering his losses with French prisoners and at the batail of Poytiers, builded after the castelle of Beverstone thoroughly, a pile at that time very preaty.'"—(pp. 256—258.)

At Standish, a house adjoining to the churchyard is of the early part of the fourteenth century, though much altered at subsequent periods.

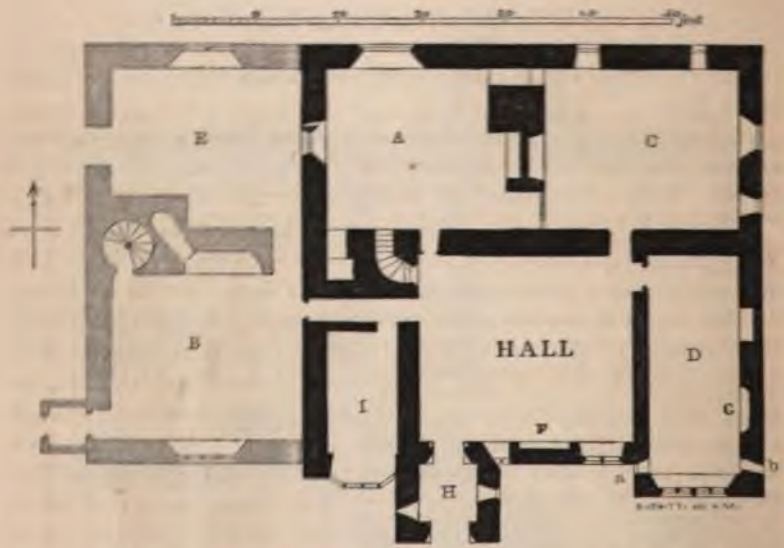
The Grange, a farm-house in the parish of Tetbury, has the dairy formed out of the lower part of the chapel of a house of this century; but the upper part of the chapel is entirely destroyed, and the rest of the house is of the time of Charles II. One fireplace has the date of 1663.

At Calcot is a fine barn of the Decorated style, with good gables having finials, and buttresses, and transepts in the form of low square towers. The following inscription records the date of its erection,—'Anno mccc. Henrici abbatis xxix. fuit domus hæc ædificata.' This is cut on a stone in the wall of one of the doorways. Another inscription records a rebuilding after a fire in 1729, but this evidently refers only to the roof and a part of one side.

At Deerhurst there are some remains of the Priory joining on to the church, with a singular window, long and square-headed, with Decorated tracery; it has been *restored* and lengthened, but is still worthy of notice.

Stanley Pontlarge, near Winchcombe. A licence to crenellate his manor-house was granted to "John le Rouse de Raggeley," in the 15th Richard II., and a pardon was granted at the same time for his having fortified a part of the said house without a licence. A part of this house was standing in 1830. A very good window from it is engraved from a drawing of Mr. Petit in the "Archæological Journal," vol. vi. p. 41, but it has been recently destroyed. In this village there is a small house, or cottage, of the time of Henry VIII., very perfect, with the two gable ends and their coping; the windows and doorways are of the usual late Perpendicular style; the chimney is at one end, with a square shaft and a plain fireplace; and there is an original dormer window in the roof. Cottages of this type abound in the county, and are well worthy of imitation in these days of cottage building. There is another very good example in the adjoining village of Bishop's Cleeve.

Of the fifteenth century, the first house to be noticed is Wanswell Court, a small manor-house of about the middle of the century, which is unusually perfect, although many of the details are mutilated, and one wing has been added in the Elizabethan period. It is surrounded by a large



A *Old Kitchen.*
B *Present Kitchen.*
C *Cellar.*
D *Parlour, with a small opening on each side of the window.*
F & G *Fireplaces.*
H *Porch to Hall.*

WANSWELL COURT, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

and wide moat, which encloses not only the house, but the farm-yard, garden, and orchard also. Of this house I have given a full description in my work[d], from which the following extract will be sufficient here:—

"WANSWELL COURT. The original ground-plan of the building consists of a hall, which is entered by a porch, and has a room at each end, a cellar, and a kitchen. The hall occupies the whole height of the building, and is almost square, measuring about 25 feet by 22. It is lighted by two windows on the south side, which are square-headed, of two lights, and transomed, the one at the upper end of the hall having the usual stone seats. Between these windows is the fireplace. It is large, and has very good details; the upper part is panelled, and it has a bold cornice. The arrangement of the mouldings on the jambs is singular. The roof consists of four bays, one of which is cut off from the hall by a modern partition; it is a collar-beam roof, with arched braces springing from wooden shafts, which rest on carved stone corbels; it has two purlins, and three pairs of arched braces in each bay.

"This hall is interesting from its marking another step in the march of refinement. There is no dais, plainly shewing that the master of the mansion no longer dined with his retainers in the hall, but in its place is a room cut out of the hall by a wall carried half way up, and finished with an embattled wooden cornice, and covered with a flat ceiling supported by moulded beams, the space above being originally open to the hall roof, though at present cut off by a modern lath-and-plaster partition. This room was the 'privee parlor' mentioned in Piers Plowman, where the lord and lady dined, for in the hall

> "The lord ne the lady lyketh not to sytte.
> Now hath eche ryche a rule to eaten by himselfe
> In a privee parlour . . . and leave the chief hal."

This parlour, which is about 26 ft. by 9½, was furnished with a fireplace, now broken and mutilated, and has a double window of four lights occupying nearly the whole south end of the room. Near this window was doubtless the place where the master usually sat, for on each side of the window is a small opening, like a miniature window, which has evidently served as a look-out, one of them commanding the open window of the porch and the other the eastern entrance over the moat, so that no one could pass in or out either way without being seen. The parlour communicates with the hall by a door at the north-east angle, close to which is the door into the cellar, which is on the same level, and is a large room, which has been lighted by very narrow windows, though larger ones have since been inserted. At the north-west angle is the stone staircase leading to the upper rooms, and near it the entrance to what appears to have been originally the kitchen before the addition at the west end was made, as it still retains a mass of masonry, which includes the fireplace, &c. At the west end of the hall is a small room, to which a bay-window has been added, and which

Look-out, from the lord's parlour.

[d] See Domestic Architecture, vol. iii. pp. 267—269.

is now used as a parlour, and on the opposite side of the passage is a small larder. The porch, which is not vaulted, has an open window on each side and a room over; it still retains the original hall door, with its ironwork. In one of the upper rooms is a fireplace with a cornice of excellent grape and vine-leaf foliage. The seventeenth-century addition to the house consists of only two rooms, a dairy and a kitchen, with a small porch."—(pp. 267, 268.)

At Ashelworth is a very perfect manor-house of the middle or latter half of the fifteenth century; the interior is modernized, and the hall divided into small rooms, but the whole of the roofs and walls are perfect, and most of the windows, with their dripstones and tracery, and the usual seats inside the windows.

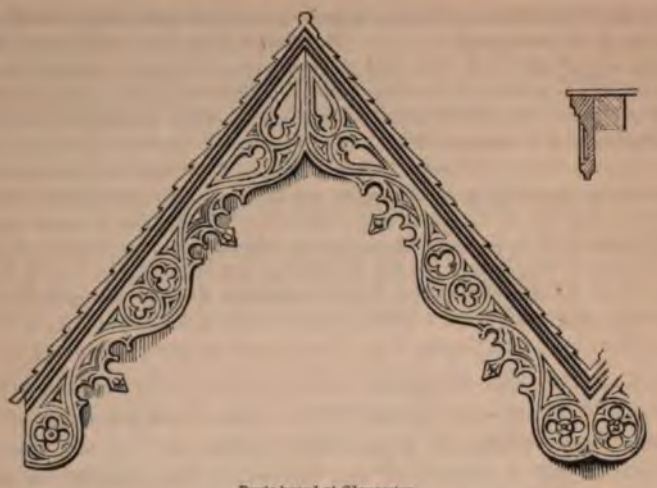
Campden, or Chipping Campden, contains several ancient houses; the street is nearly a mile long and of a fair width, in the middle of which stands the Market-house, built in 1624, and the Court-house, part of which is of the fourteenth century, with panelled buttresses.

Here are also two houses of the fifteenth century nearly opposite to each other, one of which is a "capital mansion, supposed to have been the residence of the wealthy family of Grevil, great wool-staplers, who rebuilt the church." It has a good panelled bay-window of two stories, which agrees in style with the tower of the church. The other house had a fine oriel window, the exterior has been mutilated, but within there is a fine arch and a piece of groining, with part of the roof and a fireplace.

At Dursley there is a small house of the Perpendicular style, about the middle of the fifteenth century; the walls are washed by a spring of water called the Broad Well; it has a tolerably good doorway and windows, and a small chimney on the point of the gable; the interior is modernized. The Post-office is also of the fifteenth century, but much altered.

Gloucester. There is a timber-house of the fifteenth century, called the New Inn, with a very rich corner post (engraved in "Domestic Architecture"); the end of the house is modernized; it stands at the corner of Northgate-street. In the same street is a magnificent gateway of oak, with carved spandrels and brackets. The castle has been entirely destroyed to make room for the County Gaol. There are several other timber-houses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. One has particularly good barge-boards, which look like fourteenth, but are really of the fifteenth.

The ruins of Llantony Abbey consist only of part of the gatehouse, the walls of a fine large Perpendicular barn, cruciform, with good buttresses, and long narrow slits for windows; a stable, also of the fifteenth century, with some other offices joining on to it, the lower part of stone, with plain doors and windows of the Perpendicular style, the upper part of wood, in which is a timber hall of plain work. They appear to have been only farm buildings, but may have been of more importance, and the hall possibly the



Barge-board at Gloucester.

guests' hall. A small modern house has been built in the ruins, and joins on to these offices.

Icomb: an extensive and picturesque pile of stone, of the time of Henry VI.

Leckhampton Manor-house is partly of the time of Hen. VII., with four chimneys and the hall windows remaining, but the rest of the house is modernized.

Newent: in this small border-town a house is, or lately was, standing, called the Boothall, which, Leland says, was originally called the New Inn, and built when a communication was first opened by this road to Wales. There was a priory here, of which the gatehouse and some other fragments are still in existence.

At Nibley, near the church, is a small house, probably that of a chantry-priest, now a school-house. It was *restored* in 1853, with new windows and doorways in the Perpendicular style. Two of the original fireplaces remain, but both altered; one was in the hall, the other in the solar; the latter has a rich mantelpiece of panelled work. The walls are old, with remains of the strings and buttresses.

Rodmarton Manor-house is in part of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. A view of it is published in Lysons' "Gloucestershire Antiquities."

Ruardean: a licence was granted in the 4th Edward IV. to Alexander de Bykenore, clerk, to crenellate his mansion here. A few fragments of it are still standing.

Stroud. The Town-hall is probably of the fifteenth century, but much modernized.

Sudeley Castle is more fully described by Leland than usual:—

"The Castle of Sudeley is about a mile from Winchecombe. . . . Boteler Lord

Sudeley made this castle *a fundamentis*, and when it was made it had the prize of all the buildings in those dayes. . . . The Lord Sudeley that builded the castle was a famous man of warre in K. H. 5. and K. H. 6. dayes, and was an admirall (as I have heard) on sea; whereupon it was supposed and spoken, that it was partly builded *ex spoliis Gallorum;* and some speake of a towre in it called Potmare's Tower, that it should be made of a ransome of his. One thing was to be noted in this castle, that part of the windowes of it were glazed with berall. There had been a manor-place at Sudeley before the building of the castle, and the plot is yet seene in Sudeley Parke where it stoode. K. E. 4. bore no good will to the Lord Sudeley, as a man suspected to be in heart K. H. 6. his man: whereupon by complaints he was attached, and going up to London he looked from the hill to Sudeley, and sayd, *Sudeley Castle, thou art a traytor, not I.* After he made an honest declaration and sold his castle of Sudeley to K. E. 4. Afterwards K. H. 7. gave this castle to his uncle, Jasper Duke of Bedford, or permitted him to have the use of it. Now it goeth to ruine, more pittye*."

Queen Catherine Parr afterwards resided here with Sir Thomas Seymour, and part of the house was restored at that time, and is still inhabited, having been again restored at great expense within the last few years; the remainder is still a picturesque and interesting ruin, probably much the same as it was in Leland's days. One tower of the castle of the fourteenth century has been preserved between the ruins of the hall of the fifteenth and the present Elizabethan house; many fragments of the old chapel of the house of the fourteenth have also been dug up, and are carefully preserved; they are erroneously supposed to have been brought from Winchcombe Abbey. The walls of the chapel are perfect, with a very good and remarkable tower bell-cot. The roof, and fittings, and painted glass have been very handsomely restored by the present proprietor, Mr. Dent, who keeps up the old place and preserves all that belonged to it in remarkably good taste.

Cirencester. There is a singular building over the south porch of the church, of the time of Henry VIII.; it has three good oriel windows of two stories, and is believed to have been intended as the house for the chantry priests, but perhaps was hardly finished before the Reformation, and it was then applied to other purposes; there are also two gatehouses and a large barn belonging to the abbey buildings.

Coaley is an ancient mansion of stone, with wooden windows, and framed and panelled partitions on both floors, of the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII.

Down Amney House was erected by Sir Antony Hungerford, in the reign of Henry VIII., but has been so much modernized that very little ancient character remains. The gateway, flanked by embattled towers, has crocketed gables and domed turrets.

Gloucester. The Crypt Grammar-school House is a plain building of late Perpendicular work, the walls perfect, with the doors and windows, but the interior and roof are modern.

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* Itin., vol. iv. pt. ii. fol. 170 a.

At Horton, the manor-house (of which the Norman house before mentioned forms one wing) is chiefly of the time of Henry VIII., with a rich doorway of the earliest Renaissance style, over which is a shield of arms with the hat of a prelate, usually called a cardinal's hat[f]; these are the arms of W. Knight, prothonotary, who probably built the house; and in the garden wall a stone is built in with the inscription,—

"Willelmus Knight, Prothonotarius anno 1521."

In the garden is a *loggia*, a sort of summer-house, or open arcade of Tudor arches, with a wall at the back, in which are the heads of the Cæsars. It is about 50 feet long by 12 wide, and is called by the villagers "the Music Gallery."

Little Sodbury Manor-house, built probably by the Walsh family, who by marriage obtained the manor in the 1st Henry VIII., contains a hall, which ascends to the roof, and possesses decorations of that period in its timber-work, and some carved heads. The windows are high in the wall, and the music-gallery remains. The fireplace has been altered, and is of the age of James I. There is a handsome porch to this house, from which a passage is conducted, as usual, through the house, leaving the hall on the left hand. On the right were, doubtless, the offices; these, however, are now modernized, and form dwelling-rooms. Above these is a small but elegant oriel, which probably ornamented formerly a state bed-chamber. These remains are of the date of the hall.

At South Corney, opposite the church, is a small house of the fifteenth century; the windows have been much defaced, but have remains of their tracery. On the point of the gable is a singular finial, a head of Janus with four faces.

Southam House, near Cheltenham, is thus mentioned by Leland:—"There dwelleth Sir John Hudleston, and hath builded a pretty mannuor-place. He bought the land of one Goodman." This house is still standing, and is the seat of Lord Ellenborough, but it has been much altered and has many additions in imitation of the old style. Of the original work there remains a good bay-window of two stories, and several smaller oriel windows; the other windows are square-headed and not remarkable, and the interior is modernized. The tower is modern.

Church Stanway House: an Elizabethan mansion which retains on the east front a traceried window, and other vestiges of fifteenth-century work.

Thornbury Castle was built by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham in the time of Henry VIII., on a very magnificent scale, and although it was never finished, the works having been stopped when he was beheaded in 1522, the walls are nearly perfect, and one of the finest examples we

[f] See Glossary of Heraldry, p. 71, Cap.

have of the period, with details, machicolations, and chimneys of moulded brick.

Leland thus describes it:—

"Edward late Duke of Bukkyngham likeynge the soyle aboute and the site of the howse, pulled doune a greate part of the old howse, and sette up magnificently in good squared stone the southe syde of it, and accomplished the west parte also with a right comely gate-howse to the first soyle: and so it standeth yet with a hafe forced for a time. This inscription on the front of the gate howse:—

'This gate was begon in the yere of our Lord God 1511, the 2 yere of the reigne of Kynge Henry the VIII. by me Edward Duke of Bukkyngham, Erle of Hereford, Stafford, and Northampton.'

The Duke's motto Dorene Savant (Dorenavant.) The foundacions of a very spacious base courte was then begun, and certayne gates, and towyres in the castell lyke. It is of iiii. or v. yerdes highe, and so remayneth a token of a noble piece of worke purposid. There was a gallery of tymbre in the bake syde of the howse joinynge to the north syde of the paroche churche[s]."

A very full and accurate survey of this castle, made in the fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1582, is printed in Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. ii. p. 658, and reprinted in Britton's "Architectural Antiquities," vol. iv. p. 127.

Another survey, made immediately after the execution of the Duke of Buckingham, has been recently found in the Public Records, and a transcript of it, kindly supplied by T. D. Hardy, Esq., the Assistant Keeper of the Records, is printed in my work, (vol. iii. p. 263).

There was a private chapel, and the following extract illustrates what has been said as to the double chapel, with a single sacrarium:—

"The utter part of the chappel is a fair room for people to stand in at service time, and over the same are two rooms or petitions with each of them a chimney, where the Duke and Dutchess used to sit and hear service in the chappell."

A beautiful series of engravings of the details of the castle is published in the second series of Pugin's "Examples."

There are considerable remains of the kitchen and offices; and the very extensive outer court, which was the farm-yard surrounded by farm buildings and stables, according to the custom of the Middle Ages, still continued in the time of Henry VIII. This practice of having one of the principal entrances through the farm-yard may be seen in a great number of instances in castles, houses, and abbeys.

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[s] Itin., vol. vii. p. 75 a.

LA GUIENNE ANGLAISE[a].

La Guienne Anglaise is a title which ought at once to arrest the attention of an English antiquary or student of history. For three hundred years Guienne was an English province, and those three centuries were precisely the period of the greatest importance to the study of architecture. From 1150 to 1450 this province was attached to the English crown, and this is precisely the period during which the great changes in the styles of architecture took place. Yet there is perhaps hardly any country or province of which Englishmen in general are so ignorant. We know a great deal more about Ceylon, (thanks to Sir Emerson Tennant,) and we go in shoals "up the Rhine" and through Belgium every year, but not one in a thousand of English travellers ever thinks of visiting a district so closely connected with the history of our own country, and so full of objects of interest. Such a work as the one before us can hardly fail to be cordially welcomed in England. The author is an artist (and antiquary) of well-established and well-deserved reputation; a native of Bordeaux, where he is one of the Professors in the Government College, and he has devoted more than twenty years to the researches of which he here gives us the results. The department of the Gironde, in the immediate neighbourhood of Bordeaux, is precisely that part of France which was the most closely connected with England, and which remained faithful to her for the longest period; and the poverty with which the country has been afflicted ever since it lost the English market for its produce has tended to preserve the buildings of that period in a more perfect state than in most other districts. The medieval fortifications of the towns and castles remain to a great extent intact, and these form the chief subject of the present work. The churches are not overlooked, but they are comparatively unimportant: those of Bordeaux itself are indeed equal to those of most other cities, and belong for the most part to the period of the English dominion; but the country churches are generally small early Romanesque buildings, apparently belonging to the time previous to the union with England. There are, however, some remarkable exceptions, such as Bazas and Uzeste. The castles and fortified towns will, however, form the staple of the work, and these will include the bastides built by Edward I., to which some attention has been called of late in England by Mr. Parker in his work on Domestic Architecture, and in France by M. Felix de Verneilh in the *Annales Archéologiques*.

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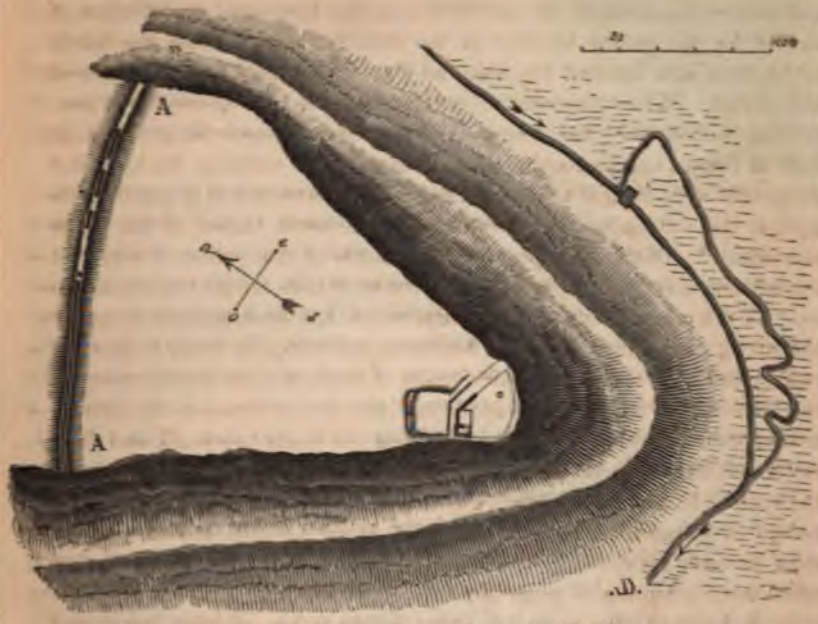
[a] "La Guienne Anglaise. Histoire et Description des Villes fortifiés, Forteresses et Chateaux construit dans la Gironde pendant la domination Anglaise. Par Léo Drouyn." (Bordeaux. 4to., Livraisons 1, 2, 3.)

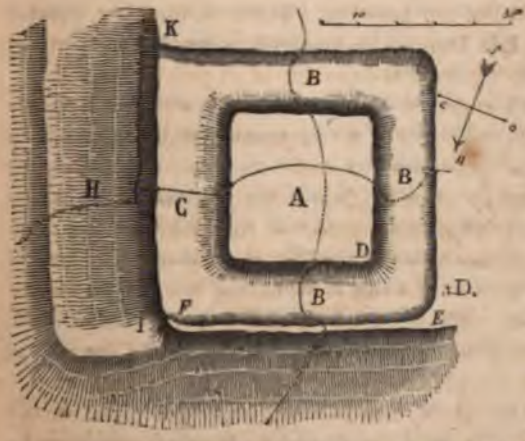
The English sovereigns evidently took a deep interest in this province, and always encouraged the fortification of the towns and the erection of castles for the greater security of the country, and to check the bands of brigands who infested the whole of France during the greater part of that period. When there was no standing army nor police capable of contending with these "free companies" of robbers, whom the government both of France and England in vain endeavoured to suppress, the lords and the people were obliged to rely chiefly on their fortifications to guard them against the sudden surprises which were the usual tactics of the "free companies." Of the more peaceful monuments of that period of perpetual disturbance, a few of the bridges and the corn-mills are all that remain to us. In the present state of prosperity, which has been brought about by the strong government of Louis Napoleon, and which is likely to increase rapidly under the effects of the new treaty of commerce, these monuments of the Middle Ages are rapidly disappearing. Every year witnesses the destruction of some of them; the towns find their old limits too small, and their walls are like a straight-jacket, which must be removed to give them room to expand. M. Léo Drouyn's work is thus just in time to preserve a faithful record of historical monuments, many of which have already disappeared since he made his drawings and plans of them. It is true that in France much more attention is given to the preservation of historical monuments than in England; the more important buildings are all enumerated and marked as public property, and no one is allowed to destroy them or injure them without permission from the Government, who send a competent architect to examine the matter before such consent is given. But this applies chiefly to the cathedrals and important buildings. There remains a large class which is at the mercy of small and ignorant proprietors, and which no government influence can preserve. There is, therefore, great need of such a work as M. Léo Drouyn has undertaken, and the care with which he appears to be carrying it out is deserving of all praise. The whole of the plates are drawn and engraved by his own hands, with the help of his son only, so that there is no chance of the engraver mistaking and misrepresenting the drawing, as sometimes happens.

An interesting question arises naturally from looking at this work, Was the architecture of Guienne influenced by that of England? or was the architecture of England influenced by the close intercourse with Guienne? That there is a connection between the two is evident, as the first glance at the plates of this work shews. The excellent views and details of the castle of Roquetaillade, for instance, might almost pass for those of Conway or Carnarvon. Whether they are of earlier or of later date is a question to be decided by the researches of M. Léo Drouyn. We know that both Richard Cœur-de-Lion and Edward I. were great builders of castles, and well acquainted with the best modes of defence in their time; in fact, they were both great military architects. The "Chateau Gaillard" was in ad-



PLAN OF THE CELTIC FORTRESS OF ROQUEFORT.

A A *Vallum across the neck of the promontory.* B *The well or spring of water.*
o *The castle of the thirteenth century.*



A *The platform.*
B B B *The trenches, 50 feet wide, and deep in proportion.*
C *A terrace at the level of the bottom of the trenches.*
D *A clump of trees.*
E F *Vallum between the trench and the slope of the hill.*
H *A sloping terrace.*
I K *Ditch between the terrace* C *and the slope* H.

FORT OF CABARRA ATTRIBUTED TO CHARLEMAGNE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] *of the Gauls.* It occupies the summit of a triangular promontory or tongue of land, of considerable extent, the angle from the point of the promontory to the rampart, A A, which cut off the [illegible] being about [illegible] feet. This rampart is about [illegible] feet wide, and nearly [illegible] feet high; on the outside of the embankment was a wall of single stone with a mortar [illegible] of which the original height could not be ascertained. The sides of the hill are very abrupt, and covered with loose stones, apparently thrown down from the top; and along the edge of the promontory is an artificial platform, or turf road, clearly [illegible]. Within this large enclosure, quantities of broken pottery have been found of the black and coarse kind, and quantities of cut flints, arrow-heads, knives, and hatchets, but all brought by the plough, as the land is fertile and has been long under cultivation. All these flints must have been brought there, as they are not the natural product of the soil. A spring at B furnishes an abundant supply of water. A castle of the thirteenth century has been built at the extreme point of the promontory, now replaced by a modern house, not on the same site, and leaving the old walls standing.

The camp of Charlemagne at Cabara is another very remarkable earthwork, which tradition says is the site of a very sanguinary battle. A is an elevated square platform on a promontory in the valley of the Dordogne; B B B are the ditches, 20 feet wide, of which the original depth cannot now be ascertained; C a terrace on the level with the bottom of the ditch on one side, but overlooking the steep slope H; at D there is a clump of trees, here the depth of the ditch is about 25 feet; E F is a narrow terrace between the ditch and the slope of the hill; I K a perpendicular bank 12 feet high between the two terraces C and H; below this the hill is extremely steep.

At Puynormand there are some slight remains also of a castle of the Middle Ages, but evidently on the site of an earlier earthwork belonging in character to the northern tribes. It occupies the summit of an isolated hill, all round the base of which the soil has been cut away to a perpendi-

cular cliff of from ten to fifteen feet high, so that the ascent is impracticable except at points left for the purpose. This first obstacle surmounted, we

PLAN OF THE CASTLE OF PUYNORMAND.

A *A semicircular Barbican.* C *An elevated terrace.* D *A vallum.*

next meet on the slope of the hill with the bank, or vallum, D, which was further protected by palisades; this is followed by a wide and deep ditch, and another vallum, C, with a barbican, A, to protect the entrance. Within these entrenchments were the walls of the castle, forming a large parallelogram with the corners rounded off; this incloses a space of about 280 feet long by 180 wide. The close resemblance between these works and the Celtic works in Ireland and in Britain is too obvious to require pointing out in detail.

These extracts suffice to shew the careful manner in which the author proceeds, and how thoroughly he clears the way before him. We hope hereafter to return to this interesting work and give some notices of the English castles and towns. The magnificent Edwardian castle of Roquetaillade, and the curious old town of Rions, are all that have yet appeared.

We wish to direct attention to another publication[b], which forms an

[b] "Archives Historiques du Département de la Gironde. 4to., 1859." (Bordeaux: Gounouilhou. Paris: Aubry.)

indispensable supplement to *La Guienne Anglaise.* The one is an archæological work with artistic illustrations, the other a collection of historical documents relating to the same country or district—Bordeaux and its immediate neighbourhood. Both belong as much to the history of England as to the history of France: during the period to which the greater part of these documents belong Bordeaux was an English city, and the adjoining country an English province. These documents are published by a society recently established for the purpose, entitled "Société des Archives Historiques du Département de la Gironde." It comprises many of the principal inhabitants of the city, and is closely connected with the municipality, for it is provided by the rules that, in case of the Society coming to an end, the whole of the property is to be transferred to the corporation of the city of Bordeaux. The subscription is 20 francs a-year for residents, and 12 francs for non-residents, and each member is entitled to a copy of the publications of the Society. As no more are printed than what are required for the supply of the members, the works are likely hereafter to rise in the market rather than otherwise.

The source from which these documents are taken is chiefly the archives of the city of Bordeaux itself, which are very voluminous; but the managers of the Society are perfectly aware that there exists an immense number of documents relating to the history of Bordeaux in London, Paris, and in many other places, and they hope from time to time to add documents of interest and importance from these sources. The publication is directed and superintended by a committee of competent persons, divided into four sections, each of which takes charge of some one part of the work. The documents are not arranged in any particular order, it was found impracticable to do this, but full indexes, dates of arrangement and of chronology are promised. The first document in the collection is of the date of 1101, a confirmation by the Bishop of Bordeaux of a donation of his predecessor to the church of St. Vivien. The second is of 1252, the oath of allegiance of the mayor and commune of St. Emilion to Simon de Montfort, as Duke of Gascony, and representative of the king, Henry III. The third of 1254, the oath of allegiance of Pierre Bertrand de Blanquefort to the King of England. Blanquefort was the strongest castle in the immediate neighbourhood of Bordeaux. Passing over several deeds relating the wars of Religion in the sixteenth century, and other subjects not connected with England, we come to a series of petitions to Edward I., which afford a valuable insight into the state of the country and the manners of the period. Several petition for the restitution of property in Gascony lost during the wars, and are granted half of the value stated; one is from a citizen of Bordeaux for the restoration of his wife, who had been taken from him by force; another for permission to bear arms; another, from a Gascon lord employed in Scotland, to be indemnified for the loss of his lands in Gascony; another,

from the chaplain of the castle of Bordeaux for payment of his wages, (*gages*,) which is ordered. In the fourteenth century are several deeds for the enfranchisement of serfs. Some of the documents are in Latin, others in French, and others in the patois of the country. To each is prefixed a short abstract, and the particulars of where the original is preserved. The whole seems to be done with care and judgment; but there appears to us rather too great a preponderance of documents of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The work is, however, on the whole, one of that authentic and valuable character that is very creditable to the Society which has produced it, and which ought to be placed in all good libraries in England.

CHURCH-YARD CROSSES.

At the recent meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, Mr. Wing made some interesting remarks on Church-yard Crosses, chiefly in reference to those in that county:—

"Very many relics of antiquity of this class," he said, "are still in existence. One of the most ancient in this district is to be seen at Rothley; it has been ascribed to the Saxon period, but its date is probably soon after the Conquest. Not a few have evidently possessed great beauty, though the construction of these has usually been of so fragile a character, that only fragments remain to tell their pristine merit. Some have been rich in sculpture. The shaft at Higham Ferrers is an exquisite piece of work. The crucifixion was not unfrequently portrayed on the front, and on the back the patron saint. In the remains of the church-yard cross at Sherburne, in Yorkshire, we have a fine example. Sometimes the foot of the cross was carved with figures and devices. The shaft was not uncommonly surmounted with tabernacle work; in some instances, containing a figure of the Saviour on one side, and the Virgin Mary on the other, but more frequently having four sides, with the four Evangelists, or the Evangelistic symbols. Others, again, were built for a preacher to stand in, as the one at Iron Acton, in Gloucestershire.

"There is one form which demands our more special consideration, as it is found to be more or less a type of many in various and distant parts of the country. It may be described thus:—There is the calvary or base divided into three or more stages; this is surmounted by a shaft; at the top of the shaft is a sculptured piece of stonework, having four sides, with canopies, and figures of the four Evangelists; and from the centre of the tabernacle rises the cross. The cross at Stevington, Bedfordshire, will exemplify this: in it the head is chiefly a restoration; the lower part of the niches, with all below, is ancient. The feet of the figures remain, but the figures themselves have not been restored. In many places where this elegant structure has been destroyed, a remnant of the tabernacle part is still in existence, lying about in the church-yard, puzzling every one, it may be, to tell what it has pertained to. The head is often much larger in proportion than the head of that of Stevington, and when the block only remains which has been the base of such a cross, its previous existence in that form may, with some probability, be inferred from a hole in the north and south sides, about two inches square, and sometimes on each of the four sides: this, it may be presumed, would receive a hold-fast for the iron rod, which would be necessary to support the upper part. Where the shaft is complete, as at Kirby Bellars, for example, there is to be seen on each side, near the top of it, the place where the iron-work connected with the rod was fastened. There has been a very handsome one at Thorpe Arnold, near Melton. At Kirby, the head of the cross has been equally elaborate, and has been carried up to such a height as to require much external support. The remains of it are now in the church-yard wall, and they shew that the iron has been attached in many places, and even above the canopies."

CHURCH HISTORY OF SCOTLAND[a].

We think that Mr. Cuningham has supplied a decided desideratum, and has, moreover, done so in a very able and sufficient fashion. Scotland is famous for historians, and Scottish history is in very great measure a history of the Scottish Church; yet it is somewhat remarkable that hitherto there has scarcely been a Church History of Scotland. Stephen's History is a very full and laborious work, but unfortunately it only dates from the Reformation; Mr. Hetherington's History is eloquent and picturesque, but it is not very much better than an angry and one-sided account of the Disruption. In addition to these, we have the Episcopalian work of Spottiswood, and the Presbyterian work of Calderwood. Mr. Cuningham is diligent and accurate; his style is also clear, manly, and sensible. He possesses the virtues, perhaps rather rare among the theologians of his country, of tolerance and impartiality. It is something gratifying to find a Scottish clergyman who can employ the language of censure in reference to Knox, and the language of sympathy in reference to the Regent, Mary of Guise.

The work certainly partakes a little too much of the character of a compilation. The author is somewhat deficient in breadth of view. A nation's Church history is necessarily only a chapter in the history of religion. Such a history is surrounded and intersected by secular history. Mr. Cuningham fails to grasp his subject in all its manifold relations. Fifty pages in these two bulky volumes would make the reader familiar with a very necessary amount of additional political information. Fifty pages more would have given us a general view of that great religious history to which this only stands in the relation of a part to a whole. That this may be done is clear from the terse and luminous wisdom with which Mr. Hallam at the close of his "Constitutional History" has written his concluding chapter on Scotland. We do not, then, think that Mr. Cuningham possesses the qualities of a great historian; but he certainly possesses qualities in which great historians have been lamentably deficient. From the time of Eusebius downwards great charges have been brought against Church historians of onesidedness and a want of literary integrity. As we have intimated, Mr. Cuningham is remarkably free from any imputation of this description. Although he would doubtless be superseded by a really great ecclesiastical historian, such men are rare enough, and for the present this History will become a standard work for safe information and easy reference. We may safely congratulate the author. It is something to have filled up an im-

[a] "The Church History of Scotland, from the commencement of the Christian Era to the present Century. By the Rev. John Cuningham, Minister of Crieff." (Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.)

portant gap in historical literature in a manner not unworthy of its high requirements. It is something, too, to have produced an Ecclesiastical History where religious topics are treated with historic accuracy, and historical details are told with religious candour.

Mr. Cuningham belongs to the Macaulay school of writers, and the influence of Lord Macaulay upon his style and mode of thought is evident and is great. We are not surprised, therefore, that the historical element far predominates over the theological. Mr. Cuningham is, perhaps, a little too much inclined to take popular views of things. For instance, he tells us that "Charles the First ascended the throne of Great Britain amid the general acclamations of a people ever inclined to think highly of their hereditary kings." Nearly all the histories of Charles I. begin this way. It is a sort of rhetorical trick to heighten the effect of the tragic close of the reign. There were no general acclamations at all. Mr. Hallam states the case much more truly when he says, "It does not appear that Charles ever enjoyed the first transient sunshine of his subjects' affections." Mr. Cuningham is very fond of a curious word, 'concuss.' "In 1633 the king had concussed his nobles into joining in the Episcopal service. They now paid him back by concussing him to take a part in the Presbyterian one. After all, it was better that the many should concuss the one, than that the one should concuss the many." Again, he tells us that Charles the Second "seemed to be sent by Providence to teach them the folly of concussing the conscience." Some of Mr. Cuningham's quotations are made with great simplicity. He tells us of some modern king who died, and was, of course, succeeded by another king. Mr. Cuningham considers it necessary to prove his point by multiplied references to the Histories. Now, unless some substratum of fact is allowed, nearly every page of history would abound in quotations. If Mr. Cuningham wanted to tell us that George the Fourth succeeded George the Third, we suppose he would support his assertion by copious extracts from the Parliamentary Histories, the Annual Register, the "Times" newspaper, and various Histories of England.

Let us select a few salient points from the very many which these crowded volumes present. It has sometimes happened that a higher character has been assigned to the Scottish Reformation than to our own. It is customary to dwell upon the leading features of the English Reformation; that it was political rather than religious; that it originated in the despotic will of the King; that its primary objects were intensely personal and selfish,—the riddance of a disagreeable wife, the abolition of a foreign jurisdiction, the enjoyment of confiscated property. With this is contrasted the Reformation in Scotland, so genuinely religious, wrought by the foolishness of preaching, the spontaneous work of a convinced people. Mr. Cuningham, with rare candour, points out that this statement needs considerable modification. It would be more correct to say, that while the Reformation in England was monarchical, the Reformation in Scotland was

baronial. The last was far from being the popular movement it is generally supposed to be. The influence of the English nobility was perhaps at the lowest ebb it has ever reached before or since. The wars of the Roses had indefinitely thinned their numbers, the iron Tudor will effectually curbed their spirit. Moreover, Henry possessed all engines of terror, all engines of attraction: the axe in the Tower was thirsting for new blood; the abbey lands, lying by pleasant streams and upon England's richest soil, screened by low hills and overhanging woods, were awaiting new lords. But in the neighbour land of Scotland, the barons, always a fair match for the stoutest kings, reigned supreme during the feebleness of a long minority. Without them, Knox might have preached and Wishart have been burned in vain. The lords of the Congregation, as feudal barons, determined the faith of their tenantry. The western counties became Protestant according to the Protestantism of Glencairn and Argyle. Glasgow and Paisley vacillated with the vacillation of the great house of Hamilton. But on the lands where the Catholic Huntley was lord, Roman Catholicism, strangely contrasted with the surrounding Presbyterianism, has lingered on even till the present day.

It is very remarkable, also, how foreign politics tinged the religion of the country, and determined the destinies of its sovereigns. These influences were centred at Leith in a decisive struggle, during the famous siege. The town was held by a French garrison, and besieged by an English army. The French were hereditary allies, but the English were the nearest neighbours. The unpleasant memories of Flodden and Pinkie still rankled among the Scotch. But Elizabeth had discovered that gold was a safer weapon than steel. The hardy nobles of the North might oppose to her their impervious valour, but money must be necessarily invincible among a *noblesse* of unlimited pretensions and unlimited poverty. English coin and English principles grew popular among the nobles, and consequently among the people. The alliance of the nation with England made the country Protestant; the alliance of the Queen with France made the throne Catholic. It was not difficult either to foresee that a struggle was impending, or to predict in what way such a struggle would terminate.

Knox was certainly the great preacher of Scotland, and has to an indefinite extent impressed his own character on the Reformation. A man of his intense individuality and marvellous history could scarcely do otherwise. He commenced his pulpit career under strong outward influences, and with a strong internal struggle. A galley-slave in France, he meditated over his mission while nineteen months at the oar. His residence at Geneva was, so to speak, another great educational influence upon him. There he imbibed a close personal acquaintance with the teachings of Calvin, with the teachings also of the vast lonely solitudes of lake and mountain. His theological tenets were shaped into severer dogmatism; the rigid lines of his severe character were still more sternly hardened. Among the little

congregation of the faithful at Francfort his fierce character produced fierce dissensions. The refugees became divided, a serious scandal, into the parties of Knoxians and Coxians. When he returned to Scotland, his zeal, eloquence, and influence made him a great party in the State. Mr. Cuningham, however, considers that the preacher was rather an instrument in the hands of the barons than that the barons were instruments in the hands of the preacher. Altar and image fell prostrate at his dictation; the rooks were scattered and the rookeries pulled down. All-powerful when he acted with the nobility, Knox became utterly powerless when he separated himself from them. The "Book of Doctrine" was received with enthusiasm, but the "Book of Discipline" met with a very different reception. A confession of faith was a comparatively easy matter, but there were insuperable objections to justice, judgment, and mercy. When Knox intemperately attacked the beautiful and weeping girl whose only crime was her religion, the nobles could support him in his disloyal and unmanly insolence; but when he laid his little finger upon the possessions of the Church, which the rapacity of the nobles had destined for themselves, he became a scorn and reproach, and his influence resolved itself into a vanishing fraction.

No chapter is more conspicuous in Scottish ecclesiastical history than the era of the Covenanters, and among the Covenanters no name is better known than the common and unambitious one of John Brown. His death has left a deep stain upon the high courage and statesmanlike qualities of Dundee. There is a vast amount of traditional horror connected with the name of Claverhouse in the Lowlands, which in itself is no slight evidence of his atrocities. Lord Macaulay, in his usual pictorial and somewhat exaggerated manner, has given the common account and the popular view. Professor Aytoun, with all a poet's enthusiasm, espoused the cause of the great Jacobite and Cavalier, and in a note to his "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers" threw discredit upon Macaulay, and upon Macaulay's authority, Wodrow. In the last number of "Blackwood" another raid is made upon Lord Macaulay and in favour of Dundee, and the case is argued with great ability and entire onesidedness. Mr. Cuningham discusses the matter in an able and temperate note, and gives a common-sense adverse vote against Dundee. Great stress has been laid by the writer in "Blackwood" on Graham's original despatch relating to the event, which Mr. Mark Napier recently published in his "Memorials and Letters Illustrative of the Life and Times of John Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee." The writer in "Blackwood" poetically remarks,—"One might also fancy that the spirit of the hero had been awakened from its slumbers by the sound of the only voice whose slanders he deigned to answer," (i. e. Lord Macaulay's). It is with reluctance and diffidence that we dissent from so esteemed a contemporary as Maga, but we really do not see that this letter disproves Wodrow's statement, which Macaulay followed. This statement, it will be recollected, was, that Claverhouse himself blew out John Brown's

brains while he was praying. The following is the essential passage of the letter:—

"*Grahame of Claverhouse to the Lord Treasurer Queensberry, 3rd May*, 1685.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,—On Friday last, amongst the hills betwixt Douglas and the Ploughlands, we pursued two fellows a great way through the mosses, and in the end seized them. They had no arms about them, and denied that they had any. But being asked if they would take the abjuration, the eldest of the two, called John Brown, refused it: nor would he swear not to rise in arms against the king, but said 'he knew no king.' Upon which, and there being found bullets and match in his house, and treasonable papers, I caused shoot him dead; which he suffered very unconcernedly."

Now we agree with Mr. Cuningham that Wodrow's narrative and this letter of Claverhouse's are by no means inconsistent with each other. If our readers will consult Wodrow, they will see that up to a certain point the details are in perfect harmony. The divergence is supposed to begin when Wodrow mentions that Brown's wife and children stood by him when he was shot. But this divergence is by no means a real one, for Claverhouse was not in the least called upon to mention the fact, neither was he a man who would attach any importance to the circumstance. Neither, when we come to examine the point, is there much difference between the expression, "I caused shoot him dead," and Wodrow's assertion that Claverhouse himself shot Brown. For Claverhouse, having simply to state the fact of the execution, would not think it necessary to enter into details which would place him in no favourable light even with such a man as Queensberry. We must decline to accept the mere *ipse dixit* of the accused, especially when it is of such a very negative character. It is worth while to consider for a moment the other matters mentioned in Graham's dispatch. We own that we do not assign any importance to the bullets and match. The "treasonable papers," Mr. Cuningham plausibly suggests, were something like the "Westminster Confession," or Rutherford's "Letters," or Guthrie's "Causes of God's Wrath." Certainly if they were anything of importance, the contents would either have been mentioned, or they would have been forwarded to the Lord Treasurer for perusal. The refusal to acknowledge the king was what all Cameronians would concur in doing, for they held that only a covenanted king could rule in a covenanted land: an opinion retained to this day by the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland. In reference to Brown's refusal to swear, whether rightly or wrongly, it has been the theory of the English constitution, since the Revolution, that subjects under certain circumstances may lawfully take arms against their sovereign. Certainly tyranny had been pushed to the utmost extent against the Covenanters. It is not on grounds like these that human life should be barbarously and wantonly sacrificed. Mr. Cuningham truly says,—

"There is a cold-bloodiness in the tone of the letter which I do not like, and which few men will like. What horrid work it was which this Claverhouse had to do, and

which he seems to have had a pleasure in doing—knocking down his poor countrymen and countrywomen, and butchering them in cold blood at their cabin-doors."

This period of its history was the saddest time which Scotland ever knew. Our author, in dispassionately setting down all leading facts, is obliged to tell much which such writers as Mr. Aytoun think best to ignore. Military executions, tortures and chains, old women and young children left to the tide at low-water mark, are scarcely poetical facts that rhetoric can place in a roseate point of view.

The Revolution brought some degree of calm and quiet to the troubled land. Hitherto there had been the wildness of a storm on which would break no pause, the darkness of a night on which would shine no morning. In however objectionable a mode, some adjustment was made of the great ecclesiastical questions which agitated the country. After the departure of the Stuarts the rabbling process was carried on in Scotland. The Presbyterians resolved to purify the temple, and purge the country of the prelatical clergy. Christmas-day, as being the severest season of the year, seemed highly appropriate for casting the Established clergy loose upon the world. The process of rabbling was simple and decisive. The mob tore his gown off the clergyman, burnt his Prayer-book before his eyes, sent his family out of doors and his furniture out of window, took possession of the keys both of manse and church, and forbad the pastor ever to shew his face again in the parish. The situation of Scotland was one of the earliest subjects which demanded William's attention. The question to the king's mind seems to have been simply whether the Presbyterians or Episcopalians could render him the greatest service. William seems to have thought that the substance and rank of the country mainly belonged to the Episcopalians. He made the Scottish bishops an offer to take them by the hand and support their order against the Presbyterians, if they would undertake to serve him in return; but when the Bishop of Edinburgh told him,—"Sir, I will serve you so far as law, reason, and conscience will allow me," William was not slow to detect the purport of the answer, and turned round and went back to his courtiers. William soon found that the Episcopalians clung tenaciously to the exiled line. When he resolved to leave the question to a majority of the Scottish parliament, the future ecclesiastical system of Scotland was virtually decided.

From this point the history of the Church of Scotland flows onward with comparative calmness. The strong devil of bigotry and intolerance, so long predominant in Presbyterian annals, becomes curbed by the arm of the law and the increased amenities of social life. At the very time, however, of the Revolution, the use of torture in Scotland, to be employed in occasional cases, was tacitly vindicated and retained. At the very time of the Bills of Toleration and Comprehension, the lad Aikman was put to death at Edinburgh, chiefly by the exertions of the ministers, because with boyish scepticism he had talked some absurd infidelity. A great outcry was raised by

the Scottish clergy some years ago when Lord Macaulay's vivid narrative reproduced the story, but Mr. Cuningham admits its substantial truth. The doctrine of toleration has indeed been the tardiest growth of modern religious thought and feeling. We think that the merit both of the distinct enunciation of the doctrine and also of practice may be fairly assigned to the Anglican Church. The Independents have put in a claim, to which more weight might be allowed had they been actuated by less exclusively political considerations. The Chancellor L'Hopitâl had proclaimed the doctrine in France, and Sir Thomas More had given it dogmatic shape in his "Utopia." But French history is but a poor comment on French toleration, and we all know how Raphael's noble principles possessed little beyond a speculative value to their author. The doctrine of toleration may not be unfairly deduced from the "Ecclesiastical Polity;" it was expressly endorsed by that great son of the English Church, Lord Bacon; it was distinctly answered in the life and writings of Chillingworth, and received a clear culmination in Jeremy Taylor's "Liberty of Prophesying." The radical mistake that underlies all intolerance is the mistake of confounding the visible with the invisible Church. The question of toleration and intolerance has, perhaps, been never more fully argued out and exemplified than in the history of the Donatist schism of the fourth century. St. Augustine, whose practice, however, exhibited some painful inconsistencies, laid down the true rule, "ubi agnovimus Christum ibi et ecclesiam agnoscimus."

The union between Scotland and England was in a great measure accomplished by the mediation of the Church of Scotland. The popular feeling was very strong against the proposed union of the crowns, but the influence of Carstairs deservedly stood at the highest point with the Church, and the influence of Carstairs was entirely in favour of the union. An act was passed to secure the Presbyterian Church government, and it was provided that this act should stand part and parcel of the treaty of union. As in the case of the Irish union, management and money had something to do with the passing of the measure, but the Scotch sagacity of many detected all the advantages of the proposal, and that it was true patriotism to support it. When the Scotch Parliament ceased to exist, the General Assembly was the only legislative body that remained in the country. The result, however, was no accession of strength, but a decided diminution. The ecclesiastical influence had been very great in the Privy Council and Parliament at Edinburgh, but found itself unable to act at the remote distance of the English metropolis. The rising in Scotland took place about the time of the death of Carstairs, but the Presbyterian clergy were faithful to his memory and to the Protestant settlement.

The Erskines invited Whitfield to visit Scotland. We believe, however, that the great preacher's eloquence was considered ineffective, as would naturally be the case with Calvinists who felt assured of their salvation.

The history of his Scottish sojourn is highly curious and characteristic. The seceders told him that he must sign the Solemn League and Covenant immediately he had received more light, but that in the meantime he must confine his preaching to them. "Why confine my preaching to you?" asked Whitfield. "Because we are the Lord's people," was the reply. Whitfield replied by asking if they alone were the Lord's people, and intimated that there was a still greater call to preach to the devil's people. The utmost that they could extort from Whitfield was that he had been ordained by a bishop in the time of his ignorance, and that if he were to be ordained again it would not be by a bishop. Whitfield's version of one of their sermons was, that the preacher so spent himself on prelacy, surplices, and Prayer-book, that his breath went out and he had little to say of Jesus. An old Quaker saluted Whitfield one day, when he had been preaching in the grounds of the Orphan Hospital at Edinburgh:—"Friend George," said he, "I am as thou art. I am for bringing all to the life and power of the ever-living God, and therefore if thou wilt not quarrel with me about my hat, I will not quarrel with thee about thy gown." Whitfield declined to identify himself with any form of Church, and travelled about only as an itinerant preacher. Circumstances were curiously similar when Rowland Hill visited Edinburgh, where on one occasion he addressed twenty thousand people on Calton-hill. His eloquence, manifest earnestness, rollicking manner, and racy anecdotes excited an unbounded sensation, and some scandal. On one occasion he prayed for his horse, which had fallen lame, in the house of a grave seceder. Rowland Hill was very far from being favourably affected by the state of religion in Scotland. He declared that the Solemn League and Covenant was more persecuting than the Act of Uniformity. He charged the Established Church of Scotland, and all the Churches that had sprung from it, with bigotry and intolerance. The General Assembly retaliated by forbidding the clergy either to suffer other than the licentiates and ministers of the Church to preach in their pulpits, or to hold communion with any such persons. This seemed more especially aimed at Rowland Hill and the Haldanes. In a second visit to Scotland, Rowland Hill opened a fierce crusade against all the Scottish clergy. It was at the invitation of the Haldanes, and with true Christian charity the Episcopalians and Presbyterians heartily coalesced. To the Haldanes Mr. Cuningham assigns the honoured niche which they so well deserve in any Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, and does honour to the spirit that led them away from their pleasant Perthshire home by the Bridge of Allan to encounter so much obloquy and toil.

In a History extending over so many centuries we have only been able, almost at random, to single out a few subjects for remark. Mr. Cuningham's account of the controversy respecting miracles between Hume and Campbell strikes us as being particularly good. It would be interesting to us to trace the modifications which the stubborn Presbyterian spirit has

undergone from its contact with Southern influence. The bones of the old Covenanters may almost stake in their graves. The introduction of a written sermon is of common occurrence; the principle of a liturgy has received a large degree of acquiescence; painted windows diffuse their sacred gloom in architecturally beautiful churches; and Glasgow Cathedral has actually been restored! It would almost be instructive to point out how strangely commingled good has ever been with evil. How for instance, 1690, which saw the commencement of the greatest troubles, was the year of that parochial scheme of education to which Scotland is so largely indebted. Mr. Cuningham speaks fearlessly on all social questions; admits the profane swearing and drunkenness of ordinary society in former times; admits also that at the present day Scotland is one of the most immoral and one of the most intemperate of nations. This is a fact which should go far towards abating the unhappy arrogance of the national religious character.

One very large section of this work we have been obliged almost entirely to ignore,—we mean the ecclesiastical history of Scotland before the Reformation. Many people appear to think that the Church of Scotland did not come into existence before the sixteenth century; that era marks the *fons et origo*, and all below that is rude or limbo. Mr Cuningham pertinently points out that the Church, though Roman in its architecture, was Scottish in its soil; that the Scottish character was moulded even in those days; that the Reformation created no new race of people; that the present Protestantism can only be understood by the past Papistry. In reference, however, to the very earliest history, Mr. Cuningham would have done well to have collated the rival works of Dr. Lingard and Mr. Soames. At the period of the Disruption we lose our frank and pleasant companion. He says, in language which does him honour,—"We now approach the region of living men, where character is sacred and passion is strong, and therefore we reverently turn aside."

It will be seen that we recommend Mr. Cuningham's book as catholic, able, charitable, and learned. We add some slight specimens of its style:—

CHARLES II. AMONG THE COVENANTERS.

"Charles was now amongst Covenanters of the strictest sect, and it was necessary he should conform to their ways. 'He wrought himself,' says Burnet, 'into as grave a deportment as he could; he heard many prayers and sermons, some of great length. I remember in one fast-day there were six sermons preached without intermission. I was there myself,' says the Bishop, 'and not a little weary of so tedious a service.' We shall not wonder that the King was weary too, when we hear that the blood-guiltiness of his father and the idolatry of his mother sometimes formed the principal subjects of discourse. Charles would have liked a quiet walk on the Sunday afternoon, but this was forbidden; he would have enjoyed a dance or a game at cards, for he had been accustomed to these things when an exile; but he could not have them when he was king. Every morning and every evening, throughout the whole week, there was a lecture, and we may be sure that the monarch was not often allowed to be absent.

"But the worst was coming. The King was asked to sign a declaration, in which he professed himself to be deeply humbled in the sight of God for his father's opposi-

tion to the Solemn League and Covenant, by which so much of the blood of the Lord's people had been shed, and for the idolatry of his mother, and its toleration in the King's house; and that he himself had subscribed the Covenant sincerely, and not from any sinister intention or crooked design. This document had been drawn up by the commission of the Church, and ratified by the Committee of Estates; and when presented to the King for his signature, he was shocked at the words which it put into his mouth. He was plainly told, however, that unless he subscribed they would not espouse his quarrel. Charles II. was a different man from Charles I. The father's conscience perpetually came in the way of compromise; the son had no conscience at all, when concessions, however base, promised to secure some important end. At Dunfermline, on the 16th of August, he put his name to the paper. Was it not too bad that the ministers of religion should compel the unprincipled youth to break the first commandment with promise, by casting public dishonour on his father and mother. They knew he was not sincere. They had blamed the sire for yielding nothing, they had now got a son who would yield everything. He seemed to be sent by Providence to teach them the folly of concussing the conscience."—(vol. ii. p. 161.)

ON THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

"The Church of Scotland allows little latitude of belief within her pale. Her creed descends to the minutest particulars; and the deviation from it infers deposition. The Church of Rome has cherished in her bosom children of different forms and different features,—the Scotists and Thomists, the Jansenists and Molinists—such men as Contarini, and such as Tetzel. The Church of England has been almost as catholic. It has been said of her that she has a Calvinistic creed, a Romish liturgy, and an Arminian clergy. Her maxim seems to be that the basis must be wide if the building would be high. Accordingly, among the divines who have eaten at her table, and been honoured with her smiles, there are some who, with popish names, would pass for popish priests; others who have written in defence of Arianism; others who have held a creed purely negative. But not so with the Church of Scotland. All her ministers speak precisely the same things. The mind of each one presents a perfect impression of the Westminster divines. Notwithstanding the free scope of its metaphysics, the region of theology has been carefully avoided. Notwithstanding the schisms which have taken place, heresy has never been able to lift up her head. Every Scotsman you meet with, in whatever corner of the globe it may be, is sure to be rigidly orthodox. Amid all the winds of doctrine which have blown since the Reformation, the Church has been kept steadily at her moorings by the weight of her anchorage."

Though Scotland presents but a narrow field, yet the ecclesiastical element has there had a fuller and freer development than in any other country. What Egypt is to the man who would ransack ancient temples and tombs, Scotland is to the man who would study the manifestations of ecclesiastical life. The Church of Scotland, from its republican constitution and representative courts, has a well marked and peculiarly instructive history of its own, distinct from the biographies of its individual ministers, distinct from the political history of the State. But besides this, peculiar circumstances in the history of the country gave to the ecclesiastical element peculiar vigour. The weakness of the monarchy till the union of the crowns allowed the free expansion of ideas which have never been tolerated in countries where the monarchy is strong; and during the civil wars, when the throne was laid low, they attained to a fuller expansion still. For a season the Church was left to wield its own powers, and to work out what it conceived

to be its own ends, free from all pressure from without. Accordingly, during that period ecclesiasticism is to be found in its purest form. In truth, the Church of Scotland has had within Scotland a history similar to what the Church of Rome has had within Christendom. We see the same laws in operation, though on a smaller scale and under modifying circumstances. In the career of the one we can discern the blessings which flow from a pure creed and simple worship, and in that of the other the blighting effects of a baneful superstition; but with both there has been the same union and energy of action, the same assumption of spiritual supremacy, the same defiance of law-courts, parliaments, and kings. The history of either can be traced with equal precision, sometimes blending with civil history, but at other times diverging highly from it. We know only three Churches whose histories stand thus prominently out,—the Jewish, the Roman, and the Scottish.

THE SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.

Sylvanus Urban does not often invite the attention of his readers to the events of the day, as he conceives them in general to be more suitably left to other publications. But now and then he feels constrained to depart from his usual practice. Thus he has lately alluded more than once to the question of national defence, and as it is one that he may have to recur to, he has just visited the Isle of Wight, and has had sites pointed out, and apparently sound reasons given, for the erection of much more extensive works there than have been recently recommended by the Commissioners for National Defences. This is a subject that unhappily is not likely to lose its interest, as doubtless the period is still far remote when nations shall learn war no more. But still it is an encouraging sign to find those who have borne arms in many lands with distinction, among the most forward to devote themselves to the alleviation of one of the greatest of the horrors of war—such sufferings as the helpless women and children of Syria are now enduring, and which they can in no sense be said to have brought on themselves.

We were led into this train of thought by observing on the beach at Shanklin, that one of the bathing establishments was turned for the time into a Fine Arts Gallery on a limited scale. Around the walls were hung a number of spirited sketches and many finished oil-paintings, which a modest written placard announced were for sale for the benefit of the Syrian Relief Fund. On examination we saw with pleasure that they were really good as works of art, and not mere Fancy Fair appeals to sympathy; a fact that was evident, from the severe test to which the artist had ventured to expose them, for we had but to step to the door, and some of the subjects—as Culver Cliffs, and Shanklin Chine, and Dunnose,

—were before us, so that the comparison of the original and the picture could be effected at a glance; this test they stood well.

On inquiry we learnt that much the greater part of the collection was from the pencil of a soldier *en retraite*, Major-General E. Napier, who now resides in the neighbourhood that he sketches so well, and who has a deep personal interest in the Syrians of all classes. In a lengthened course of service he has been much among them, and knows them thoroughly, and now that thousands of their number depend for daily bread on English charity, he has come forward to help them in a way that we hope may find ample encouragement.

The General, we learnt, commanded a body of irregulars in the Syrian Campaign of 1840; with them he literally traversed the land from Dan to Beersheba, ventured to try conclusions with the redoubted Ibrahim Pasha, and narrowly escaped capture and too probable decapitation. At the conclusion of the peace negotiated with Mehemet Ali by Admiral Napier, the General (then a Major only) was employed by the British Government to rescue from their truly Egyptian bondage some 10,000 Syrian conscripts carried off by Ibrahim in his retreat. These men, the main body Syrian agriculturists, but some of them Druse and Maronite chieftains, were restored to their homes by the spirited manner in which the Major carried out his instructions; and now, his warlike and diplomatic functions being in abeyance, he has devoted himself with much skill to do something to help another portion of the Syrian community, poor creatures whose sufferings every one must be willing to alleviate, even though opinions may differ, as they certainly do, about the origin of the massacres.

We mention this devotion of time and talents to the cause of pure philanthropy on the part of a gallant gentleman, because it seems to us well worthy of being imitated, either for this or similar purposes. We heartily wish the General success in his benevolent project, and have little doubt that he will achieve it. He has, we know, had some practice in this way already, for in the course of the Crimean war he raised a subscription of £1,000 or more in the county of Hants. for the relief of our troops before Sebastopol, and also collected a considerable sum for the benefit of their widows and orphans, by an exhibition very similar to the present one.

EARLY IRISH HISTORY—THE O'BRIENS.

(*Concluded from p.* 118.)

We return to the subject of Mr. O'Donoghue's work[a], which, if it should attract the attention that it deserves, ought to go far to remove a more important "historical misconception" than that which has taxed the apologetic powers of a well-known writer of our day—for we venture to think that whole nations may have been misunderstood as well as individuals. On our author's showing, on good authority, the contests among the Irish kings seem rather to have been for the supremacy, the point of honour, than for territorial aggrandisement, or conquest in the modern sense, and surely this ought to qualify our belief of the unmitigated barbarism usually ascribed to the period. If the ancient Irish were indeed "savages," as is often so freely asserted, it is clear that they had at least some noble qualities. The same will no doubt in time be allowed with regard to other races, now that we have ourselves got over the real barbarism of judging all civilization by a Greek or Roman standard.

By the conquest of his chief rival Brian only became what the Irish annalists term "king of Ireland with opposition," for the other kings refused to be bound by the act of Maelseachlain; nine years more of war was needed to bring them all to submission, and Maelseachlain loyally lent his aid. In 1011, the last contumacious chief, who belonged to the present county of Sligo, was captured, and sent as a prisoner to the royal seat of Kincora, in Thomond, and Brian had completed the task he had set himself to accomplish thirty years before.

His enjoyment of his triumph was, however, but short. The king of Leinster, Maelmordha, leagued himself with the Danes, and Brian's hereditary kingdom of Munster was attacked. The assailants were repulsed, but they next attacked Meath, and ravaged the land even more mercilessly than usual. A pacification then followed, but it was soon broken, and the deaths of Brian, his son, and his grandson, brought about by the fact of Brian's queen being a lady with "a soul above buttons." This is the story, as related by our author, from the annalists:—

"Brian, having occasion to build some ships, sent to his tributary, the king of Leinster, a requisition for three masts from the forests of that province. In conveying these masts to their destination, Maelmordha himself, to encourage the bearers, lent his assistance, and in so doing, lost the fibula or button by which his robe was fastened. Requesting his sister, Gormlaith, Brian's queen, to replace the button, that princess

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[a] "Historical Memoir of the O'Briens. With Notes, Appendix, and a Genealogical Table of their several Branches. Compiled from the Irish Annalists. By John O'Donoghue, A.M., Barrister-at-Law." (Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co.)

reproached him for his mean spirit and degeneracy, in stooping so low as to put his shoulders to the mast, a subserviency which none of his ancestors, she observed, would have been guilty of. Stung by these reproaches, the next day, when Morrogh, son of Brian, was playing at chess with Conaing, son of Donchuan, the king of Leinster suggested to the latter to make a certain point or move in his table, which caused Morrogh to lose the game. In resentment for this interference, Morrogh remarked, that if he (Maelmordha) had given equally good advice to the Danes at the battle of Glenmama, they would not have to deplore the defeat which they had to attribute to his counsels. The king of Leinster, nettled in his turn by the remark, observed, that he would take care the next time that no such mistake as Morrogh alluded to should occur, and that he would endeavour to put them in a condition to retrieve their losses, and have revenge on both himself and his father, Brian. Departing from Kincora, he devoted himself, heart and soul, to encourage the Danes to make another and a final effort to regain their lost ground, and to obtain the upper hand in Ireland."—(pp. 27, 28.)

The battle of Clontarf was the result, where Maelmordha was slain, and his Ostman allies almost entirely cut to pieces. Brian, his son Morrogh, and his grandson Torlogh, all lost their lives, the latter a youth of 15, who was found drowned near the fishing weir of Clontarf, "with both his hands fast bound in the hair of a Dane's head." The power of the Ostmen was irretrievably broken by this defeat, and though they in the meantime gained undisputed possession of England, they never more succeeded in establishing themselves in Ireland. Brian is still *the* hero of Ireland, but he has other claims on our attention, and Mr. O'Donoghue does not scruple to liken him to Alfred the Great[b]:—

"It would be unjust to the character of Brian to consider it in a military point of view alone. Numerous and brilliant as were his achievements in war against contemporary princes before his accession to the supreme power, as well as against the common enemies of his country afterwards, on his civil administration of its affairs will be founded his chief claim to the praise of the philosopher. According to Keatinge, the twelve years of his reign over Ireland were distinguished by several improvements in

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[b] Among other points of resemblance we learn that he was a poet. Our author borrows the following from an Irish MS., "The Wars of the Irish with the Danes:" it recounts the murder of his brother Mahon, and then proceeds:—

"When the news of it reached Brian and the Dal-gcais, they were overwhelmed with grief, and Brian vented his grief and rage in a short elegy, in which he expressed his deep regret that his brother had not fallen in a battle behind the shelter of his shield, before he had relied on the treacherous word of Donovan, who delivered him up to the infamous Molloy to be butchered in cold blood. He then recounts Mahon's victories over the Danes at Aine, at Sulaigh in Tradree, at Machaire-Buidhe, and at Limerick, and concludes thus:—

'My heart shall burst within my breast,
Unless I avenge this great king;
They shall forfeit life for this foul deed,
Or I shall perish by a violent death.'"—(p. 14.)

"The sceptre of Brian is preserved in the Royal Irish Academy. It was presented by the Marchioness of Thomond on the decease of her husband, the last of the descendants of the eldest son of Morrough the Tanist. The donation bears date 24th June, 1857."—(p. 464.)

the arts of civilized life. To him has been ascribed the invention of surnames, or at least their introduction into general use in this kingdom. Instead of one appellative, by which the line of descent might be instantly known, and families distinguished one from the other, there had been used before the eleventh century a series of names of baptism of the parents, to sometimes an inconvenient extent, stopping generally with that of some ancestor distinguished by some peculiar quality, or for the performance of some exploit. To remedy these inconveniences, Brian ordained that some ancestor should be chosen as the terminal point to which families should for the future trace up their descent. The prefix 'ua' (in English 'O') for the singular, the plural being 'uibh' (anglicised 'Hy'), set to the ancestral name, formed the surnames of the various Irish families. Thus ua-Briain (O'Brien), ua-Neil (O'Neil), and so forth. But it is material to add that the plural, 'Uibh,' or 'Ui,' or 'Hy,' was as frequently applied to the territory occupied by the family, as to the inhabitants themselves.

"To facilitate the advance of troops, no less than for the purposes of commerce, the building of bridges, and the construction of the public highways, occupied Brian's attention. Keatinge furnishes a long list of places erected or strengthened by this monarch, to curb the ravages of the Danes. Although some of these places are unknown at this distance of time, yet we recognise in their equivalents the names of Caher, Cashel, Roscrea, and other places in the county of Tipperary; Lough Gur, Bruree, Duntryleague and Knockany, in the county of Limerick, besides the royal residence, Kincora, in Thomond, which he secured by a stone fort. The tributes or revenues of Brian, paid by the several provincial princes, according to Keatinge, shew that a considerable import and export trade existed in Ireland at this early period, and that the wines of France and Spain were imported to a considerable extent into this country [c]. The iron in which the kingdom abounds at present, was, it is to be presumed, manufactured, to enable the tribute in this particular article to be paid."—(pp. 35, 36.)

Maelseachlain had fought bravely in the battle of Clontarf; he took the command on the death of Brian, and secured the victory. His ancient supremacy was again acknowledged, and he held it unquestioned until his death in the year 1022. The surviving sons of Brian sunk to the rank of princes of Thomond, quarrelled among themselves, and in two years after the death of their father they saw his royal seat of Kincora plundered and burnt by the king of Connaught. Dorrogh murdered Teige, his eldest brother, and after the death of Maelseachlain, made himself king of the south of Ireland (Leathmogha), but after a long struggle he was driven out, and died at Rome. Torlogh, the son of Teige, succeeded him, and revenged the destruction of Kincora by ravaging Connaught; he revived the glory of the O'Briens, and became "king of Ireland with opposition." His son Mortogh More, after many difficulties and defeats, at last marched through Connaught into the north of Ireland, destroyed the royal seat of Irishowen, and then made a triumphant circuit of the whole kingdom, after which he granted his own palace of Cashel "to the religious of Ireland in general, free from all secular control or payment." His supremacy, of course, was only to be maintained by the sword, and as he fell into sickness

[c] "The Danes of Dublin were bound to supply one hundred and fifty pipes or hogsheads of wine, and those of Limerick three hundred and sixty-five pipes of red wine, every year."

in the latter years of his life, he saw his own country of Thomond ravaged by his nominal subjects; his palace of Kincora was pulled down, and the materials cast into the river; and when he died in 1119, all pretence to the supreme monarchy of Ireland on the part of the O'Briens died with him. The superiority passed to Connaught, and Conor-na-Cathrach, the nephew and successor of Morrough, became a tributary to Dermot Macmorrogh, the king of Leinster, the prince who introduced the Anglo-Normans into Ireland. The story of Dermot and Dervorghal is thus told by Mr. O'Donoghue, from the Four Masters:—

"In this year also occurred the elopement of Dervorghal, the wife of Ternan O'Ruarc, which has been generally, although erroneously, considered the cause of the advent of the Anglo-Normans, an event which took place twenty years later. The husband had been attacked, defeated, and stript of Conmhaicne (Longford), a considerable portion of his territories, by Mortogh Macloughlin and Torlogh O'Conor, who affected to parcel out the adjoining provinces, before the wife had been carried away by Dermot Macmorrogh, king of Leinster; and it is distinctly stated by the annalists, that he, Dermot, 'took with her according to the advice of her brother Maeleachlin.' The Four Masters state that she returned to her husband in the next year, but it is more likely that she retired into the abbey of Mellifont, where she died at the advanced age of eighty-five years, in 1193. Four years before the occurrence of the event to which her elopement is so romantically considered to have led, O'Ruarc agreed to receive one hundred ounces of gold, a sum equivalent to nearly four thousand pounds of the modern currency, as '*eineach*,' compensation, or, in modern language, damages, for his supposed wrong, from Dermot Macmorrogh."—(p. 72.)

The ease with which Ireland was subjugated by a handful of Anglo-Norman knights and some Welsh archers, is a received point with ordinary readers of history. Our author gives a very different aspect to the matter, which "justice to Ireland" obliges us to quote:—

"The year 1169 saw the arrival in Ireland of the advanced guard of the Anglo-Norman invaders, who were destined to overturn the Milesian dynasty of the kingdom. The first draft of these strangers is thus described by the Four Masters:—'The fleet of the Flemings came from England with the army of Dermod Macmorrogh, to contend for the kingdom of Leinster for him; they were sixty heroes, clad in armour.' The annalists continue to relate that Roderick, the monarch, at the head of an army, with O'Ruarc, O'Melaghlin, and the Danes of Dublin, advanced to meet the invaders, that they 'thought nothing of the Flemings,' and that Dermod Macmorrogh gave his son to O'Conor, as an hostage for the maintenance of peace.

"This narrative bears on the face of it a great likeness to truth. It is not probable that the Irish princes ever entertained the least idea of the objects contemplated by Henry the Second, or considered the facility with which a descent might be made, and a position secured in the country, matters of any real moment. The seaports were for a long time in the possession of foreigners, from whom they had nothing to fear, whose powers had been for a century and a half on the decline, and which could not, they thought, be materially increased by the advent of a few ships with their crews, and a handful of soldiers. Besides, the Irish monarch, with his provincials, had, only two years before, encountered and defeated an invasion of foreigners, with the loss to them of the royal heir of the Welsh prince, Ap-Griffith, and had received hostages and obligations of fidelity from Dermod. And it appears not unnatural that Roderick should, on the present occasion, be satisfied with the additional security given by

Original Documents.

The following documents from the State Paper Office, belonging to the Domestic Series, *temp.* Elizabeth, are curiously illustrative of a baneful superstition, viz., that a little waxen figure, formed to represent some particular person, might be rendered capable by magical enchantments of entering into such intimate sympathy with the person represented, that any torture inflicted on the symbol would affect the being symbolized. This was a very ancient as well as a widely spread fancy. Plato, Ovid, and others are quoted as authorities for its existence in the times of classical antiquity, whilst Charlevoix vouches for its prevalence among the Indians of Illinois. An opinion at once so ancient and so widely spread may be presumed to have had its foundation in principles which are common to all unenlightened minds; principles which, in one shape or another, will always be found to manifest themselves in action in times of popular excitement. Our burning in effigy is a remnant of the same feeling, and many extraordinary practices of idolatry, as well as of superstition, are probably traceable to a similar source. The progress of the Reformation called forth a good deal of this kind of adverse action, so much so that in the 5th of Elizabeth it was thought necessary to revive a law, that if any person used any invocation or conjuration of evil and wicked spirits, or practised any witchcraft, enchantment, charm, or sorcery, whereby any one should happen to be killed or destroyed, it should be felony without clergy; and if any one should be thereby wasted, consumed, or lamed in body or member, or any of his goods be destroyed or impaired, the offender should be imprisoned for a year, and should stand in the pillory once a quarter during that time for six hours, and for a second offence be treated as a felon without benefit of clergy (Stat. 5 Eliz. c. 16). The papers which we now print exhibit the kind of persons against whom, and the practices against which, this statute was aimed. The principal parties to the transaction here revealed were one Robert Birch, a reputed conjurer, and Mrs. Dewse, of whose station in life nothing appears, but who was evidently the wife of a man well to do in the world.

The name Dewse, or Dewes, is by no means a common one, and it is therefore possible, and perhaps even not unlikely, that the Mrs. Dewes here mentioned was the wife of Gerard Dewes, printer, in St. Paul's Churchyard, London, whose shop was distinguished by the sign of the Swan (Herbert's Ames, i. 940). Several things are worthy of notice re-

specting this Gerard Dewes. He was usually known by the name of "Garret Dewes," and he used as a trade device, or printer's mark, a punning rebus, as it was termed, upon his name, which is celebrated by Camden in his "Remains" as "the most remarkable" of "the witty inventions of some Londoners." It represented two persons in a garret casting dewes, or deuce, at dice. This device may be seen among those represented in the frontispiece to Herbert's Ames. Another thing memorable about Garret Dewes is that he was the grandfather of the well-known antiquary, Sir Simonds Dewes. In his autobiography, Sir Simonds makes no mention of his grandfather's specific trade, or of his vulgar punning device, but grieves very much in an underbred manner over the blemish to his family honours arising out of his near connexion with one who "sometimes dwelt in St. Paul's Churchyard," although he asserts that he left the City, and seated himself, some years before his death, at Gains, near Upminster, in the county of Essex. (Dewes, Autobiog., ed. Halliwell, i. 9.)

Garret Dewes was twice married (Weever's Fun. Mon. 407, ed. 1767). His first wife was Grace Hynde, whom Sir Simonds strives to connect with the distinguished family of that name in Cambridgeshire. Ames repeats the assertion, but bluntly adds, with greater probability, that she was "a Dutchwoman," and that she died in 1583, and was buried in St. Faith's under St. Paul's. Garret's second wife is altogether given up by Sir Simonds. Probably, like her predecessor, she was some very inferior person, suited in education to the owner of the Garret rebus. If she was the Mrs. Dewes to whom the present papers relate, certainly Sir Simonds had no reason for being proud of her relationship.

But to the story. A man named Atkinson being prisoner in Newgate, was desirous to consult Mr. Conjuror Birch, and sent for him "to have his advice." By some means which are not explained, Atkinson's conference with Birch became known to Mrs. Dewes, who seems to have been also confined in Newgate, and she prevailed upon Atkinson to introduce her to Birch's acquaintance. Birch invited her the day following, and Mrs. Dewes at once explained her desire in consulting with him. "Oh, sir," she said, "you are heartily welcome;" and then proceeded to inform him that her husband and herself were in some trouble about the threatened loss of an office, occasioned by those knaves, Rowland Heyward, the Lord Mayor, and Justice Young, and the Sheriffs, but especially by that thief Young, "who lived by robbing papists." These persons had so misrepresented the case of the Dewses to the Lord Chamberlain [Lord Hunsdon], that he would not read her husband's petitions; even the Lord Chancellor [Sir Christopher Hatton], who had ever been her husband's friend, would do nothing for her; and Mr. Recorder [Fleetwood], who she thought would not have been her enemy, he likewise now took the part of him who "should have her husband's office." She then explained to her friend the conjuror what she wished to have done. Her desire was to have "all their pictures,

and prick them with pins, that they might think it was God's doing. . . . She meant to prick them all at the heart, and if they died, all except the Lord Chancellor, it was no matter." The conjuror being no doubt well-read in the statute of the 5th Eliz., spied danger in the suggested business, and at once went to Justice Young and laid an information against his vehement client. Under the Justice's direction he thenceforth played the spy, assisted her in making three of the fatal images, and saw her thrust a pin in the heart of each of those intended for Young and Sir Rowland Heyward, with an additional one under Heyward's ribs, and two pins into the eyes of the image intended for a person termed Pye.

Although she had thus far gratified her malice, she had but incomplete faith in the result. She watched her figures with an interest compounded of curiosity and hope, and in subsequent interviews with the cunning man assured him that some of them "did work well, and so she hoped would all the rest." Still she looked forward to the possibility of failure, and in that case her unsated malice sought help from the presumed science of the knowing Birch. She curried favour with him by gifts of lemons, a sugar-loaf, and a capon, and held before him a promise of a far handsomer fee, if in case the images failed, Birch would stand so much her "good friend," as "to do something *by art* to destroy all her husband's enemies." She had heard of a terrible incident which occurred at Oxford in 1577. The assizes were held there early in the month of July. There was a case against one Rowland Jenks, a bookseller, for sedition, which attracted unusual attention; the court was crowded. It was held "in the Town-hall, a close place," and probably in near proximity to the gaol. Stow gives the popular belief as to what ensued. "There arose amidst the people *such a damp* that almost all were smothered." The whole auditory was seized with gaol fever. The presiding Judge, Lord Chief Baron Bell, the Sheriff, the jury, most of the principal persons present, and many of the mere auditors, to the number of nearly five hundred, died within a few weeks, and the event, which occasioned general distress and panic, has ever since been known as the Oxford Black Assize. This fearful "Black Assize" dwelt in the wicked memory of Mrs. Dewes. Building perhaps upon the name of "Black Assize," she evidently attributed the dreadful result to the Black Art, and tempted Birch with a promise of £40, which she got her husband to guarantee, if he would cut off their enemies "in a damp."

Birch knew the resources of his art too well to be entrapped into any such attempt. He does not even seem to have endeavoured to secure a part of the £40. The diabolical offer was dropped into the open ears of Justice Young, who in return sent the Sheriff to search Mrs. Dewes' apartment in Newgate. Two of her "pictures" were found in a cupboard, stowed away in a secret place, but having the pins still sticking in them. The third figure had been destroyed by accident.

Our papers do not state what became of Mrs. Dewes, but, after these

introductory remarks, our readers will be fully able to appreciate whatever of curiosity and interest they contain.

INFORMATION AGAINST DEWSE'S WIFE, JANUARY, 1589—90.

One Atkinson being prisoner in Newgate, and being acquainted with one Robert Birche, who as hee heard was knowen and well thoughte of by Sir Edward Hobby, did sende for the said Birche to come to him to have his advise in his affaires; and at his comminge Frauncis Norton beinge also prisoner there, said that the said Birche was a conjurer and coulde doe many thinges; which being heard of Mrs. Dewse, she desired Atkinson to be a meane that shee mighte speake with Birche.

At his cominge to her she told him that shee had heard of him and longe soughte for him, and that the cause why she desired to speake with him was, that by his counsell and aide she mighte be revenged of her enemies, wherein she said he should greatly please God, for one of them was that thiefe Younge who lived by robbinge papistes, thother was Sir Rowland Heyward, Gunston, and Sye, whose pictures she said she would have made and then pricke them to the harte, or els that by his arte they mighte all dye, as they did at the Assises at Oxford.

Birche aunswered her that her practise was perilous and daungerous, but he woulde thinke on the matter and tell her his opynion, and ymediately he imparted the matter to Mr. Younge, who wished him to see what she had done, but to beware that he did nothing himselfe; and cominge to her afterwardes, she had prepared waxe requestinge him to make the pictures, which hee said hee could not doe for that hee was lame, and that hee was lothe to geve his consente without the consente of her husbande, and shee said that her husband was afrayd to come in daunger, but hee would allowe her to geve as much as hee would, but yet he should come to him.

The next day Dewse came to Birche and said that he knew the cause of his comynge, by his wyfe, and did saye that he would performe what shee had promised, and would geve him £40 more; and Birche said that hee had forgotten their names, and Dewse wrote them with his owne hande; and then he said he would thinke of the matter, and Dewse willed him to come home as soone as hee coulde.

Within two daies after Birche came to Mrs. Dewse, and shee said shee was fully resolved to make the pictures of those villaynes, and praied him because he could not doe them, yet to stande by her and to tell her if shee did amisse. Then shee made three pictures: one for Mr. Younge, and put a pynne into his harte; another for Sir Rowland Heyward, and putt a pynne to his harte, and another under his ribbes; and the third picture for Sye, and put two pynnes in his eyes: and shortly after Dewse came to Birche and told him that hee feared Norton would betray them.

Mrs. Dewse hath sent for Birche dyvers tymes since, and sent him a sugar loafe and lemans, and told him that shee thanked God some of her pictures did worke well, and so she hoped would all the reste, and desired him to come often to see them.

Upon searche made in Newgate, two pictures were founde in her cubord by the Sheriffe, in a secrete place, with pynnes sticked in them as is aforesaid; and she told Birche that the third was broken, and that she would make more. And the

said two pictures remaine in the custodie of Mr. Sebrighte, Town Clerke of London, by commandment of the Lord Mayor and the Benche.

(Indorsed) "Januarie, 1589.
"Information against Dewses wief."

MR. BIRCHE'S REPORT OF MRS. DEWSE'S WORDS, JAN. 1590.

A true reporte of Mrs. Dewse her wordes concerninge her meaninge and dealinge towardes the Lord Chauncelor, the Lord Chamberleyne, Mr. Recorder, and others, whereof I remember no more of their names but the Sheriffes.

Firste she said, O Sir, you are hartely wellcome; I sente for you yesterdaye to thende to praye you that if all my frendes deceyve me, and that if neither my pictures nor any thinge I can doe els will destroye myne enemies, that then you will stande so muche my good frende to doe somethinge by arte to destroye all those that are my husbandes enemies in a dampe, as I heard some were at Oxford Assises, which are allmost all the Benche, by that villeyne Rowland Heyward and Younges meanes, who have, since you were with me, sent the knaves Sheriffes to searche my house, who have geven me such abhominable wordes, and sent my maide to the Compter, and so uphelde Gunstone that murtherer in all his doinges, that noe woman is able to endure the same. For they had not onely done her those injuries and soughte to make her husband lose his office which woulde bee both her and her childrens undoinges, but they had allso made the Lord Chamberleyn that hee would not reade her husbandes petitions, and the Lord Chauncelor who was ever her husbandes frend woulde doe nothinge for her, and Mr. Recorder whom she thought would not have bene her enemie, he likewise did now (as shee heard) take his parte that should have her husbandes office; and all was through the knaves Rowland Heyward and Justice Younge, and the Sheriffes meanes; and therefore as shee was mynded, she would make all their pictures and pricke them with pynnes that they mighte thinke it was Gods doinge, because they would suffer theeves to overthrowe her husband without any cause; and that if I woulde come to her againe within two dayes after, I should see how shee had done them and in what order, for she mente to pricke them all at the harte, and if they died all, excepte the Lord Chauncelor, it was no matter, saying, "How say you, is it not a good meanes to worke against my enemies? they tell me and I have often heard it is." Birche aunswered that it was a daungerous meanes, and that shee were beste to take good heede how shee dealte, and whom she trusted in suche matters, and that the best meanes was to pray to God that Hee would turne her enemies hartes, and that for his parte hee would bee glad hereafter if he could by any good meanes doe her pleasure. She aunswered, "I thank you, good Sire, and if I doe not prevaile by makinge my pictures, if then you will doe that for mee which was done at Oxford Assises, my husband will geve you £40 for your paynes." Birch aunswered hee woulde doe any thinge hee could, with his owne and her safetie, to doe her good, but hee woulde doe it for curtesie and not for money. Then said she, "I pray you of all curtesie as ever you will doe any thinge for me, take 5s. of me to buy a great Christall for me, and when you come againe you shall see what I will doe withall, and I will crave your opynion howe you like my frendes counsell about the same." Birche said, "I will buy it for you with a good will, and I pray God sende you good counsell;" and thereupon she gave

him 5s., saying she would fayne have him stay longer, but that she was afrayed to have him or any straunger sene with her, by one Norton, who was a prisoner, who would bewraye all that hee coulde mistruste of her; and so she geving him thankes for his paynes, and hee geving her thankes for her giftes, which were two lemons, a sugar lofe, and a capon, they parted at that time.

These speeches she uttered the same day she was apprehended.

(Signed) ROBT. BIRCHE.

(Indorsed) "Birche his last conference with Mrs. Dewse."

TREASURE TROVE.

THE intention recently announced by Her Majesty's Government of claiming possession of all antiquities henceforth to be discovered, upon payment of the actual value to the finders, though no doubt well meant, has given rise to much dissatisfaction. It is considered that its effect must be extremely detrimental, as rendering the formation of Local Museums impracticable, although many objects of antiquity lose much of their value when far removed from the places where they were discovered. There can be no question that the collection of Roman Inscribed and Sculptured Stones belonging to the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, recently noticed in our pages[a], would thus suffer if removed from the immediate neighbourhood of the Roman Wall; and the same may be said of the treasures of the Saxon sepulchres in Kent, which, being often of gold or silver, would clearly fall within the scope of the circular from the Home Office, though that Department might not desire to possess itself of the former class of antiquities.

A municipal body has been the first, we believe, to move in this matter.

On Monday, Sept. 17, at the monthly meeting of the Council of the City of York, the Town Clerk read the following letter, which had been received from the Secretary of State:—

"*Whitehall, Aug.* 27, 1860.

"SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have been pleased to authorise the payment to finders of ancient coins, gold or silver ornaments, or other relics of antiquity, in England or Wales, of the actual value of the articles, on the same being delivered up for behoof of the Crown; and I am to request that you will instruct the police officers of your borough to give notice of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, and to inform all persons who shall hereafter make discoveries of any such articles, that on their delivering them to the sheriff, they will receive from the Treasury rewards equal in amount to the full intrinsic value of the articles. In all cases where it shall come to the knowledge of the police that such articles have been found, and that the persons having found them refuse or neglect to deliver them up, Sir George Lewis desires that measures may be taken for their recovery, and that information may be forwarded to him.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

The Chairman of the Watch Committee, York. "GEORGE CLIVE."

Mr. Wilkinson, a councillor, said he thought this was a very unjustifiable proceeding, and one that would tend to injure local collections. He moved that a copy of the letter be forwarded to the Council of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. Mr. Weatherley seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr. Hargrove said that when this letter was read before the Watch Committee, it was thought that it would be very unwise to adopt the suggestion, and that it would be better for old coins, &c., found in the neighbourhood of the city to be deposited in the Museum, rather than that they should be sent to London.

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[a] GENT. MAG., Sept. 1860, p. 246.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE members of this Association held a very successful meeting, their annual congress, at Shrewsbury in the week commencing on Monday, August 6. Notwithstanding that the Institute had met at the same place some years previously, Shropshire is so rich in antiquarian objects of attraction, while the newly opened glories of Uriconium comprised in themselves nearly sufficient inducements for the choice of the locality, that no apology was needed for the selection of Shrewsbury. A dozen weekly meetings would still leave something of interest for the consideration of another.

The opening meeting was held at the Town-hall at 3 p.m. on Monday, BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., President of the Association, in the chair; and, notwithstanding the exceedingly unfavourable state of the weather, was well attended. After the presentation of an address from the Mayor and Corporation, which was gracefully acknowledged by the President, the latter (Mr. Botfield) proceeded to read his inaugural address, a long and well-written composition, which was frequently interrupted by loud and well-merited applause. This address will be printed at length by the Association. In the course of it he alluded to nearly every feature of interest in connexion with the history of antiquities of Shropshire. Mr. Botfield observed, that he appeared before the meeting in a double character, —one as the elected President of the Archæological Association, established in 1843 for the encouragement and prosecution of researches into the arts and monuments of the early and middle ages; the other, as a native of Shropshire, welcoming the Association to Shrewsbury and to the county, and offering to the members some remarks on the chief objects of interest which they were intending to visit during the congress. In the course of the address, which is far too long to be quoted at length here, especially as it will appear hereafter in its full proportions elsewhere, Mr. Botfield made some valuable observations on the dialectical peculiarities of the county, which we extract:—

"It is not the least remarkable feature in the dialect of Shropshire that it should have borrowed scarcely any word directly from the contiguous territory of Wales; and Mr. Hartshorne thinks this fact may serve to prove that the English language, as spoken by Salopians in an agricultural district, is marked by extreme accuracy and purity. Wales seems to have presented an insurmountable barrier. Totally dissimilar in all its forms of speech, and in its terminations, the Welsh has never incorporated itself in the least degree with our provincialisms. Even in that part of the country round Oswestry, where our intercourse with the Principality is the greatest, and there is no natural line of demarcation to cut off the admixture of the two languages, they have in no way merged into or corrupted each other. There is nothing like a Cambro-British *patois*, or an Anglo-Welsh idiom, observservable. The English here is quite as

free from Welsh expression as it is in the centre of the kingdom. There is, however, a Welsh accent peculiar to the borders of Wales, whose further diffusion was probably checked by the Severn. So great are the diversities in pronunciation in Shropshire, that Mr. Hartshorne has enumerated no less than five dialects as spoken on the English side of the same river. A similar peculiarity may be remarked in Pembrokeshire, that 'Little England beyond Wales,' as its maritime district is frequently termed. Speaking generally, a line drawn through the centre, from east to west, would divide the country into two districts. To the north of this line we encounter a people speaking the Welsh language, and having the well-defined features of the Celtic race. On the south of the same line there is a sensible difference. The inhabitants use the English language alone, whilst their physiognomy, wholly distinct from their neighbours of the hill country, proclaims them to be of a different race — descendants, in fact, of the Flemish colonists who occupied the rich country between Milford and Tenby in the time of Henry I. Professor Earle has remarked how purely and grammatically the English language is spoken along the eastern side of Radnorshire, and on the western side of Herefordshire, very much better than in those parts where the English had been longer planted. A parallel case is found in Cornwall, the pure un-Celtic English of which county had created some little wonder."

After a great variety of other observations on the history and antiquities of Shropshire, Mr. Botfield resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged applause.

Mr. Slaney, M.P., proposed, and the Hon. and Rev. G. Bridgeman seconded, a vote of thanks to the President for his able address, after which Mr. Pettigrew announced the order of proceedings for the rest of the day. At the abbey church, Mr. C. E. Davis, F.S.A., made some observations on the general character of the building. Proceeding down the south aisle, Mr. Planché offered some remarks upon the monuments; and Mr. Pettigrew read a short paper on a very ancient stone monument or sepulchral slab at the lower end of the aisle, in which he stated that it was an example of a very rare kind, if not indeed unique. It was a slab which had been placed over the tomb of a clerk in minor orders, and its date might be assigned to the thirteenth century. The effigy was habited in an alb, and four symbols appeared,—viz., a bell; the second, what seemed to be a chalice, but which had been conjectured upon good authority to be a holywater vat; the third, a book; and the fourth a lighted taper. Some other places in the town were then visited, the most interesting of which was the abbey pulpit, so well known to all intelligent visitors to Shrewsbury.

After an agreeable *table d'hôte*, at the evening meeting Mr. Planché read a learned and important antiquarian paper on the Norman earls of Shrewsbury, including a large amount of interesting information on ancient armour, effigies, &c. Then followed a paper by the Hon. and Rev. G. Bridgeman on the Princes of Upper Powys; and lastly, one by Mr. Gordon Hills on Buildwas Abbey, a paper distinguished by careful research, and illustrated by drawings which were the result of actual measurement and personal examination.

On Tuesday the members of the Association visited Buildwas Abbey, a fine ruin, still magnificent in its decay, on the banks of the river Severn. Here Mr. Gordon Hills described the main features of this interesting building. From this place the party proceeded to visit the encaustic tile manufactory of Messrs. Maw and Co., where the processes were well explained by Mr. George Maw, who afterwards received the members of the Society at a handsome luncheon at their residence at Benthall-hall, a fine Elizabethan mansion erected in 1573. In the entrance hall were appropriately laid out numerous books of rare drawings and engravings, plans of the tesselated pavements found at Wroxeter, a collection of old tobacco-pipes of the original Broseley manufacture, sent by Mr. Thersfield, and several other objects of interest. Leaving Benthall, the party proceeded to Wenlock Abbey, one of the most interesting ruins in the kingdom, which was commented upon by Mr. E. Roberts. They then visited the church, and the fine old rooms in the Town Hall, the carved oak in the latter place exciting much attention.

At the evening meeting Mr. Pettigrew read a very important paper by the Rev. R. W. Eyton, F.S.A., on the castles of Shropshire. This valuable communication will doubtlessly be printed by the Association, and it is not one an abstract of which is easily given.

On Wednesday an excursion was made to Tong Church, where Mr. Planché commented upon the numerous beautiful effigies and monuments in the church, which were in a better state of preservation than any of a similar kind in the kingdom. The party then proceeded to Decker-hill, the residence of the President, who received them with great hospitality and kind attention. After this, Shiffnal Church was visited and briefly commented upon by the Rev. J. L. Petit. Another party of the excursionists proceeded to Lilleshall Abbey, the remarkably fine ruins of which were described by Mr. Roberts. He stated that the date of the foundation was in the reign of Stephen, and belonged to the college of St. Alkmund, Shrewsbury. There was a charter of the first year of the reign of King John. It was said to have been inhabited by the canons of St. Augustine. Mr. Roberts highly eulogised Mr. Eyton's account of the abbey, which he confirmed from personal survey and enquiry.

At the evening meeting the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne read a highly interesting and able paper on Powis Land and Powis Castle. This will no doubt be one of the communications selected for publication by the Society. It was followed by two other papers, one by the Rev. Mr. Dodd, on Boscobel, White Ladies, and the Royal Oak; the other, an interesting one by Mr. Levien, of the British Museum, on the manuscript known as the Shrewsbury Book. This book is so called because it was executed by order of John Talbot, Esq., of Shrewsbury, as a wedding present for Margaret, daughter of Renè, Duke of Anjou and Maine, and titular King of Sicily, Naples, and Jerusalem, upon the occasion of her marriage with Henry VI., King of England and France, in April, 1445. The volume, therefore, is no less interesting as an example of the state of arts at the period when it was executed, than it is on account of the historical associations which it calls up, and the illustrious persons by and to whom it was presented. The Earl of Shrewsbury, who was the donor of this noble book, was that "martial and warlike Talbot" whose character Shakespeare had so well drawn. Margaret of Anjou was an artist of no ordinary degree of merit. The book is a large folio, 1 ft. 7 in. in length, by 1 ft. 1 in. in width, and 4 in. thick, numbered 15 E. VI. in that noble library (in the British Museum) presented by George II. to the nation in 1757, which is now known as the "Royal Collection;" it is written in French, on vellum, in double columns; and it is profusely illustrated throughout with illuminated letters, borders, and miniatures in blue, gold, and other rich colours used by illuminators of that period. Mr. Levien then proceeded to describe the book in detail, and shewed that it was a surpassingly beautiful production of art, which he strongly advised his hearers to examine for themselves.

On Thursday the Association visited the now well-known and interesting ruins of Stokesay Castle, the license to crenellate which was dated in 1291. These ruins were ably commented upon by Mr. C. E. Davis, F.S.A. From this place the excursionists proceeded by special train to Ludlow, where the magnificent church was commented upon by Mr. Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A. At the castle the party was again indebted to Mr. Wright for an extempore address on the history of that noble ruin. After the conclusion of his address, Mr. Wright conducted the party through the keep tower and Norman parts of the castle, then through the stately buildings of Roger de Mortimer, and so over the whole of the castle, pointing out and explaining to them the different characteristics and purposes of the various parts of the buildings, and the different alterations they had undergone at various periods of history. He afterwards led them round the exterior of the castle, and thence across Dinham bridge over Whitcliffe, where they were delighted with the beauty of the town and river, and the magnificence of the view; and so

over Ludford bridge, through the Broadgate,—the only remaining gate of the town,—to the antique Feathers Inn, in the quaint old apartments of which a sumptuous *déjeuner* was liberally provided for the Society by Sir Charles R. Boughton, Bart., High Sheriff of the county.

At the evening meeting an interesting paper was read by the Rev. J. L. Petit, F.S.A., on Shiffnal Church, illustrated by a very numerous collection of beautifully executed drawings, photographs and sketches, of both the interior and exterior of the church. The Rev. author entered minutely into the peculiar architectural features presented by that venerable building. This important contribution will, we understand, be printed entire under the auspices of the Association.

The next paper was a most amusing and interesting one, on the local legends of Shropshire, by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. Some of the stories obtained by Mr. Wright from oral tradition were of the most singular character, and he explained them by tracing the history of such legends from the primitive mythology of our Teutonic ancestors. This paper also will be printed.

Friday.

The excursion this day was to Shelve and Linley-hall. Arrived at the Shelve-hill, where the Gravels lead mine is in active and prosperous operation, the party alighted, and assembled in the yard of the new mine, where Mr. T. Wright addressed them. He said that Shelve-hill was full of lead ore, of which there were about nine veins running nearly perpendicular. When the Romans came here, they found these cropping out at the surface, and they followed them to as great a depth as they could, or until they found no more ore. There was a passage in Pliny relating to the lead found in Britain, which probably referred to this very spot. Pliny says that in Britain they found the lead on the surface of the earth,—if he remembered right, the author's words were *summo corio*, or the outer skin,—and in such abundance, that it was considered prudent to forbid more than a certain amount to be taken in a year. Pliny lived in the middle and latter half of the first century, and it is curious that the Roman pigs of lead found in this neighbourhood, and evidently obtained from these mines, all bore the name of the Emperor Hadrian, who flourished early in the second century. This shews us at what an early period these mines were worked. Mr. Wright observed also that it was very remarkable that it was in this latter reign Ptolemy the geographer mentions for the first time the town of Viroconium or Uriconium, as the chief place in this part of the country, and he could not but think that our Uriconium derived much of its importance from its proximity to these Roman mining districts. Before leading the visitors up the hill to view the remains of the Roman mines, he pointed out to them some of the objects of interest in the landscape around, such as the mountain of Corndon, with its summit covered with tumuli; the circle of stone at its foot called Mitchel's-fold, of which he had told them the story in his paper on local legends the previous evening; another circle called the Hoar-stones, &c.

The view from the Shelve-hill was exceedingly grand, although considerably obscured by distant rain. The route to Linley-hall was full of picturesque beauty. Arrived at the Hall, the party were courteously received by the Rev. T. F. More, Miss More, and Mr. Jasper More; and, after viewing some of the curiosities near the mansion, and the books and pictures in the rooms, at two o'clock luncheon was announced. It was laid out in the dining-room, and was of a most sumptuous description. After luncheon, Mr. Botfield proposed the thanks of the Association be given to the Rev. T. F. More for the sumptuous hospitality they had that day received. He alluded to the beautiful site of Mr. More's fine mansion, one of the finest of the Palladium style in the kingdom, and to the magnificent scenery by which it was surrounded. He had personally to thank Mr. More for his hearty reception of him upon all occasions, and the way in which he had received so numerous a company on the present oc-

casion spoke well for his kindness and generosity. The Rev. T. F. More returned thanks, remarking that the untoward state of the weather had prevented the party from realising the beauties of the country through which they passed. He felt sincere pleasure in meeting the archæologists and their friends, and wished they had more worthy of their notice. He proposed prosperity to the British Archæological Association. Mr. Botfield replied, and in doing so he alluded to the value of archæological and antiquarian research, and to the amount of good their Society and kindred Societies were doing. He concluded by hoping that they would always be well supported; and would say, "Esto perclara," and "Esto perpetua."

The visitors then proceeded to view the interesting collection of antiquities, including the Roman wooden spades and some Roman pottery found in the locality, together with the pig of lead found at Shelve mine, proving that it had been worked by the Romans. Afterwards, when the party returned to partake of coffee and refreshments, the Rev. Thomas Humphreys read a curious paper upon the etymology of the names of the neighbouring villages, hamlets, hills, valleys, residences, books, and so forth. The Rev. T. F. More also gave a brief description of the hall. The large Roman villa, with the remains of hypocausts, were also visited and commented upon.

Shortly after half-past four the party left Linley-hall, and returned to Shrewsbury over the Cothercote-hill, and by way of Pulverbatch and Longden.

The Evening Meeting

took place at half-past eight o'clock, in the Town-hall, soon after the return of the excursionists.

The President having taken his seat,

Mr. Maw, of Benthall-hall, read his paper on—

The Tesselated Pavements discovered at Wroxeter last Year.

He gave a minute and elaborate account of the various tesselated pavements which had been found, and which he had illustrated by a series of beautifully-executed diagrams, giving thereby a much better idea of his subject than a dozen readings could possibly have done. Portions of the pavements (from the Museum) were also placed upon the table, and gave additional interest to the lecture. Mr. Maw also briefly described a simple yet ingenious method of his own invention, for raising and transporting in their entirety portions of pavement of this nature. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was, on the motion of the President, voted to Mr. Maw for his interesting paper.

The Rev. H. M. Scarth next gave a paper descriptive of

Wroxeter Church and its Monuments.

He commenced by stating that a church existed at Wroxeter at the time of the Domesday survey, when four priests were attached thereto. It was probably located on the site of the present church, although no remains are known to exist, unless the font be, as he conjectures, identical with the one used in the Saxon church. This font consists of a portion of an ancient Roman column, adapted to its present purpose by being partially hollowed out, and must have existed previous to the Saxon occupation. He afterwards entered into a minute description of the several interesting monuments which the church possesses, amongst which were those of Lord Chief Justice Bromley, "one of the executors to the King of most famous memory, Henry VIII., the which deceased xv day of May, 1555," and of Sir Richard Newport, the ancestor of the Earls of Bradford, who died in 1570, and several others pertaining to the same noble family, whose genealogy he traced to its source. He then alluded to the pious founder of Donnington school (Thomas Alcock, yeoman), who in 1627 left "20 merks yearly towards the maintenance of a free Grammer Schoole for the instruction of the youth of Wroxcester and Uppington," at which school Richard Baxter received the rudiments of education. A military genius of the present day (Sir Herbert Edwardes) also had elementary instruction at this

school. Mr. Scarth concluded amidst applause, and received a vote of thanks for the paper.

Flint Implements.

Mr. Wright exhibited a large and very extraordinary collection of flint implements, consisting of axes, spears, arrowheads, knives, fishhooks, saws, &c., &c., the property of Mr. Edward Tindall, of Bridlington, Yorkshire, in which neighbourhood chiefly they were found. Mr. Wright pointed out briefly the interest which those objects presented at the present moment, but he said that the subject was rather large, and involved so many questions that he thought it would be advisable, instead of entering upon it at this time, to adjourn the consideration of it to one of the public meetings of the Archæological Association in London. He would make a few remarks, however, on three questions connected with it, which on such an occasion should not perhaps be passed over silently. In the first place, as to their antiquity, he gave facts to shew that this was not necessarily so great as some people were inclined to suppose, but that it was the practice at all periods, among people not highly civilized, to use stone for such purposes when metal could not be procured, while it was evident that a good number of those flint implements had been made in imitation of implements of metal. The third question to which he would allude was the discovery of such implements in the drift which had been lately discussed so much, and in regard to which he thought that further discovery and discussion would lead in the end to the discovery that the geologists were labouring under a delusion. In the third place, Mr. Wright gave a curious account of forgeries of flint implements, of which he exhibited a considerable number, manufactured by some men who lived on the coast of Yorkshire. He said, in referring to this part of his subject, that it belonged rather to police than archæology. It was, however, a fact that within the last eight or ten years there had risen up forgers of these flint instruments—a very inconvenient thing, for the material changed in appearance by age less than any metal, and the forgery was consequently most difficult to detect. He exhibited a number of these forgeries, and explained how they had been detected through the ignorance of the forgers. The principal of these forgers was one Wilson, a man with many *aliases*, who was now dead. Finally, he repeated his earnest desire that the Archæological Association should meet in London to discuss the subject thoroughly.

Mr. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., cordially joined in this recommendation *.

Mr. Gould mentioned the fact that a number of these flint instruments had been discovered in Jerusalem by an English traveller, but that the search for them had been stopped by the Turkish authorities. It was also observed that some of the larger implements on the table, adzes, &c., were of granite, such as were seen in the South Sea Islands.

After the announcement of the proceedings for the next day, the meeting was adjourned about half past ten o'clock.

On Saturday the excursions were to Battlefield, Haughmond Abbey, and Wroxeter. On the first two, appropriate observations were made by Mr. Roberts. The last was of course the great object of the day; and here, at Uriconium, which Mr. Wright has made so completely his own, that distinguished archæologist kindly undertook the office of conductor, and with great pains described the whole of the uncovered parts of the interesting ruins of this once large city.

He received the excursionists at the entrance to the portion of land in possession of the excavations committee, and led them first to the apartment supposed, from the furnaces and other erections within it, to have been the atelier of a worker in metals, perhaps of an enameller. This room, which abutted on the street of the forum, is just opposite the entrance gate. A short distance beyond it begin the hypocausts of the public baths, which stretch along to the far side of the in-

* Since the congress it has been determined to hold a special meeting to thoroughly discuss this curious and obscure subject.

closure. Mr. Wright led the visitors through these and the adjoining buildings and courts, explaining the different objects of interest in the order in which they presented themselves, and at the end of them conducted the party, which was a very numerous one, to the top of the great mound formed by the earth and rubbish taken out of the excavations, from which they obtained a bird's-eye view of the uncovered ruins, and a magnificent prospect of the country around. They descended hence to the southern side of the excavations, and proceeded westward along the uncovered Roman street, examining the remains of buildings on each side, till they came to its extremity where it entered the forum. Mr. Wright here pointed out the gutter, or water-course, in a remarkably perfect state, which ran along the side of another street, in a direction southward from the forum, and after they had examined the buildings bordering upon this street, they accompanied him to the interesting mass of buildings which has been supposed to be a market-place with its accompanying storehouses. Here Mr. Wright concluded his remarks, and a large party of the excursionists proceeded to the church. The Rev. E. Egremont received the party. Mr. Roberts described the building. On entering the edifice, he expressed a hope that the churchwardens would improve upon the works of their predecessors. He suggested that a large square canopy above one of the pews, which he facetiously termed a bedstead, should have its top cut off, and be made so as not to intercept the view of those who sat in the church behind it. He understood also that there was a beautiful oak ceiling which was covered over with plaster. If that was the case, he hoped that the old and better workmanship would be laid bare. The monuments were referred to by several gentlemen as being in a state of preservation so good as to astonish them. Ascending the organ-loft, Mr. Roberts examined the columns forming the sides of the archway, and regretted that they should have been cut away so ruthlessly to provide for the choir.

The party then left Wroxeter Church, and a number of persons accompanied Mr. Wright to the cemetery of Uriconium, and had pointed out to them where the deformed skulls were found.

Progress was then made on the journey in the direction of Shrewsbury.

ATCHAM CHURCH

having been reached, the Rev. H. Burton, rural dean, and some of his friends, received the Association with courtesy, and afforded them facilities for the inspection of that edifice. The greatest curiosity attending the visit to this place was discovered in the churchyard, in the shape of a stone over a grave which had a cross cut upon it, the top portion being encircled, and on either side *two animals* with their feet resting on the perpendicular, the various parts of which were distinctly traceable. It was the desire of the members of the Association that a drawing of this stone should be taken. The moss was scrubbed off, and the water sponged out of the hollows, but the dampness precluded Mr. Faulkner taking a rubbing on paper. Mr. Roberts accordingly took a pencil sketch. This concluded the day's round; and the party having taken a farewell of Atcham Church, partially covered with ivy, and looking interesting and attractive in its snug situation in a nook on the bank of the river Severn, Shrewsbury was again resorted to.

THE EVENING MEETING,

in the Shire-hall. Many members had taken their departure during the day, and the number of persons who were present on the last occasion was not so large as usual. Notwithstanding, the interest remained unabated, and the business was entered upon with zest, which indicated that the subject was by no means worn out or the interest of the visit exhausted.

The President having opened the proceedings,

Mr. Pettigrew read a paper which he had received from Dr. Wright, on "the Distorted Skulls of Wroxeter," which created a lively discussion.

Mr. Levien next read a paper, in com-

pliance with the wish of Mr. Salt, concerning the towns of Churchstoke, Aston, and Mellington, from the "Hereford Register."

Mr. Pettigrew then rose and said: "We have now arrived at that period of our proceedings when it becomes us to return our thanks to those individuals who have assisted us in bringing our Congress to a useful conclusion. The first duty we have to perform is to return our thanks to the patrons of our Association; and perhaps it would not be unbecoming of me to propose that, as it has been my lot especially to know of the patronage extended to this Association by those illustrious individuals. I need not tell you how much the success of the efforts of this Association depends on the patronage we find, and particularly so on our visit to this county. Perhaps on no occasion have we been honoured with so numerous a list of patrons as that which has distinguished our Congress in Shropshire. I may add that the way in which that patronage has been afforded has considerably enhanced the importance of it. When we look at the list of our patrons—the Lord Viscount Hill (lord-lieutenant of Salop), his Grace the Duke of Cleveland, his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, the Earl of Dartmouth, and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese—you will see that there is abundant cause for the expression of our gratitude. I will not detain you by making any further observations at this late hour, further than to assure you that what I have received from them has been an anxious desire to assist this congress, and some of them have expressed it in contributions. I beg, therefore, to propose that the thanks of this Association be given to the patrons."

The motion was seconded and carried with cordiality.

Mr. Gould then proposed that the thanks of the meeting be given to Sir Baldwin Leighton and the county magistrates for the use of the hall in which the meetings had been held. Carried.

Other votes of thanks were then carried.

Mr. Thomas Wright proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation and the Local Committee, who had shewn great zeal and desire to promote the success of the congress of the Association in the town of Shrewsbury.

Mr. Levien proposed the thanks of the Association to Mr. Pettigrew and the officers, which the Treasurer acknowledged.

Mr. Roberts proposed a special vote of thanks to the Local Committee.

Mr. Previte proposed a vote of thanks to the gentlemen who had entertained the members during their excursions.

Mr. W. H. Bayley moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Thomas Wright, which was seconded by Mr. Edward Haycock, and carried. Mr. Wright acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. Pettigrew next moved a vote of thanks to the President for his conduct in the chair, and referred to his able address and the attention which he had shewn to the interests of the Association by accompanying them on their excursions. He had also honoured them by the presence of his lady to cheer them; and speaking of the ladies, he observed that they had heard of the pluck of Englishmen, but the pluck of Englishwomen he thought they would consider far greater when they recollected how that sex had accompanied them on the excursions and taken part in their researches.

The President replied at length to the vote of thanks, his speech being an able *resumé* of the week's proceedings.

Thus closed one of the most instructive and successful meetings ever held by the Archæological Association. Nor will the results be disappointing, for we understand that in a new quarto publication to be commenced by the Society in January next, in addition to the quarterly Journal, all the papers of value read before the congress will be printed and illustrated, a circumstance of great importance, and one not often accomplished.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 1. At a committee meeting, held at Arklow-house, the Rev. S. S. GREATHEED, Treasurer, in the chair, Mr. Slater met the committee, and exhibited his designs for the restoration and re-arrangement of Bridgnorth Church, Shropshire, and for the rebuilding of the chancel of Kibworth Church, Leicestershire.

Mr. Burges met the committee, and laid before it his designs for a small brick church to be built at Fleet, in Surrey. He also described the original purpose of the Maison Dieu at Dover, and the history of the building, which, after many alterations and mutilations, has been lately repaired, and to some extent restored, after the designs of Mr. Poynter assisted by Mr. Burges. Referring also to the Liberate Rolls of Henry III., Mr. Burges discussed several questions connected with mediæval domestic architecture, and in particular called attention to the fact that although pine timber was often used in the Middle Ages, no works in that material of that date remained, whence he inferred that our present use of pine instead of oak and chesnut in church roofs was a mistake, inasmuch as it was not likely to last for many years.

The committee examined Mr. S. S. Teulon's designs for the church, school, and parsonage which he is about to build at St. Thomas, Agar Town, St. Pancras; an unsuccessful competition design for rebuilding Holy Trinity Chapel, Knightsbridge; the designs for the transformation of the nondescript tower of Sunbury Church, Middlesex; for a new school at Elm, Cambridgeshire; and for two drinking-fountains, one in metal work, to be placed by the Board of Works in Battersea-park, the other in stone and marble, intended to be placed in Bryanstone-square. The committee also inspected several plans and designs by Mr. Norton for the restoration of Magor Church, near Newport, Monmouthshire; for a new chapel in Rheola Park, Glamorganshire; designs for a new memorial altar-table for the church of St. John's, Paddington; for a new school at Disserth, near Builth, Radnorshire; for a new school at St. Luke's, Bedminster, Bristol, and for some cottages at Nutfield, Surrey.

The committee having considered the following extract from Mr. Robson's letter, agreed that it was impossible to lay down a general rule for such cases, but that it was a right principle to preserve as far as possible what was good in itself, or historically valuable, or not plainly incongruous with the rest of a building. The particular case at Durham might depend on the nature of the inserted tracery, and on the extent to which the restoration of the other windows had already proceeded.

"I wish to consult you upon the question of restoring First or Second Pointed tracery when inserted in Norman windows. In Durham Cathedral, all the windows on the north and south sides of the nave have had the tracery which formerly filled them removed before I had any connection with the building. There are, however, yet remaining two or three windows in which the tracery (placed there by the architects of the end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth century) has escaped, but has recently attracted the attention of the Dean and Chapter, who propose to take it out as inharmonious.

"I have given it as my opinion that *preservation*, not 'restoration,' should be our object, and that there is at present no ground for destroying the tracery.

"But I should very much like to know your views on the question in general, for it is one of no little difficulty. Did the mediæval architects insert it to give a richness to the otherwise bare Norman window? or did they do so for constructional or glazing purposes? I think the former, and that we, so far from straining after a 'purity of style,' which they despised to some extent, should even restore First and Second Pointed tracery in Norman windows."

The committee inspected a curious piece of alabaster panel sculpture, which had evidently been left unfinished. It was discovered face downwards, during the restoration of St. Peter's Church, Thanet, by Mr. Clarke, who was conducting the works. The subject is the Crucifixion, and there is much power in the design

and draperies, so far as they have been carved.

Mr. Clarke having described the present state of the proposed fund for endowing a Travelling Studentship in memory of Augustus Pugin, it was agreed, at the suggestion of Mr. Beresford-Hope, that the small balance (of £3 3s. 6d.) remaining from the Carpenter Memorial Fund might most properly be devoted to the Pugin Fund.

Mr. W. J. Hopkins, of Worcester, wrote to say that there was now every hope of the preservation of the Guesten-hall, but that funds were urgently needed for its substantial repair.

BUCKS ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 17. The annual meeting was held in the Assembly-rooms of the Swan Hotel, Newport Pagnell, on this and the two following days. An active local committee had been formed, and by their exertions a temporary museum was got together, which contained, beside presentations, and the Society's usual articles of exhibition, a large collection of brass rubbings and inscriptions, fifty-two in number; some good drawings of frescoes in Lathbury and Broughton churches; several books of an early date, amongst them five missals of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, contributed from the collection of the Rev. J. Welton, to whom the Society is indebted for the loan of many valuable antiquities; a manuscript Bible, given to the chancel of Buckingham Church in 1471, and a Latin Bible of the same version, printed at Venice in 1494; a very large collection of ancient coins in gold, silver, and copper, in a good state of preservation; many fine specimens of pottery; a magnificent cabinet collection of British butterflies, all captured in England, exhibited by the Rev. H. Burney; many ancient relics dug up in various parts of the county; fossils, stuffed birds, &c., &c.; a Roman cameo, Venetian chain works, Egyptian font, (representing the baptism of John, in Limoges enamel, Maltese work,) two Roman æs, Roman cameo, Egyptian lamp, Persian inkhorn, specimen of Indian inlaid work, (exhibited by the Rev. W. L. Lawson); tiles from the Old House at Weston, and a curious old lock made at Birmingham, probably in the early part of the seventeenth century, (all exhibited by Mr. Shepherd); Bedouin household gods brought from Egypt by Sir Sir R. Bickerton, (exhibited by Mrs. Dunsford).

The chair was taken by C. G. Du Pre, Esq., M.P., one of the vice-presidents of the Society, who congratulated the Society on the state of its funds and the increase of its members. He was glad also that the Society had assumed somewhat of a peripatetic character. If they should come into his own neighbourhood, (Beaconsfield,) they would find the tombs of the Wallers and the Burkes, and there were certain circumstances connected with the burial of the last-named great statesman, which, if not taken up by a Society like the present, might perhaps soon pass into oblivion. That great statesman was so imbued with a dread of revolution and revolutionists, that he entertained a fear his bones should be taken up by some of them; he refused to be buried in a leaden coffin, and the rector, on examining the locality lately, found the ground broken up, and the bones scattered about the grave. Should the Society visit Beaconsfield, they would perhaps agree with him that the church which had been built in the neighbourhood at an expense of something like £10,000 is a most serious retrograde step in ecclesiastical architecture, viz., the new church at Gerrard's Cross, It is in a pseudo-Byzantine style, and if half the cost had been expended on a building on the true Gothic principles, which had recently become so fully recognised, a result still more in keeping with the spirit of the age and the requirements of the village church would have been produced.

The name of J. C. Hubbard, Esq., was, on the recommendation of the Committee,

added to the list of vice-presidents, and the officers and committee were re-elected *pro forma.*

The Secretary (Rev. C. Lowndes) then read a list of sixty-one new members, who were unanimously elected. He also read the report of the auditors for the previous year, by which it appeared that the total receipts amounted to £52 1s. 1½d., and the expenditure to £52 6s. 0d.; and the list of articles recently presented to the Society.

The Rev. C. Lowndes then read a letter from Vice-Admiral Smyth, on "A Double-faced Brass in Stone Church: with a few General Remarks on the Desecration and Robberies of Churches." The brass in question is remarkable as bearing an effigy and inscription on *both* sides—one to the memory of Christopher Thorp, who died September 28th, 1614, the other of T. Gorney, who died May 8th, 1520. The intervening time was too short to render it probable that the brass could have been stolen; probably, therefore, in the earlier instance it must have been engraved and remained in the shop of the workman, unpaid for, through the failure of the surviving relatives in those troublous times, and the brass was made available for a subsequent customer. The writer then spoke in considerable detail on the robberies of churches which had prevailed in many places, especially in the parishes of Essex. In some places heads had been taken off the monuments, and the parish church had been robbed of its muniments, as in the mural tablet of Admiral Haddock, a brass which had been used as a mortar-board, and was broken to pieces. In another place the brass mural tablet of the late rector had been melted down by the churchwardens, and converted into a church chandelier, at that time much required. He thought that a greater responsibility ought to be placed upon parish officers to prevent such shameful desecration, and to compel them to hand down to their successors all sculpture, tablets, records, &c., as a charge to be surveyed on taking stock of the church just the same as any other parochial property connected with the church. The desecration of Quarrendon Chapel in Bucks. shewed that they were no less lax than any other county. But not only was there desecration and neglect to be complained of, but positive robberies had been committed upon parish churches, the proceeds of which, such as old arms, armour, spear-heads, &c, had been found in the workshops of the blacksmith. In the parish church of Stone a number of brasses were piled up against the wall in the vestry during the restoration of the church, but the clerk never saw them after the sacred edifice had been roofed. A clergyman in one place took a number of gravestones and had his kitchen flagged with them. In another place these stones had been sold by the clergy at 2s. a-piece. Indeed, he had seen an old tombstone in the yard of a mason at Aylesbury which had been taken from a neighbouring churchyard, and which bore an inscription to the effect that one Jacob Dell died in 1617. It was of the utmost importance that these monumental records should not be destroyed, as in various cases, and particularly in the great Shrewsbury case, they had proved themselves to be the best evidence of the descent and identity of several parties deeply interested in the issue of the trial, notwithstanding attempts were made to alter, deface, and then paint over the material portion of the inscription to which he alluded, and which was contained on a mural tablet in Bromsgrove churchyard.

The Rev. C. G. Hulton then read a paper on Lavendon, from the first institution of the abbey, which was of the Premonstratensian Order, in the time of Henry II., down to the present time; also a paper on Tickford, which was a monastery of the Cluniac Order, founded in the time of William the Conqueror.

On Wedne day, at noon, the Museum was re-opened, and the room not being over-crowded, as on the previous day, ample opportunity was afforded for inspecting the articles exhibited.

In the evening, before the time announced for the reading of the papers, a large audience was present in the Museum, and after the chair had been taken by the

Vicar of Newport, the Rev. G. Morley, Mr. Grindon read a paper written by Mr. Storer, on Olney. The Rev. C. G. Hulton, Rector of Emberton, then read an interesting paper, written by the Rev. W. H. Kelke, on Filgrave Church. Votes of thanks were awarded to the writers of each paper.

On Thursday the Museum was again opened in the morning, and the proceedings of the Society's visit to Newport were concluded by the reading of a paper on the Newport Garrison in the civil wars, by the Rev. H. Roundell, the same evening.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 4. At the July meeting, the Very Rev. the DEAN OF OSSORY, President of the Society, in the chair, the following new members were elected:—

The Right Hon. Lord Carew, Lieutenant of the County of Wexford, &c., Castleborough, Enniscorthy; Sir James Power, Bart., D.L., J.P., Edermine, Enniscorthy; the Rev. Nicholas Devereux, D.D., Ballyrankyn-house, Ferns; John Richards, Esq., J.P., Mackmine Castle, Enniscorthy; W. K. Farmer, Esq., J.P., Bloomfield, Enniscorthy; John Cullen, Esq., Enniscorthy; Hercules Ellis, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, 15, Granby-row, Dublin; John C. Deane, Esq., Sydney-place, Onslow-square, Brompton, London; Richard Creed, Esq., Cloyne-house, Cloyne, co. Cork; and Patrick Tobin, Esq., 17, Merchant's-quay, Dublin.

Many publications of kindred Societies, presented to the library, were laid on the table.

The Secretary announced that steps had been taken by the committee for the removal of a wall that had blocked up the nave of Jerpoint Abbey. This wall had formed part of an alteration in the structure, made with the object of converting the abbey into a private dwelling house, after its suppression as a monastic institution. Although it thus illustrated the comparatively modern history of the abbey, and as such had been spared when the Society were repairing the ancient building some years since, still, as it obstructed the view of the architectural beauties of the nave so much, it was deemed proper now to take it down. Mr. Blake, of Ballinamona, a member of the committee, had kindly undertaken to superintend the carrying out of the work.

The Rev. James Graves made a communication regarding the lately much dilapidated tomb of the Fitzpatrick family in the old Abbey of Fertagh. This tomb, erected to John Fitzpatrick, and his son Bernard, first Baron of Upper Ossory, temp. Henry VIII., bore the effigies of a knight in armour, and of a lady wearing the horned headdress and long kirtle usual on Irish monuments of that period. It had been much dilapidated within a recent period, and from the uninclosed state of the ruins was subject to daily injury. However, during the past spring, at the suggestion of the rector of the parish, the Rev. Thomas Uniacke Townsend, funds were supplied by the munificence of John Wilson Fitzpatrick, Esq., and not only was the monument restored as far as possible, but the ruins were also enclosed, and an iron gate erected, to exclude mischievous intruders.

Dr. R. R. Madden, to whom, by permission of the Rev. James Mease, the curious document relating to Theobald Wolfe Tone, presented by the latter gentleman at the May meeting of the Society, had been submitted for his opinion as to its authenticity, contributed a paper giving elaborate reasons for supposing it to be a forgery. Dr. Madden, although vouching for the authenticity of the copper-plate form of the certificate, adduced cogent reasons for supposing that the signatures of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Napper Tandy were forgeries; sending fac-similes of their genuine signatures, which strongly supported his arguments, the most forcible of which was that the three parties concerned in the document seemed never to have met.

Major Elliott, Rathcurby, presented to

the Society copies of two curious original documents. One was a petition presented by the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Waterford to the corporation of that city, about 150 years ago, with a view of removing a prejudice excited by the re-erection of one of the six Roman Catholic chapels there which had been suppressed after the defeat of the Jacobite party in 1690. The other document was an Irish elegy on Robert Elliott, the great grand-uncle of the presenter, and which he sent as he considered it desirable to preserve the compositions of the later Irish poets of Ivrk. The music, which was on the original manuscript, was also copied for the Society by Major Elliott. It was a simple, plaintive air.

An adjournment to the first Wednesday in September then took place.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 25. At the Town-hall, the Rev. G. E. GILLETT in the chair.

Among various interesting matters exhibited were water-colour drawings of the interior of the Round Church, Cambridge, by the late Mr. Pugin, previously to its restoration by the Cambridge Camden Society, and another of the colonnade under the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, by Westall; a copy of a portrait of Archbishop Laud inserted in the register of South Kilworth, Leicestershire, given him by the Rev. A. Pownall, rector of that parish. Over it is written in an old hand, "Willmus Laud, 1638. Vandyke del." Mr. Pownall has, however, discovered that it was drawn about sixty years ago by Dr. Griffith, sometime Master of University College, Oxford, and cousin to the Rev. Charles Chambers, then rector of South Kilworth. Dr. Griffith was somewhat noted as a draughtsman; and over the altar in the chapel of his college is a singularly curious copy by him of the Salvator Mundi by Carlo Dolci, burnt in wood. The drawing does not much resemble the ordinary prints of the Archbishop, the face being here more elongated; and he wears merely a skull-cap, whereas the Archbishop is usually represented with a square one. His name written over it appears to be a magnified copy of Laud's autograph signature.

The Secretary exhibited several coins, &c., and read as follows respecting them from a letter from the Rev. J. Sankey, of Stoney Stanton:—

"Inclosed is a coin of Sabina, wife of Hadrian, (found near Soar Mill,) which I suppose is not very common: at least out of 1,144 Roman coins found at Richborough some years ago, there was only one of Hadriana Augusta, (Wright's 'The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon,' p. 371). I inclose also a medal of the celebrated John Lilburne, struck after his trial, on which he gives the name of the jury, who, he says, 'are judges of law as of fact.' Also a medal on the failure of Admiral Vernon's expedition against Carthagena, sarcastically terming Vernon 'Brave Admiral,' &c. I send also a small coin, of which I have forgotten what a friend told me some years ago." [This, the Secretary stated, was a penny of King Eadgar, sole monarch of England from 959 to 975, whose coinage was very extensive. The legend is EADGAR REX: reverse, IERGER MO (netarius), the letters R being here turned upside down. The name of this moneyer does not occur in Ruding's list, "Annals of the Coinage," &c., vol. i. p. 132.]

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 9. The annual excursion was this year to Furness Abbey. The abbey is well known for the scope it presents to the labours of the archæologist, whilst at the same time it is replete with a variety of points of high interest to the architect. In A.D. 1127, Stephen, then Earl of Moretaign and Boulogne, and afterwards King of England, erected the abbey on the banks of a rivulet near Dalton, in Furness, as a place of refuge for Cistercian monks who had removed here from Tulketh, in Amoun-

derness, but originally from Savigny, in France. The ruins of the abbey are of Norman and Early English architecture; the whole length of the church is said to be 287 ft., the nave 70 ft. broad, whilst the walls are in some places 54 ft. high and 5 ft. thick, the windows and arches being unusually lofty. There are also the remains of the chapter-house and cloisters, and of the school-house, a large building detached from all the rest. The immediate precincts of the abbey, which comprehend a large space, are enclosed by a stone wall, covered by the ruins of numerous small buildings, and in one part is an arched gateway. The stone employed in the building was originally of a pale red colour, but from the action of time and weather it has now assumed a dusky-brown tint. In the visit to the abbey the party received valuable aid from Mr. Paley, architect, of Lancaster, and a member of the Liverpool Society.

After dinner at the Furness Abbey Hotel, many beautiful photographs, shewing various portions of the ancient abbey, were exhibited. They were taken by Mr. Keith, photographer, of Liverpool.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Aug 1. The monthly meeting was held at the Castle; JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., V.-P., took the chair. As usually is the case in the summer months, the attendance was not large.

Some donations of books were announced, particularly one, a bequest of the late Mr. George Garbutt of Sunderland,—his History of Sunderland, 1819, with additional plates, and a photographic portrait of himself, over his autograph, dated June 21, 1859.

Arrangements were made to inspect, on the 15th of August, Hexham Priory, the Roman remains near Warden, the camp on Warden-hill, the Roman road called Stonegate, the recently excavated Roman bridge over the North Tyne, the station of Cilurnum (Chesters), and the antiquities preserved at the Chairman's residence there.

A conversation took place as to numerous arrears of subscriptions; and after transacting some further business, the meeting adjourned until the first Wednesday in September.

Aug. 15. The Society held its country meeting, visiting Hexham and its neighbourhood, and they were fortunately favoured by the weather.

Among the gentlemen present during the day were the Rev. Dr. Besley, the Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh, the Rev. E. H. Adamson, the Rev. James Everett, the Rev. Dr. Bruce, Dr. Charlton, Dr. Gregson, and Messrs. Robert Ingham, M.P., W. H. D. Longstaffe, Armstrong, Fairless, Read, &c.

At Hexham, Mr. Fairless, the *genius loci*, and Mr. Longstaffe, who, as editor of the Society's Transactions, had proceeded by an earlier train, met the party to conduct them over the old abbey church. On their way thither, the two towers of the franchise of Hexham were noticed, with their Roman stones. Mr. Dobson's new east end of the church, rather more advanced in style than its venerable neighbour, was glanced at, and the party entered by the quaint, incongruous door, erected by the Mercers' Company, in the north transept.

About 674, Bishop Wilfrid built the church of St. Andrew, and it was added to and adorned by Bishop Acca, who succeeded him in 709. In length, breadth, beauty, this Saxon church was esteemed the most glorious temple on this side of the Alps. In plan it was probably cruciform, like the present building. It was surrounded by porches and aisles. Relics were placed on altars, divided by arches in the walls of the church, and in the porches. In an inner porch of the south porch (or transept) was the altar of St. Michael. There were gates to the choir. The arch (apse) of the sanctuary contained the high altar, which is also described as within the cancelli of the church. To the right of the altar were brought the relics of Bishop Acca, to the

left those of Bishop Alkmund. Near the altar was also the *fridstool*, or chair of peace of the fugitives to the sanctuary. In a chapel or porch of stone on the south of the sanctuary were the relics of Bishop Eata. Behind the great altar was an eastern member of the church, called St. Peter's porch; and in the churchyard eastward of the church were buried Bishops Acca and Alkmund before their translation. At the head and foot of Acca's grave were crosses, described as of exquisite carving. On that at the head was an inscription stating his burial. These saints were afterwards transported near the altar, as above mentioned; and in or about the twelfth century were arranged differently, for behind the altar a chest contained the relics of Bishops Fridbert and Tilbert, on the north of them was a tomb containing those of Acca and Alkmund, and on the south were those of Eata. Of the place of two other burials in the church, those of King Elfwald (murdered in 788) and Bishop Ethelbert, we know nothing.

The Saxon church had crypts and walls of three stories, supported by columns with coloured capitals. Sculptures and paintings also adorned the arch of the sanctuary and the walls. There were spires and towers; and galleries of complicated plans and secret oratories occupied every part, so that crowds could stand around unseen by those in the body of the church.

The early bishops ceased. The Danes overran everything. A race of hereditary priests succeeded, for the clergy were married in those days (even Wilfrid had a son), and great was the outcry when a compulsory celibacy was commanded. An end came to the family of parish priests, and in 1113 Hexham became the residence of a prior and monks. Only part of Wilfrid's minster existed some years afterwards, and extensive reparations and rebuildings must have taken place, at what time we know not. The existing transepts, tower, and choir bear evidence of erection about 1200 or 1210, the north transept or its aisle being perhaps a little later than the rest. In 1296 the church and a schoolhouse were burnt. It is supposed that after this event the nave was never again put in order. The "Old School" (recently called the Lady-chapel, not upon any evidence) was a Decorated building (a sort of eastern transept) of the fourteenth century, and the east end of the choir against which it abutted was of a similar date.

Latterly, the church was cruciform. It has a central tower. There is the site of a nave and aisles used as a churchyard, and covering a crypt of several parts, and greatly resembling the crypt of Ripon, also of Wilfrid's foundation. The two transepts have an eastern aisle. That of the north transept is divided into three chapels. A passage at the east end of the south transept has an eastern door, and supports a gallery reached from the interior by a massive flight of stone steps, out of which gallery are doors leading into a small chamber above the doorway, and into a room above the chapter-house, which adjoined this transept on the south. The little room above the doorway, with its scanty lights, can hardly be other than a chamber for those who admitted fugitives, like similar chambers above the nave doors of Durham and Beverley sanctuary-churches. The choir has two aisles. To that at the south was a small porch or chapel (still remembered) approached from the church by an extant doorway, near to which on the west is a small piscina. Near to the altar stood the fridstool, and in the grades of punishment no fine could assoil the offender who violated the sanctuary by seizing a fugitive seated in that chair or at the relics behind the altar. Between two pillars on the north was a most perfect little chantry chapel of a prior Richard, whose monogram, composed of R L, are scattered over the buildings. Between two other pillars on the south was the monumental slab of Robert Ogle, who died in 1410, covered by a wooden canopy or shrine, the roof of which was covered with crescents, not red on white, as one might expect from the family of Ogle having red crescents as arms and badge, but white on red. At the west of the choir was and is an elaborate rood-

screen in its proper place, with paintings of patrons and saints, and of the Dance of Death, erected by a prior Thomas S.; his surname is unknown. Against the interior of the screen were the usual miserere seats turning eastward between the columns. To the east of the choir, as already noticed, was the Old School, with an altar against its east wall, on the front of which was the monogram of Prior Richard.

Very considerable alterations have recently been made. The Old School has been pulled down, and the Decorated east end of the church, which had already seen changes, has given way to an Early English one. The stone marked with Prior Richard's monogram which occupied the centre of the Old School now serves the masons to work on. It will, we presume, be preserved; and the fridstool, which is removed, will doubtless find its way back to its interesting place of sanctity. Prior Richard's shrine is removed to the south transept aisle. The Ogle shrine and its interesting paintings have disappeared, and its slab been placed in the aisle. The miserere seats are removed to the east end of the church, and placed along the side walls. Several minor details have been freshly cut, and some added.

Mr. Fairless, whose presence at Hexham is truly valuable, has fortunately been able to preserve some portions of the Ogle shrine; of screen-work marked with an eagle alternately with a horn between three W's on a shield; of Saxon stringwork, composed of balusters with diagonal and horizontal cables and lines between, and, most important of all, a large portion of a rich Saxon cross, delicately knotted with grapes. This last feature turned up under the Old School, and can scarcely be other than one of the crosses of Acca's grave.

The chapter-house of Hexham presents some interesting features. Amongst them are bases of arcade shafts underneath windows, without apparent junction of any springers from them in connection with the outer members of the window mouldings. Westward of the chapter-house and south of the nave is the side of the cloister. At the west end of it is a very rich arcade of early Decorated pediments, the central compartment being the largest and highest.

Most of these features were pointed out to the visitors, and in addition may be mentioned three effigies, one of an Ayden, another of a lady with a wimple, and a third of an Umfreville, corresponding in date with the lawless baron who died in 1307. Besides these were seen lying in the north transept part of a Saxon coped and tiled tomb, and the head of a knotted cross, the latter discovered under the Old School.

Outside, several early slabs were examined, with an arcaded Saxon stone like the top of a rude canopy. Wilfrid's crypt, full of ornamental Roman stones, was descended, and thereupon Dr. Bruce read a paper, claiming Roman origin for Hexham, founded on, 1. The early greatness of Hexham, and the custom of the Saxons to settle on Roman sites and to work up Roman materials; 2. The truly Roman character of the site chosen; 3. The formation of the crypt out of Roman materials, and the occurrence of other Roman fragments at and near the town, it being very improbable that, with good quarries in the immediate vicinity, these stones would be laboriously brought a distance of four miles from Corbridge; 4. The discovery of a connected chain of Roman earthenware water-pipes *in situ* near the Manor Office; 5. The probable antiquity of the roads branching from Hexham.

After also inspecting Errington's grave, where the great Hexham find of stycas occurred, and passing the abbey gateway and Sir Reynold Carnaby's insignia dated 1539, the party crossed the beautiful "Seal" to the house of Mr. Fairless, who played a tune on the real old unimpaired Northumbrian pipes while his store of relics was examined. In addition to items before enumerated, and many others, there was a fine but stiffly carved Saxon cross from the remains of St. Mary's, another of Wilfrid's churches, and formerly a parochial structure. The district is rich in such objects. Dilston and Spital also yield specimens; and Prior Richard, in preparing his shrine, has evidently been

imitating Saxon knotwork and rude figures.

At Warden, the vicar (the Rev. Mr. Shield) shewed a most remarkable early monument in his churchyard, a kind of Saxon headstone, copied as to form from the front of a Roman altar, bearing an upright figure derived from a Roman funereal stone, and furnished with a little loose knotting, just enough to filch it from all-devouring Rome. Dr. Bruce had recently observed, in the walls of Wroxeter Church, Saxon copies of the 23rd legion's boar, and of the *Deæ Matres.*

Some delay now took place with one section of the party in consequence of Mr. Fairless's sudden indisposition, which obliged him most reluctantly to abandon further progress. Both parties, *en route*, climbed the grand old camp of Warden-hill, rudely ramparted with loose stones, and covered with circular evidences of semi-civilized dwellings. At Walwick Grange, Mrs. Colbeck invited the antiquaries to view an imposing old chest, richly dight with "Abraham's Sacrifice" and quaint renaissance work. There did not seem to be any good grounds for the tradition that it was the parish chest of Hexham.

After a charming walk by the banks of North Tyne, the boating hands of some of the savans were employed in ferrying their comrades across to the great attraction of the day, the lately excavated abutment of the Roman bridge at Cilurnum. The work was found on examination to exceed all reasonable expectation. It is vast and wonderful. Mr. Cail, to whom the Society has before been indebted for bringing practical experience to bear on questions of masonry, instantly detected a water pier imbedded in what was afterwards an abutment, and decided distinctions of masonry. The ground, then, was probably undergoing rapid change in the time of the Romans. The pier was very near the termination of the Roman Wall, and both bridges were probably only of plank on piers. Dr. Bruce was of opinion that the bridge was altered by Severus, and that to him are to be ascribed the decorative building-stones found in Hexham crypt, and in several other places in the Wall district. It should be mentioned that a chamber occurs in the original work, just such as builders use for lightness and economy. In this case, a covered passage was seen striking diagonally across the empty space. The abutment on the other side was also inspected. It is principally under water.

Following the wall up the hill, the station of Cilurnum was reached, now a rich levelled pasture, but formerly shewing strong indications of narrow streets and buildings. Some of these have been excavated, but a great field exists all around for systematic and extensive additions to the interest attached to the spot.

The exploration was brought to an end by a visit to Mr. Clayton's mansion at Chesters, where many relics of antiquity are collected; and after refreshments there, the party returned to Newcastle.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

July 2. At the last meeting of the session, Professor J. Y. Simpson, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair, on a ballot, the Rev. Cosmo Reid Gordon was admitted a Fellow.

From a statement read by the Secretary, it appeared that, since the removal of the Museum to the Royal Institution last year, there had been presented by 82 donors 387 separate articles, consisting of miscellaneous articles of antiquity, books, and coins; that 23 new members had been admitted to the Society during the session now closed; and that since the 1st of January last there had been 36,412 visitors to the Museum.

The following communications were read:—

I.—1. Notice of a Cist opened on the Land of Roseisle, Morayshire, in May last; 2. Notice of Photo-Zincography as applicable to Representation of Manuscripts, Seals, and other Objects of Antiquity; 3. Of some Early Notices of Wheel Car-

riages used in the Streets of Edinburgh. By Cosmo Innes, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

In the first of these papers, Mr. Innes gave an account of the cist at Roseisle, which had been opened in his presence. It contained an urn and bones, and was not marked by any unusual features; but it is so important to add to our store of authentic facts regarding early modes of burial, that every minute account of an opened cist is desirable for the purposes of the Society.

In the second paper, Mr. Innes noticed the process followed by Colonel James in the reduction of the Ordnance maps, and read a letter from that gentleman as to its applicability in the representation of seals and MSS.

In the third paper, Mr. Innes gave some curious notices of the sleds and wheel carriages used in Edinburgh in the early part and middle of the seventeenth century.

II. On the Thule of the Ancients. By W. H. Fotheringham, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Mr. Stuart stated that the writer of this learned paper had given a *resumé* of the statements on the subject of the Thule of the ancients as they appeared in classical, mediæval, and modern authorities, and had come to the conclusion that Shetland was the land referred to. He read a curious passage given by Mr. Fotheringham from the works of Dicuil, an Irish monk of the ninth century, and added that the subject would be better understood when the paper appeared as a whole in the Transactions of the Society.

III. Notice of several coffins (formed of stone slabs) found on the farm of Milton, Haddingtonshire. By Mr. W. T. M'Culloch, Keeper of the Museum.

It appeared that in recently removing sand for building purposes from the "burial knowe" several stone coffins were found. This led to farther investigation by Mr. M'Culloch personally, when he disinterred other three coffins. They were formed of slabs of stone, and the bodies were found laid out at full length, but neither arms nor ornaments were found.

Several donations were announced, as, a rare and valuable collection, consisting of—1. Twenty silver Scottish coins; 2. Five gold Scottish coins; 3. Thirteen silver medals; 4. Twenty-one bronze medals; 5. Five gold rings; 6. One silver ring; 7. Three silver brooches; 8. One bronze brooch. Bequeathed to the museum, with MS. detailed description, by the late W. W. Hay Newton, Esq., of Newton, formerly one of the vice-presidents of the Society.—Charter chest of the family of Lundin Auchtermairnie. By James Lundin Brown, Esq., M.D., of Auchtermairnie, through James Brown, Esq., accountant. —1. Quaich of ebony and ivory, silver mounted, given by Prince Charles Edward to a gentleman in Forfarshire, by whom it was presented to the late Mr. David Deuchar, Morningside; 2. Embossed ivory snuff-box, silver mounted, presented by the Count d'Artois, while living in Holyrood in 1796, to Mr. David Deuchar; 3. Palm leaf with inscription, brought from Burmah by Major Deuchar. By Captain Deuchar, R.N.—1. Stone urn containing burnt bones, found in the island of Rousay, Orkney; 2. Round stone implement, found at the Girth-house of Orphir, Orkney; 3. Round stone resembling a small grinding-stone, found in an underground chamber near the Girth-house, Orphir, Orkney. By David Balfour, Esq., of Balfour, F.S.A. Scot., &c.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 8. The annual meeting was held at Pevensey, the Lord Bishop of Chichester presiding.

The extremely unfavourable weather did not prevent the intended visits to Westham Church and Herstmonceux Castle, though it may fairly be questioned whether either place received as much attention as it would have done in other circumstances. The dinner was held in a marquee in Pevensey Castle, and after the cloth had been removed, the business of the day was transacted.

Among the company were—The Lord Bishop of Chichester (in the chair); Rev. Edward Turner, Maresfield; Rev. H.

Bennett, Esq. of Pevensey; W. D. Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., London; H. Gray, Esq., Brighton; Thomas Rose, Esq., Hastings; W. H. Blaauw, Esq., F.S.A., Beckenham; W. D. L. Shadwell, Esq., Hastings; Rev. J. M. Cooper, Wilmington; M. A. Lower, Esq., F.S.A.; Sir Walter Stirling, Bart.; J. G. Dalton, Esq., M.P.; John Browne, Esq., M.P.; R. W. Blencowe, Esq.; the Ven. Archdeacon Cotton; Rev. Thomas Cooke, Bolnore; H. W. Diamond, Esq., M.D., Tunbridge Wells; Col. Pelham, Pevensey; J. A. Hickey, Esq., together with many others.

The Hon. Secretary, R. W. Blencowe, Esq., read the report, which gave a very favourable view of the state of the Society; announced that the twelfth volume of the Transactions was ready, and proposed many twenty new members, who were elected.

On Herstmonceux Castle the following account has been published in vol. iv. of the Archæological Collections issued by the Society:—

"It is building was erected in the year 1440, by Sir Roger de Fynes, at a cost of £3,500. A manor-house had previously occupied the site, and had been the seat, successively, of the De Herstes, the De Monceaux, and the Fynes, from the time of the Conquest. To the park which had previously existed, Sir Roger added 600 acres of land. His son Richard Fynes, sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1452, married Joan, heiress of Thos. Lord Dacre, and was in her right summoned to Parliament, and declared Baron Dacre of the South in 1458. Thomas, the second Lord Dacre, distinguished himself as a soldier, and was constable of Calais. He died in 1534, and was buried under a magnificent altar-tomb in Herstmonceux Church. His grandson and successor, Thos. Lord Dacre, associates this place with a very tragical event. Engaging in the foolish and unlawful frolic of hunting deer in the park of his neighbour, Sir Nicholas Pelham, at Hellingly, a fray took place between his companions and the Knight's gamekeepers, which resulted in the death of one of the latter. For this Lord Dacre was held responsible, and he, together with three of his gentlemen, Mantel, Frowds, and Roidon, were executed at St. Thomas Waterings, 29th June, 1541. This event has been dramatized by Mrs. Gore, in her 'Dacre of the South,' and it is the subject of a ballad in Mr Lower's 'Curiosities of Literature.' Tragedy, and of the unfortunate baron, succeeded to the title, but had no issue. His sister Margaret married Sampson Lennard, Esq., and was created Baroness Dacre. They resided much at the Castle, and added much to its external decorations.

"The castle and estate remained in the Lennard family until the time of Thomas Lord Dacre, created Earl of Sussex by Charles II. He mortgaged the castle by the addition of said wind so to the east of his, but being a great part of his estate by extravagance and gambling, was obliged to sell Herstmonceux, the seat of his ancestors from the Conquest.

"In 1776 the estate became the property of George Naylor, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, who married a sister of Thos. Pelham, Duke of Newcastle. His successor was his kinsman, Dr. Francis Hare, Bishop of Chichester, and the latter left the castle to his son, Francis Naylor. In 1775 it devolved upon his half-brother, the Rev. Robert Hare, but was then considered to be so dilapidated as to be past repair. The interior was therefore demolished, and the materials were employed in adding to the mansion called Herstmonceux-place. From F. Hare Naylor, Esq., in 1807 the estate passed by sale to Thomas Read Kemp, Esq. In 1819 it was purchased by the Gillon family. In 1846 Jno. Gillon, Esq., M.P., sold it to H. B. Curteis, Esq., M.P., father of Herbert Mascall Curteis, Esq., the present owner. The castle is accounted one of the earliest brick buildings in England. It is also among the latest specimens of a castle, properly so called; possessing much of the grandeur, with little of the strength, of the feudal fortress of earlier times. When in full repair it was considered the largest house in England belonging to a subject. Addison's comedy, 'The Drummer, or The Haunted House,' is said to be based upon a tradition connected with this mansion. The room immediately over the porter's-lodge was known as Drummer's-hall, from the loud 'spirit-rapping' formerly carried on there."

In connexion with Pevensey, Mr. Durrant Cooper read an unpublished letter from the State Paper Office. It was the production of a Sussex notability, Andrew Borde (the original Merry Andrew), and was addressed to Lord Cromwell:—

"After humble salutation,—With due reverence I certify your lordship that I

am now in Scotland, in a little university or study, named Glasgow, where I study and practice physic, as I have done in divers regions, providing for the sustentation of my being; assuring you that in these parts that I am in, the king's grace hath many enemies, and in manner all manner of persons (except some scholastical men), that be his adversaries and speaketh pernicious words. I resort to the Scottish king's house, and the Earl of Aryn, named Hamilton, and to the Lord Ovyndale, named Stuart, and to many lords and ladies, as well spiritual as temporal, and truly I know their minds, for they taketh me for a Scottish man's son, for I name myself Carre, and so the Carres calleth me cousin, through the which I am in the more favour. Shortly to conclude, trust you no Scot, (for they will use flattering words, and all is falsehood).

"I suppose, verily, that you have in England by three or four thousand Scots and innumerable other aliens, which doth (specially the Scots) much harm to the king's liege men through their evil words; for as I went through England I met, and was in company of, rural folks, Englishmen that love not our gracious king. Would to Jesus that some were punished to give others example; would to Jesus also that you had not an alien in your realm, specially Scots, for I never knew alien good to England, and except they knew profit, and it were of gold to them. In all the places of Christendom where I have travelled in I know not five Englishmen inhabitants, except only Scots for lucre. I pray to Jesus that aliens do in England no more harm to England. If I might do England any service, specially to my sovereign lord the king, or to you, I would do it, to spend and put my life in danger and jeopardy of, as far as any man, God be my judge. You have my heart, and shall be sure of the utmost of my poor power, for I am never able to make you amends for when I was in great thraldom, both bodily and ghostly, you of your gentleness set me at liberty and clearness of conscience. Also I thank your mastership for your great kindness, that you shewed me at Bishop's Waltham, and that you gave me license to come to you once in a quarter. As soon as I come home I intend to come to you to submit myself to you to do with me what you will. For lack of wit, peradventure I may in that writing say, what shall not content you, but God be my judge I mean truly both to my sovereign lord the king and to you. When I was kept in thraldom in the Charter House, and knew nought of the king's majesty's acts, nor yours, they stultifyingly threw sinestrall works, and I did as many of the others doth, but, after that I was at liberty, manifestly I observed the ignorance and blindness that they and I was in; for I could now know nothing of no manner of matter, but only by them, and they would cause me write full incipiently to the Prior of London[a], when he was in the Tower before he was put to execution, for the which I trust your mastership hath pardoned me, for God knoweth I was kept in prison straightly, and glad I was to write at their request, but I wrote nothing that I thought should be against my prince, nor you, nor no other man. I pray God that you may provide a good prior for that place at London, for truly there be many wilful and obstinate young men that standeth too much on their own conceit, and will not be reformed, but playeth the children, and a good prior would so serve them like children. News I have none to write to you, but I pretend to be with you shortly, for I am half weary of this barren country, as Jesus Christ knoweth, who did keep you in health and good. From Leith a mile from Edinbro', the first day of April, by the hand of your poor scholar and servant,

"ANDREW BOORDE, Priest."

The letter was listened to with much interest, and at its close the Rev. H. Browne, Rector (and Bailiff) of Pevensey, jocularly remarked that Andrew must have had some grudge against the corporation of Pevensey, or he would not have written what he did. It was clear

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[a] The allusion to the vacancy in the office of prior of the Charterhouse enables us to fix as the date of the letter the summer of 1535. The visitation of the Charterhouse began in April 1534, the inmates refused to take the oath of supremacy, whereupon John Howgton, the prior, and Humphrey Midylmore, the procurator, were imprisoned in the Tower. After a month's confinement they took the oath, and on the 29th of May a certificate of conformity was given. On the 6th of June, Andrew Boorde, one of the presbyters (with others), also conformed. A year afterwards (29th April, 1535), the same prior with two other Carthusian priors, a monk of Sion, and the Vicar of Isleworth, were convicted of high treason; and on the 4th of May drawn, hanged, and quartered. In the next month, Humphrey Midylmore, the procurator, and two monks, William Exmew and Sebastian Newdigate, were also apprehended, condemned, and executed.—*Robert Smythe's Historical Account of the Charterhouse.*

that some of his tales of the wise men of Gotham had reference to the local usages of Pevensey, especially the capital punishment intended to have been inflicted by "drowning the eel;" the freemen felons of that as well as other Cinque Ports being by the Custumal to be drowned, whilst strangers were to be hung. It had been supposed that the "Merry Tales of Gotham" was the only exclusively facetious work of Boorde; but Hearne (*Reliq.* ed. Bliss, p. 822) thought that he also wrote the "History of Tom Thumb."

The weather cleared up in the evening, and a pleasant walk through the grounds of the castle brought the proceedings to a close.

MISCELLANEA.

French Monuments.—A few months since the section of archæology of the Committee of Historical Works charged some of its members with the mission of studying the question as to the origin and importance of a collection of drawings known by the name of the "Gagnières Collection," in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. A report has been made by M. Dauban, in the name of the Commission, to the Minister of Public Instruction, recommending that the Imperial Library should complete the collection it already possesses by making copies of those at Oxford. The collection of Gagnières, who was tutor to the sons of the Grand Dauphin, was given in 1711 by that savant to King Louis XIV. It was composed of a number of drawings of the tombs of the Royal family, and other great houses of France, arranged in provinces, and was placed in the Royal, now the Imperial, Library, but a part filling twenty-five volumes disappeared from that establishment between the years 1785 and 1801. By comparing the list of the drawings now in the library at Oxford with the detailed catalogue of the Gagnières Collection, as drawn up in 1815 by Clairambault, no doubt can exist but that those now in the Oxford library belonged to the lost portion. At the recommendation of the commission, the Minister charged M. Jules Frappaz, an experienced artist, to make copies of the complete collection at Oxford, which is composed of about 3,000 subjects. Some of them have been already finished, and the execution has been much admired. The curators of the Bodleian Library, and the chief librarian, Dr. Bandinel, received M. Frappaz in the kindest manner, and have given him every facility for the accomplishment of his work.—*Galignani.*

Mediæval Monuments in France.—There has lately been discovered behind the altar of the church of Daubeuf, (in the Eure,) a tomb of the 13th century hitherto unnoticed. The slab is sculptured in relief, and represents a knight in armour, lying on his back, with his head resting on a cushion. His sword is attached to a belt round his waist, and on his knees lies a shield. It is supposed to be the tomb of Odo IV., lord of Ham and Daubeuf, who joined the fourth crusade, A.D. 1200, was present at the taking of Constantinople in 1202, and who died in 1230.

In another quarter an interesting monument has by timely interference been saved from impending destruction:—"When the hamlet of Louvicamp (Seine-Inférieure) was incorporated with the parish of Mesnil-Mauger in 1832, the old church being no longer required, was sold and pulled down. For six centuries there had lain in its chancel a stone sepulchral statue, larger than life, and supposed to be that of the Lady of Louvicamp, the foundress of the church. The inhabitants requested the purchaser of the church to let them retain it. He consented, and the statue was removed to the church of Mesnil-Mauger, where it remained outside the entrance, exposed to all weathers, until recently, when it attracted the attention of the Abbé Cochet, who applied to the prefect, and in consequence the statue is now placed inside the church."—*Galignani.*

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

A VISITATION OF ARMS IN THE UNIVERSITY AND TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

PART I. No. II.

ARMS ON MONUMENTS AND IN STAINED GLASS IN THE TOWN CHURCHES.

ST. ANDREW THE LESS.

On a monument to *Jacob Butler, Esq.*, 1765, (formerly standing on the north wall of the chancel, but lately removed to the churchyard,) two shields, each—

1, 4. *Butler*, Az., a chevron between 3 covered cups or.
2. *Aglionby*, Arg., 2 bars, and in chief 3 martlets sab.
3. *Ferraby*, Arg., a star of 8 rays gu., on chief az., 3 water-bougets or.

Crest, a horse's head erased arg.

ST. BENEDICT.

1. On a monument to *John Peirse*, of Corpus Christi College, son of John Peirse of Bedale, co. York, 1652. Az., a ducal coronet between 3 crosslets fitchée or.

   Crest, a crosslet fitchée or, surmounted by a mural crown.
2. On a monument to *Henry Gostling, B.D.*, 1674. Gu., a chevron between 3 crescents erm.
3. On a monument to *Sandys Peyton, Gent.*, 1682, son of Sir Henry Peyton, of Isleham, Bart. Sab., a cross eng. or., in first quarter a mullet arg.
4. On a monument to *Francis Woodward*, of Cambridge, *Gent.*, 1750. Sab., 3 bars and canton or.
5. On a monument to *Sarah*, daughter of *Samuel Newton, Gent.*, 1724. Sab., 2 shank bones in saltire arg.

ST. BOTOLPH.

1. On a monument to *Thomas Plaifer, D.D.*, 1609. Gu., a fleur-de-lys or.
2. On a monument to *Wm. Lillie, Gent.*, 1737. Gu., 3 lilies slipt arg., 2, 1.

ST. CLEMENT.

1. On a flat stone to *Roger Thompson, Esq.*, 1750. On a chevron between 3 roundles, each charged with a martlet, 3 escallops, impaling a lion ramp. and border eng.
2. On a flat stone to *Matthew Wildbore, Gent.*, 1689, and *William Pedder, Gent.*, 1683, three shields in one, one in chief, the others per pale in base:—

   1. *Brackenbury*, In chief, arg., 3 chevrons braced in base az.
   2. *Wildbore*, In dexter base, arg., a fess between 2 boars passant sab.
   3. *Pedder*, In sinister base, 3 eagles displayed, 2, 1.

   Crest, a lion couchant under a tree.
3. On a flat stone to *Daniel Lowe*, alderman, 1707. Arg., 3 bars gu., in chief 3 lions' heads erased of the last; impaling a bend eng. between 2 lions' heads erased.

   Crest, a lion's head erased.

Cole mentions the following atchievement:—

1, 6. *Gill*, Arg., 2 chevrons az., on each 3 mullets arg., on canton gu. a lion pass. guard. or.
2. *Gill*, Lozengy arg. az., a lion ramp. or.
3. *Canon*, Arg. on fess between 3 crosses patée gu. 3 martlets or.
4. ——— Arg., 3 bars gu., in chief 3 mullets az.
5. *Sudeley*, Or, 2 bendlets gu.

   Crest, a demi-eagle displayed az., winged or.

ST. EDWARD.

In stained glass in the east window four shields:—

1. *Trinity Hall*. Sab., a crescent and border eng. erm.
2. *Mortlock*. Erm., a fret, sab., on chief az. 3 fleurs-de-lys arg.
3. *Trinity Hall* imp. *Dalling*. Erm., on bend sab. 3 acorns or.
4. *Hobson*. Or, on fess between 2 chevrons sab. 3 billets arg.

Arms on the monuments:—

1. *Thomas Lombe*, solicitor, 1789. Vert, a crescent between 2 combs in fess: in chief a spear fessways, in base a weaver's shuttle, all arg.
2. *John Mortlock*, merchant, 1754. *Mortlock* as above.
3. *Owen Mayfield*, alderman and mayor, c. 1685. Gu., a cross eng. erm., in the two upper quarters a sprig of may blossoming or.
4. *Elizabeth*, wife of *Cornelius Harrison*, of Harborough, co. Leicester, 1782. Az., a chevron between 3 garbs or.
5. *Charles Buxton*, B.A., Fellow of Clare Hall, 1682, son of Robert Buxton, Esq., of Tibenham, co. Norfolk.
   1, 4. *Buxton*. Or, a lion ramp. sab., tail turned over the head.
   2, 3. ——— Or, 2 stags couchant in pale gu.
6. *Lydia Gillam*, 1798. Sab., a horse's head erased between 3 sinister hands couped arg., border or.
7. *Samuel Bethia, D.D.*, of Doncaster, co. York, Master of Clare Hall, 1691. Arg., a chevron gu. between 3 lions ramp. sab.; in chief the arms of *Clare Hall*.
8. *Frances*, widow of *Edmund Halfhyde*, apothecary, 1727. Arg., 2 chevrons braced in fess sab.; in chief az. 3 cinquefoils or.
9. *Judith*, wife of *Thomas Crosier, M.D.*, of St. John's College, 15—. Arg., a chevron between 3 fleurs-de-lys sab.; in chief gu. 3 lozenges or.
10. *John Griffith, M.A.*, 1686. Gu., a chevron erm. between 3 lemon heads in profile couped at the neck pyr.
11. *Thomas Buck, Esq.*, 1693. Vert, a hind between 2 bucks trippant erm.

12. *William Beche, Esq.*, 1614. Gu., on a cross moline arg. 5 mullets sab.

Cole mentions the following coat of arms on the alter-cloth in his time: Or, a chevron nebuly arg. az. between 3 Cornish choughs ppr.

ST. GILES.

1. On a brass inscription, gone 2 shields, each a fess and in chief 3 cocks.
2. On a monument to *Nicholas Carre, Regius Professor of Greek*, 1569. 2 shields:—
   1. *Regius Professorship of Greek*, Per chevron arg. sab., in chief the letters alpha and omega, in base a grasshopper, all counterchanged; or a chief gu. a lion pass. guard. or, on his shoulder a text G sab.; imp. Per chevron . . . 3 unicorns' heads erased counterchanged. *Carre*.
   2. *Carre*, Imp. or, a chevron 3 mullets, in chief as many fleurs-de-lys.

   Crest, a unicorn's head erased.

ST. PETER.

1. On a monument to *Robert Wynne*, 1745. Gu., a saracen's head affronté erased ppr., wreathed round the temples arg.
2. On a fine stone to *Thomas Townshend*, 17—. Az., a chevron erm. between 3 escallops arg.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

1. On a monument to *John Brakin*, Gent. Gu., a fess checky arg. az. between 3 lozenges or, in each a martlet sab.

   Crest, in a whale's head erect and erased az. between 2 sprigs vert, flowered az., 3 bezants in bend counter. or.

Before the late restoration of the church the following shields were in the roof of the chancel:

1. *East Anglia*. Az., 3 ducal coronets or, 2, 1.
2. *Coggeshall*. Quarterly, arg. sab., in each quarter a hand in fess counterchanged, in fess a heart gu.
3. ——— Arg., a cross eng. between 4 martlets gu.
4. ——— az. a cross 5 escallops.

JOHN H. SHELLING.

Wickers Rectory, Ealing Stretford, Aug., 1883.

BECKET OR ST. THOMAS?

Mr. Urban,—I do not think Mr. Robertson's letter at all conclusive on the point in dispute,—was Archbishop Thomas of Canterbury known to his contemporaries as Becket so certainly as to warrant us in calling him so in an accurate historical investigation?

It is plain that his father was called Becket, and plain also that his murderers and King Henry VIII., by way of derision, applied to him the same surname. Such a use of it cannot touch the real question. St. Thomas lived at a time when surnames were coming into use, but when the use of them was anything but general. Of all the bishops of the century, down to 1162, only Henry Murdac, Archbishop of York, and Walter Durdent, Bishop of Lichfield, have names similar to Becket. All the rest, with the exception of the Peches and Ffolliotts, bore either patronymics, territorial names, or nicknames, like Seffrid Pelochin, Hervè Cruste, and Ralph Luffa. Peche is, however, on the roll of Battle Abbey; Ffolliott is also a Conquest family; Murdac appears under the form of Filius Murdac on another ancient roll of the Conqueror's followers.

Is it more likely that Becket was an exception to an almost general usage among ecclesiastics, or that at a late date when surnames were common, and it became necessary to find one for him, the name which his father had borne, and perhaps his relations as well, should come conveniently to hand? Certainly, in his time, seisin was required for the ownership of a name as well as for that of a fief.

I am not ignorant that, even after surnames were common, ecclesiastics denied themselves the use of them in a way most puzzling and inconvenient to historians and genealogists; for example, William of Wykeham and the innumerable aliases of the sixteenth century. But this seems to be a continuation of the earlier custom. The truest parallel case with St. Thomas is St. Edmund. Both were archbishops of Canterbury; both have had successors of the same Christian name; both were canonized by Rome; both were ejected from the Calendar by King Henry VIII., yet no one ever talks or writes of Archbishop Rich.

Of course, if it be an inconvenient affectation to call a man by the name he bore among his contemporaries, no further discussion is needed; but historians would do well to remember the absurd mistakes into which the practice of modernizing surnames has led able writers. When shall we have heard for the last time of Archbishop Roger of Bishopsbridge, i.e. Pont l'Evêque; or of Bishop Sawbridge, i.e. John of Pontoise, *Latinè*, Pontiserra or Pontisara? The learned Richardson, editor of Godwin, quotes an annotator who, anxious to find a surname for Bishop Savaric of Wells, calls him Barlowinwac, consolidating him with Baldwin Wake, whose name follows his in a passage in Hoveden. Much earlier still, Herbert de

with the contemporary Lives of Becket—a suspicion of which I need not say that no hint is given in the "Guardian."

Your correspondent has spoken of me as a person who "would perhaps hardly believe that there are people who love truth for its own sake," and, both in your pages and elsewhere, has used a great deal more of contemptuous and insulting language towards me. As I have allowed all this to pass without any answer, I trust that your readers will not misunderstand my reasons for leaving unnoticed anything that he may say hereafter, even if it should be still more outrageous than the worst things that he has already said of me. I am, &c.,

Precincts, Canterbury, Sept. 7, 1860. J. C. ROBERTSON.

P.S. The Lives of Becket by Mr. Morris and myself are not the only books which "The Writer in the 'National Review'" appears to have reviewed in more places than one. For instance, the "Saturday Review" of September 15th contains a notice of Mr. Russell's "History of the Norfolk Rebellion," which, if I may trust my memory, has so much in common with the "Guardian's" notice of the same book, that I can have no doubt of their common authorship; and there are marks which lead me to attribute them both to your correspondent. I need not say anything more as to the unfairness of such practices towards the public, nor need I dwell on the injustice which is committed towards the author of a book when a critic multiplies his single unfavourable opinion of it by reviewing it in more than one periodical; but I must remark that proprietors, editors, and readers have just cause of complaint against a writer who supplies to two periodicals an article which is substantially the same.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN MEDIÆVAL LONDON.

MR. URBAN,—I send you an extended copy of a small deed illustrative of this subject. It is an agreement entered into between John de Lanfar', clerk, and William de Auverne, citizen, respecting the wall of a house in the city, which had been rendered unsafe by the removal of earth from its base in the garden of one of the parties. By the agreement the owner of the garden agrees to build three stone buttresses, so as to ensure the safety of the building, and to keep them in repair; he agrees to receive the drainage from the roof of the house, and recognises the right of its owner to have two windows looking upon the garden. The view from these windows is never to be interfered with, but they are to be so barred that he himself, or his property in the garden, shall incur no harm therefrom.

In this latter respect the deed is a good illustration of the operation of the well-known Assize of 1189 (Domestic Architecture, i. pp. 18 *et seq.*), which provided—

"And if any one shall have windows looking towards the land of a neighbour, and

although he and his predecessors have been long possessed of the view of the aforesaid windows, nevertheless his neighbour may lawfully obstruct the view of those windows, by building opposite to them on his own ground, as he shall consider most expedient; except he who hath the windows can shew any writing whereby his neighbour may not obstruct the view of those windows."

It is evident that the clerk had the best of the difference in every respect, as his title to all the rights of property is fully recognised by the citizen,—who may only have lately come into occupation.

Probably the deed itself, and others of a similar nature, which are of rare occurrence, owed its origin to this early legislative act of the citizens. The preamble of the "Assize" sets out how it was called into being by the disputes relating to such matters, and (Domestic Architecture, i. pp. 275, &c.) shews the mode of proceeding in the cases to which it would apply.

The expression that the wall was "in fronte solarii" is singular, but it can have no other meaning than that it supported that upper chamber, which was generally built of wood and carried upon corbels inserted in or projecting over the wall, the number of which was often a matter of special agreement.

The date of the deed is A.D. 1249-50.

Noverint universi hoc scriptum visuri vel audituri quod hec est concordia facta inter Johannem de Lanfar' clericum ex una parte et Willielmum de Auverne civem London' ex altera, pro quadam contentione inter eosdem mota; eo quod idem Willielmus amoverat terram in gardino suo juxta quemdam murum lapideum in fronte solarii ejusdem Johannis versus occidentem sine assensu ejusdem Johannis; videlicet quod idem Willielmus sumptibus suis construet tres butericeos lapideos ad sustentandum murum predictum. Et concessit pro se et heredibus suis et suis assignatis quod ipse et heredes sui et assignati sui predictos tres butericeos ad custum suum sustentabunt imperpetuum, ita quod idem murus sit sine periculo. Aquam vero descendentem et stillantem de predicto solario sine impedimento idem Willielmus et heredes sui et assignati sui in gardino suo recipient imperpetuum. Concessit etiam idem Willielmus pro se et heredibus suis et assignatis suis eidem Johanni, quod ipse et assignati sui qui domos suas ibidem possidebunt habeant duas fenestras versus gardinum predictum apertas. Ita tamen quod taliter ferro barrentur quod dictus Willielmus et heredes sui et assignati sui per aperturas illas dampnum futuris temporibus non incurrant. Et sciendum est quod non licebit eidem Willielmo vel heredibus suis vel assignatis suis aliquod edificium edificare juxta predictum murum per quod visus dictarum fenestrarum aliquo tempore obturetur. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto cyrographato videlicet alter alterius parti sigillum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus, Domino Rogero filio Rogeri tunc Majore London' Johanne de Tolesan' et Radulpho Hardel' tunc Vicecomitibus London', Ada de Basinges, Stephano Bukerett, Michaelo Toony, Johanne Normann', Thoma de Dunolm', Laurencio de Frowik', Nicholao Batt, Roberto de Cornhull', Roberto Hardel', Nicholao filio Jocelini, Thoma filio Thome, Alexandro le Ferun, Radulpho Sperlong', Willielmo filio Ricardi, Johanne Adrian, Willielmo Viel, Willielmo Aswy, Gervasio le Cordewaner', Johanne le Minor', Ricardo de Hadestoke tunc Aldermannis et aliis.

I am, &c. J. B.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE DESCENT OF THE ST. BARBE FAMILY.

Mr. Urban,—The accompanying genealogical table is based upon a pedigree of the St. Barbe family, drawn up in 1588 by Thomas Glover, Somerset Herald, and has never before been published. Besides being a curious instance (though by no means a solitary one) of the descent of a private family in more than one line from royal houses, it contains some points of general interest. To the unpractised reader such a table may appear no more than an array of names, wearisome to the eye and profitless to the mind; but there are probably some by whom it will be regarded as a suggestive fragment. Any pedigree will naturally recall to those acquainted with the past fortunes of the particular family its various struggles and vicissitudes, implied in the very name of the representative of each succeeding generation; and when thus viewed as the footprints of one's forefathers, a mere pedigree is an interesting memorial. And when several of them are brought together in one view, and the individuals enumerated filled high stations, and were some of them the great men of their age in different countries, the whole becomes a record of contemporary history, and is valuable to the general reader.

Before noticing other names in this table, it will be proper to say a few words respecting the family of St. Barbe. The name of its founder is inscribed in the roll of Battle Abbey as one of the companions-in-arms of William the Conqueror present at the battle of Hastings. Eventually, he fixed his residence at South Brent, in Somersetshire, a place known in our own day from its connection with theological controversy. The family remained at this its original home for about 300 years, but is found early in the fifteenth century at Ashington, in the south of the same county. And after a residence of 200 years it removed thence to Broadlands, now the seat of Lord Palmerston. John St. Barbe of Broadlands represented Hampshire in Parliament in 1634; and his son, who was the last representative of the elder line, died a baronet without issue in 1723. The name of St. Barbe occurs several times in the lists of sheriffs, shewing that the family ranked with the county gentry. But with the exception of a Bishop of Durham of some celebrity in the twelfth century, who is believed to have been a member of the family, no one of any particular eminence is recorded. The second wife of Sir Francis Walsingham, K.G., Queen Elizabeth's minister, was the child of Henry St. Barbe of Ashington, who died in 1567, and she became the mother of two daughters, one of whom (to quote the words of Mr. Lodge in his memoir of the statesman, her father) "was thrice splendidly wedded: first, to the memorable Sir Philip

A GENEALOGICAL TABLE SHEWING TH

Kings of England of the Saxon Race.

Alfred the Great, = Ethelbith, or Elsw
grandson of Egbert, 1st King of the Great,
all England, died 901.

Kings of Scotland.

Malcolm I., d. 953.
Indulf, coz. of the last, d. 961.
Culen, d. 970.
Kenneth III., coz. of the last, first King of all Scotland, d. 994.
Malcolm II., d. 1033.
Duncan, grandson of the last, d. 1046.
Malcolm III., Canmore, = Margaret, elder sister of Edgar Athe
d. 1093. d. 1093.

Edward the Elder, d. 925.
Edmund I. d. 947.
Edgar the Peaceable, d. 975.
Ethelred II., the Unready, d. 1016.
Edmund II., Ironside, d. 017.
Edward the Outlaw, = Agatha.
d. 1057.

Emperors
Sax l. 965.
Henr
Du 2.
Ot = Arnolf III., d. 988.
d. 1036.
Henry
great-gr

ers.
ourth in descent
lemagne.

Kings of England, rman and Plantagenet.
g William the Conqueror, d. 1087.
ry I., died 1135.
= Empress Maud, widow of Henry V., Emperor of Germany, d. 1167.
King Henry II., d. 1189.
King John, d. 1216.
King Henry III., d. 1272.
of = King Edward I., d. 1307.
th Plantagenet, seventh dau.

Pedigree of St. Barbe, confined to heirs male.

Robert St. Barbe, of South Brent, co. Somerset, (temp. Wilh. I.) the progenitor of
Robert St. Barbe, of South Brent.
Richard St. Barbe, grandson of the last, living in 1304.
Richard St. Barbe.
John St. Barbe, grandson of the last,
Richard St. Barbe, of Ashington, co. Somerset.
Thomas St. Barbe.
John St. Barbe, Sheriff of cos. Somerset and Dorset in 1460.

Scotch Earls of Huntingdon.

David I., youngest son; afterwards King of Scotland, first Earl, d. 1153.
Prince Henry, who died before his father, in 1152.
David, third son, fifth Earl = Matilda, eldest
of Huntingdon, d. 1219. the Good, six
Ada[a], fourth dau., co-heir of her brother Joh
last Earl of Chester and Huntingdon, qui
1237.

Norman Earl
Randle de Ge
Earl, d
Hugh Bohun
fifth Earl
ll.
ile.

John, Baron Hastings of Bergavenny, one of
with Baliol and Bruce for the crown of Sco

Barons Grey de Ruthyn.

Roger de Grey, first Baron, = Elizabeth Hast
d. 1353. K.G., thirtee 392.
Reginald de Grey, second Baron, d.
Reginald de Grey, third Baron, d.
Robert Grey, of Enville, co. Staffo
Humphry Grey, of Withybrook, co. W

Richard St. Barbe, of Ashington. = Margery Grey.

William St. Barbe, of the Privy Chamber to King Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, youngest son, d. 1562.
Edward St. Barbe, of Whiteparish, co. Wilts, d. 1616, from whom
George Foster St. Barbe, of Lymington, co. Southampton, is seventh in descent, 1860.

Henry St. Barbe, of Ashing
eldest son, d. 1567.
Edward St. Barbe, d. 1592, S
co. Somerset in 1589.
Henry St. Barbe, of Ashington and Bro
Sir John St. Barbe, of Ashington an
grandson of the last, Sheriff of
created a baronet 1663, and died
1723.

Knt., of Blisworth, rchbishop Wake.
e of the
om this marriage the once re-
de Clare in return for his aid.
st King of Castile.

Sidney; secondly, to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; and thirdly, to Richard de Burgh, Earl of Clanricarde; by each of whom she left issue." An anecdote, which is related of Archbishop Wake, may be mentioned here, on account of its connection with the St. Barbes. The Archbishop had succeeded to some property of his father (a royalist cavalier in the Great Rebellion) in the village of Shapwick, Dorsetshire; and being on a visit to it, he accepted an invitation to the house of the Rev. Samuel Baskett, Vicar of the parish, who, while thus honoured, chanced to have his tenth child, a girl, born to him. When the intelligence was communicated, the guest immediately rose and claimed the child as his just tithe, and proposed to stand godfather, on condition of her being named after his own wife, Etheldred. The little girl subsequently became Mrs. St. Barbe, and left her Christian name an heir-loom in the family. Archbishop Wake appears to have had a partiality to the name, and he is said to have been the means of introducing it into some other families—that of Cust, for instance, of which Earl Brownlow is the representative.

An inspection of the table will shew that the descent of the St. Barbes from the royal houses was brought about by two marriages, which took place, respectively, in the fifteenth and following century. The first marriage was between Richard St. Barbe of Ashington, and Margery Grey, great-granddaughter of Reginald, third Baron de Grey and Ruthyn. The second was between Henry St. Barbe, Richard's great-grandson, and Amy Rogers, a descendant in the fifth generation of Catherine Courtenay, who was the wife of Sergeant Rogers, and great-granddaughter of Sir Philip Courtenay, Justice of Ireland in 1383, a son of Hugh Courtenay, second Earl of Devon, and son-in-law of Sir Thomas Wake, of Blisworth, Northamptonshire, an ancestor of the Archbishop. The issue of the first of these two marriages could trace descent, through the Barons Grey de Ruthyn, from the Earls of Pembroke and Chester; through the former of these earls from the Capetian kings of France, the first Christian Grand-Duke of Russia, and some of the Eastern emperors; and through the Earls of Chester, from the earlier kings of Scotland and the Saxon dynasties in England and Germany: while the issue of the second marriage were descendants of the Plantagenet and Norman kings of England, and through the last, of the Counts of Flanders, the Emperor Charlemagne, and his heroic grandfather, Charles Martel, besides the Capetian kings and the other royal families mentioned under the former marriage. We have thus travelled by both lines of ascent from the seventeenth century to the eighth, and now we may cast our eye down the table in descent and note particulars. The true successors of Charlemagne in vigour of mind and body were found not in his own heirs male, but in some of his descendants in the female line, such as Baldwin the Iron-handed, father of Baldwin II. and founder of the dynasty in Flanders, and Henry the Fowler, standing at the head of the Saxon emperors of Germany, who

had in him a common ancestor. These two were able men, and they began a policy in their respective dominions which led to power and prosperity. The successors of Baldwin I. maintained their independence of France and Germany; and Belgium carried on, under their protection, a flourishing maritime commerce. Henry I., Duke of Saxony, is said to have acquired his surname of Fowler, from the circumstance that when the news of his elevation to the empire was brought to him, he was engaged in the pursuit of birds. His own reign over Germany has been accounted one of the most useful and splendid in history; and his son, Otho the Great, deposed Berenger II., the last king of Italy, and added that country to his empire. We see in the table two sovereigns of Constantinople, Constantine, named from his birth in the royal porphyry-chamber, "Porphyrogenitus," the grandson of Basil, founder of the dynasty, and Romanus II., Constantine's son; who, together with their successors, owed their stability on the throne to the renown of their ancestor, rather than to any merit of their own. The two names which follow, Vladimir and Jaroslaf, are those of distinguished rulers, the first of whom has been entitled the Peter of the tenth century, and his successor the Legislator of Russia. The period of the Capetian kings whose names appear in our table was not a happy one for France. That country was distracted by struggles for supremacy between the sovereign and aristocracy, and the great vassals of the crown were a match for their feudal superior. The custom of crowning the heir to the throne during the lifetime of his father, which now obtained, reveals the weakness to which royalty was reduced in France. King Alfred the Great, grandson of the first king of all England, next merits attention. We behold him giving a daughter in marriage to the reigning house in Flanders, which in after time was to be parent of another dynasty in England; his own male line, meanwhile, sitting on his throne (though continually harassed by Danish invaders) for a century, and then by two marriages providing a wife (who was daughter of a king of Scotland, and great-granddaughter of a German emperor) for a son of William of Normandy, viz. the Princess Matilda, married to King Henry I. of England. The whole of the kings of Scotland in the table belong to a period antecedent to the opening of Tytler's History; yet it was an important period, witnessing the gradual union of three petty principalities, into which the country had been divided, in one kingdom; the organization of which was begun and completed by two remarkable men, Kenneth III. and Malcolm Canmore, or the Great-head. The strange law of succession (a fertile source of royal discontent and crime), by which the king for many generations was usually followed on the throne, not by his own son, but by the son of his predecessor, now ceased to be acted upon; though it was appealed to, so late as the close of the thirteenth century, by Baliol and Bruce, when contending for the crown of Scotland in the presence of Edward I. The century succeeding that of the Norman Conquest has been termed the

age of the Barons, who rose to great power, favoured by the frequent civil wars which then raged in England, as in most of the countries of Europe. There are names in the table to recall this state of things. Randle de Gernons, fourth earl of Chester, and Gilbert de Clare, first earl of Pembroke, fought on different sides at the battle of Lincoln in 1141, when King Stephen was taken prisoner by the Earl of Gloucester in the interest of the Empress Maud, chiefly through the prowess of his son-in-law De Gernons. The earls of Chester, in particular, might be called little kings, as they possessed a parliament of their own and other *jura regalia* in the Palatinate. And if the earldom had lasted a little longer than it did, they must have succeeded to the throne of Scotland. John, surnamed Scot, the last earl, pre-deceased by many years Margaret, Maid of Norway, who was the last lineal descendant of the reigning house in Scotland: otherwise, he would have been undoubted heir to the crown, as the only son of David, younger brother of William the Lion, grandson of King David I. Earl John died young and without issue in 1237, leaving four sisters his coheirs, three of whom were mothers, respectively, of the Baliol, Bruce, and Hastings families, who became principal claimants to the vacant throne. The fatality which at this time pursued the royal family of Scotland is probably without a parallel. Within eighty years after the death of King William in 1214, not one of his descendants survived, though in the interval there had been four generations of them and nine marriages. Passing on to the earls of Pembroke, we perceive that this title was borne for a period of 200 years by four families, all famous in history, in succession, Clare, Marshal, Valence, and Hastings. Of the last we have just spoken in connection with the crown of Scotland. Gilbert de Clare, the first earl of Pembroke, was a valiant knight of the house of Hertford, to whom King Henry I. gave lands in Wales. And on the decease of that monarch, he supported, as we have seen, the cause of Stephen. He had the surname of Strongbow, which was also applied to his son Richard, the second earl, better known as the conqueror and first Lord Warden of Ireland. William Marshal the elder was chosen Protector of England during the minority of King Henry III., whom, in conjunction with Randle Blundevil, son and successor of Hugh Cyvelioc in the earldom of Chester, he crowned at Gloucester. Both these earls served the young king faithfully, the Earl Marshal conducting an able and virtuous administration till 1219, when he died; and his coadjutor Randle, surnamed the Good, commanding the forces which routed the army of the French prince Louis at the battle known as "Lincoln Fair." Aymer de Valence, second earl of his name, was appointed by Edward I. guardian of Scotland, where he defeated Bruce soon after the coronation of the latter in 1306, with great slaughter, at Methven. Six years afterwards he was in arms against Edward II., and Gaveston, the unworthy favourite of that king, surrendered to him at Scarborough Castle. The two great families of Chester and Pembroke, prolonged by

females, were destined to be united in the fourteenth century in the person of Elizabeth Hastings, who on her father's side was great-granddaughter of Ada, the youngest of the co-heiresses of the houses of Chester and Scotland; and who, through her mother Elizabeth Valence, stood in the same degree of relationship to Joane Marshal, co-heiress of the second house of Pembroke, and likewise to Isabella, ex-Queen of England. From this Elizabeth Hastings, Margery Grey, who became the wife of Richard St. Barbe, was fifth in descent. A limited space will allow of little more being added. But it is impossible to pass by the name of Bohun without some notice. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, the fourth of his line, appears in the table as the husband of Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward I.; he was a thoroughly English nobleman, and worthily proved his lineage from Henry de Bohun, the first earl, who had been one of the twenty-four colleagues of the second William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, appointed to preserve the privileges of Magna Charta. Earl Humphrey, supported by Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, boldly and successfully resisted the will of a powerful sovereign, who was bent on abridging the wholesome liberties of the people; and his name deserves the grateful remembrance of the nation. He was subsequently engaged in a struggle less honourable to him, when aiding Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, against the Despencers, the successors of Gaveston in the favour of King Edward II.; and he lost his life in 1321 at the battle of Boroughbridge, fought between the contending factions.

In concluding these notes upon the table, it must suffice to invite the reader's attention to a few more of the names. Eva, the daughter and heiress of Dermot Mc Murrough, King of Leinster, was married to Richard de Clare at Waterford, under most inauspicious circumstances, during the sack of that town by her father and his English allies. Geoffry of Anjou, second husband of the Empress Maud, gave the name of Plantagenet to the royal dynasty in England, which was commenced by his son King Henry II. Ffoulk, king of Jerusalem, father of Earl Geoffry, reminds us of the Crusades, with which another name, once before referred to, a greater than Ffoulk's, is also associated. This is Randle Blundevil, Earl of Chester, who embraced the Cross in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion; but he was prevented for the time from prosecuting his design, by the necessity of opposing the treacherous proceedings of John against the absent king. The good earl, however, lived to fulfil his purpose of visiting the Holy Land, and to return home during the reign of Henry III. Lastly, let us say of Eleanor, the loving queen of Edward I., that she added lustre to her royal husband's descendants, being herself a not unworthy daughter of a race of kings in Castile and Navarre reaching back to the times of our Alfred. E. H. M. S.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Poem of the Book of Job done into English Verse. By the EARL of WINCHILSEA (late Viscount Maidstone). (London: Smith, Elder, and Co.)—Those who are imbued with the spirit of our older literature will appreciate this book, while those whose reading is only of the prevalent modern description will probably turn from it with a jest or a sneer; and as the one is a very select body, while the name of the other is legion, it is a sign of no little moral courage when a man of unquestionable abilities and cultivated taste ventures to do what Lord Winchilsea has done, and has done well. A sacred poem in ballad metre to the great body of readers of the present day must seem either an impossibility or an absurdity, and the writer who attempts it must make up his mind to be treated accordingly, but we have before us proof positive that it is neither the one nor the other. Those who from their superior course of reading can refer to the elder specimens of that kind of composition will allow that great and generous sentiments may be clothed in such garb, and that their utterance may "stir like a trumpet," but the "reading public" in general have no higher standard for the ballad than "John Gilpin," and to them it must ever remain inexplicable, how any serious, not to say sacred subject, can be suitably treated in such a form. Consequently Lord Winchilsea's labours are hardly likely to be appreciated as they deserve, although he displays a wonderfully close adherence to his original, and has really given us a poem to represent a poem. In this point of fidelity he has a great advantage over the gifted but unhappy nobleman who many years since "versified" a small portion of the same subject. We allude to the speech of Eliphaz the Temanite, which is thus paraphrased by Lord Byron in his "Hebrew Melodies:"—

"A Spirit pass'd before me—I beheld
The face of Immortality unveil'd;
Deep sleep came down on every eye save mine,
And there it stood, all formless, but divine.
Along my bones the creeping flesh did quake,
And whilst my damp hair stiffen'd, thus it spake—
'Is man more just than God?—is man more pure,
Than He who deems e'en seraphs insecure?
Creatures of clay, vain dwellers in the dust!
The moth survives you, and are ye more just?
Things of a day! you wither e'er the night,
Heedless and blind to Wisdom's wasted light.'"

This is elegant, we allow, but a glance at our English version (ch. iv. verses 12—21) will shew that Lord Winchilsea has studied that more closely, and more reverently. Let the following passage be read, with a calm unbiassed judgment, which refuses to be carried away by the glitter of great names, and we venture to think that it will be pronounced infinitely more faithful; and, as exhibiting a rare command of language, and a true feeling of the force of the original, we hesitate not to call it dignified:—

"Now a wondrous thing was told to me,
In secret was it brought,
And mine ear received somewhat thereof
As I lay entranced in thought.
In the visions of the night it came,
When all things are at rest;
When deep sleep falleth upon men
With daily toil oppress'd.
Fear came upon my spirit,
And terror made me quake,
And caused my limbs to tremble,
And all my bones to shake!
Before my face a spirit pass'd,
And each particular hair
Stood up upon my creeping flesh,
And I stood trembling there.
And there it stood severe and still,
But I could not discern
Its form or its similitude,
Or its proportions learn:
An image was before mine eyes,
And silence was around—
And I heard a voice which said to me—
'Shall mortal man be found
More pure than God his Maker—
Than the great King more just,
Who with folly charged His angels,
And in seraphs put no trust?
Then how much less in them that dwell
In houses made of clay,
Whose foundation lieth in the dust,

Where moths do fret and fray;
Which are destroyed from the morn
Till evening every day!
They perish without wisdom,
They wither without wit;
Their excellence departs—they die—
And none regardeth it.'"

We have quoted this passage, not as by any means the best in the book, but as affording a means of comparison; and we conceive that it alone is sufficient abundantly to justify the very modest hope with which Lord Winchilsea concludes his preface:—

"If it be thought by good judges that I have given a version of this incomparable poem after the manner of Clement Marot, rather than that of Sternhold and Hopkins, and that I have succeeded in catching somewhat of the spirit, without departing too widely from the text of the original, I shall have attained the object of my wishes, and have done some service to the public."

A service to the public his Lordship has certainly rendered; we only hope that he has philosophy enough to be satisfied with the appreciation of the select few, for anything like general popularity we fear he is not likely to attain—at least not until a very decided improvement is effected in the tastes of the many; but if he should happily have any share in bringing about such a change he will have great reason to think that his labour on the oldest poem in the world has not been ill bestowed.

Collectanea Antiqua. Part III., Vol. V. By CHARLES ROACH SMITH. (Printed for the Subscribers only, and not published.)—A mere enumeration of the contents of this Part is all that it will be necessary to give, in order to shew that Mr. Roach Smith continues his labours with his accustomed zeal and success. "Anglo-Saxon Remains found in Kent and Lincolnshire," "Fibulæ discovered in the Crimea," "Roman Monuments at Lincoln," "Roman Remains at Ancaster, Lincolnshire," "Monument of the Daughter of a Romano-Gaulish Potter," "Roman Monuments illustrative of Social and Domestic Life," and "Rare and Inedited Roman Coins," such are the subjects treated on, illustrated by several woodcuts, and ten pages of plates, many of them coloured. To give any idea of the real value and interest of the papers, it is necessary to have the illustrations before the eye, and as we cannot offer them to our readers, we will do what will be even better—we will heartily advise them to become subscribers to the series—assuring them that they will be certain at all times to get money's worth for their money.

Canterbury in the Olden Time. By JOHN BRENT, F.S.A.

Felix Summerley's Handbook to Canterbury. Edited by the same. (London: Bell and Daldy.)

MR. BRENT has in the first of these little works reproduced a paper of his published some years since in the Journal of the British Association, but with so many additions as almost to constitute a new work. He has treated our old friend Felix Summerley in very much the same style, and the result is, that we have a full account, not only of the edifices of the metropolitan city of Canterbury as they exist at the present time, which must be very useful to visitors, but also many curious extracts from the corporation records, selected with the discrimination that might be expected from a practised antiquary, which we know Mr. Brent to be. A plan of the city, another of the cathedral, giving the places of the most remarkable tombs, and several engravings of remarkable objects, render this volume attractive as well as useful.

Madras and Cuddalore in the last Century, [A.D. 1726—1752]. (London: Longmans.)—This work consists mainly of a selection from the journals and letters of the early missionaries of the Christian Knowledge Society, as Schultze, Sartorius, and Fabricius, apparently as good and simple-minded men as ever engaged in missionary work. It is not as an account of the South of India that the book can be recommended, as its notices are very incomplete and fragmentary, but it has an interest of its own in the autobiographic sketches of the good Germans. We

have them depicting their dread of "the wild sea" before setting out; their forlorn voyages, crowded in the hold among the sailors, and, from the one party knowing no English and the other no German, with no one to speak to; their discomfort at first with "the way of life in India, which is quite different from that of Fatherland;" their contest with "the devil on the one hand and the papists on the other;" their frequent want of "biscuit and other things that Europeans are accustomed to,"—all these matters, and many more, told to mothers and sisters and college friends, and told as only quiet men suddenly landed in another world can tell them, will repay perusal.

But though we speak well of the book, we have a serious ground of complaint against its compiler. In an account of a fearful tempest in Bengal in 1737, he says (p. 173) that "mention was made of it in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1738, (the first year of its publication)." Now we are above the affectation of juvenility, and must set him right by saying that we made our first bow to our patrons in January, 1731, and that the account referred to appeared in our eighth volume, at p. 321.

An Inquiry into the Origin of the Belief in Predestination. By F. W. CRONHELM. (Rivingtons.)—The object of this Inquiry is to shew that the belief in predestination has originated in misconceptions of the Divine Eternity, and of the Divine Foreknowledge, and that a doctrine so contrary to the intuitive sense of moral responsibility, and the plain declarations of Scripture, could never have been established, did it not involve "a gratified sense of favouritism and superiority in the notion of being one of the predestined elect." Mr. Mansel's "Bampton Lectures" are censured as making dangerous concessions to Rationalism, and their writer is accused of using the words "incomprehensible" and "inconceivable" as synonymous, "notwithstanding the material distinction that exists between them." "Things incomprehensible in their infinitude, or in their mystery, may not be inconceivable as facts, apparent to our reason, or revealed to our faith."

The Question: "Are there any Commensurable Relations between a Circle and other Geometrical Figures?" Answered by a Member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. (London: R. Griffin and Co.)—The story goes that an undergraduate once boasted of having read through "Euclid" in half-an-hour, and, what was more wonderful, found it very entertaining. When asked how he had managed it, he replied that he had left out "all the A.s and B.s and scratches." Here is a shilling pamphlet on which the reader may try the experiment. It boldly challenges the assent of all, whether mathematical or non-mathematical, and is the neatest specimen of "Euclid for the Million" that we have yet seen. The tremendous flourish of trumpets with which it opens leads one to expect something very wonderful,—and wonderful indeed is the author's good opinion of himself. He says he knows that the "highest authorities" are against him, "but the highest authorities are nothing to him:" Galileo was opposed by the highest authorities, and pray who was right? And, after a great deal of such verbiage as this, what does his grand discovery amount to? Simply this. The despised "highest authorities" agree that the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter lies between $3\frac{1}{7}$ and $3\frac{10}{71}$; our new light splits the difference, and declares it to be $3\frac{1}{8}$, which any child could do by a mere guess, without any of the "A.s and B.s and scratches," of which, however, he is so fond that he parades them again and again, the same diagram doing duty three times over.

Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. XX. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.)—This great work is steadily approaching completion, though the new volume only brings us to the close of letter S. It contains several articles that chance to have

a peculiar interest at the present time, as Seamanship, Ship-building, Steam, Steam Engine, and Steam Navigation. To say that all these are treated in a full and satisfactory manner is only to do bare justice; illustrations, both on steel and on wood, are liberally supplied, and in the last named article we have some valuable tables, which exhibit an almost incredible amount of detail regarding our steam fleet, whether mercantile or belonging to the Royal Navy. The article on Sicily, as well as that on Spain, will well repay perusal.

Footprints on the Sands of Time. Biographies for Young People, Dedicated to her Nephews and Nieces by L. E. B. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—"Aunt Lucy," we believe, is a daughter of the late Bishop of London. It would be well if all young people had so kind and clever a relative. Alfred the Great, Bernard Gilpin, the Chevalier Bayard, and Blaise Pascal are charmingly depicted. We should, in one sense, do the authoress an injustice if we called attention to any passages in particular, for the whole is most gracefully written, and we would wish no better present for an intelligent child than this pretty but still cheap work.

Lucia's Marriage; or, The Lions of Wady-Araba, is the title of one of the latest of the series of "Historical Tales." (J. H. and Jas. Parker.) It is a tale of the Decian persecution, and relates the sufferings and eventual preservation of a Christian family banished to the Desert, "the barren and dry land where no water is," where David of old found refuge. The descriptions of Petra and other rock cities will be new to many, and even those to whom they have not the charm of novelty will be gratified by the mode of treatment.

The *Addresses to Candidates for Ordination,* by the Bishop of Oxford, recently noticed by us[a], have reached a second edition, to which a new address on Diligence in Study has been added.

Blackie's *Comprehensive History of India,* Nos. 31 to 34, carry on their tale from the relief of Vellore in 1781 to the appointment of Sir John Shore as Governor-General in 1793. The death of Hyder Ali, the barbarity of Tippoo Saib, and his humiliation by the Marquis Cornwallis, are clearly told, and the parts are, as usual, well illustrated.

Practical Elementary Exercises in the Art of Thinking; being an Introduction to Composition and Logical Analysis. By CHARLES SCHAIBLE, Ph.D., &c. (London: Aylott and Son.)—Dr. Schaible, who is an Examiner in the College of Preceptors, thinks that ordinary school tasks are calculated to furnish words rather than ideas. He has therefore compiled his book with the view of remedying this, by giving to the young the means of cultivating their reason, and thus "enabling them at an early age to think in an exact, careful, and thorough manner." His book is divided into two Courses; I. of Materials for Ideas; II. their Development; the exercises are carefully graduated in the scale of difficulty, and the work can hardly fail, in the hands of an intelligent teacher, (it will suit no other, for it is by no means complete,) to be of real use in advancing the much neglected "art of thinking."

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[a] GENT. MAG., March, 1860, p. 283.

BIRTHS.

June 16. At the Parsonage, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, the wife of the Rev. E. G. Edwards, a dau.

July 8. At Shajehanpore, Rohilkund, the wife of Patrick Hunter, esq., Capt. 22nd Regt., a son.

July 20. At Murree-hills, Punjaub, the wife of Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart, esq., younger of Meldrum and Byth, H.M.'s Bengal Army, a son.

July 22. At Bunnoo, Punjaub, the wife of Lieut.-Col. George W. G. Green, C.B., 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, a dau.

July 31. At Trichinopoly, the wife of Capt. Dangerfield, Madras Artillery, a son.

Aug. 3. At St. George's, Bermuda, the wife of Capt. Hawtayne, 39th Regt., Fort Adjutant, a son.

Aug. 13. At Malta, the wife of Benj. Wilson Pidcock, esq., Naval Storekeeper of H.M.'s Dockyard, a dau.

Aug. 14. In Paradise-row, Chester, the wife of Thomas Hughes, esq., Hon. Sec. Chester Archæological Society, a son.

Aug. 15. At Netherseale-old-hall, Leicestershire, the wife of Capt. H. Bagot, R.N., a son.

Aug. 16. At the residence of H. W. Hall, esq., H.M.'s Dockyard, Portsmouth, the widow of John James Pollexfen, esq., of the 15th Native Regt., Bombay Army, a son.

Aug. 17. At Warwick, the wife of John Tibbits, M.D., a son.

At Lytton-house, Hurleston, near Nantwich, the wife of Hugh Martin, esq., a dau.

Aug. 18. At Beauchief-abbey, Derbyshire, the residence of her mother, the wife of the Rev. C. A. Assheton Craven, Chaplain to the Forces, a son.

At Mayfield-vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Allen Windle, a son.

Aug. 19. At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Horatio N. Kippen, esq., Capt. 2nd Battalion 12th Regt., a son.

Aug. 20. The wife of Richard F. Jones, esq., of Fir-grove, Claughton, Cheshire, a dau.

Aug. 21. At Blyth-hall, near Coleshill, Warwickshire, the wife of J. D. Wingfield Digby, esq., a dau.

At the Firs, Bowden, Cheshire, the wife of Leslie J. Montefiore, esq., a dau.

At Chiddingstone, the wife of H. D. Streatfeild, esq., a son.

Aug. 22. At West-court, Berkshire, Lady Perry, a dau.

At the Terrace, Kennington-park, the wife of James Barclay, esq., a son.

Aug. 23. At Heath-lodge, the wife of Col. Poulett Somerset, M.P., a son.

At Putney, the wife of Major Greville, a son.

Aug. 24. In Merrion-sq. East, Dublin, the wife of Major M'Mahon, 14th (King's) Light Dragoons, a son.

Aug. 27. At Titness-park, Sunning-hill, Berkshire, Lady Margaret Charteris, a dau.

At Crofton-house, South Hants, the wife of Major Wingate, a dau.

At Sheerness, the wife of J. Whittall, esq., R.N., a son.

Aug. 28. In Green-st., Lady Harriet Wentworth, a dau.

At Somerleyton-hall, Suffolk, Lady Peto, a dau.

At Barnstaple, the wife of Capt. J. Norris Marshall, of the Devon Artillery, a dau.

At Ashreigney-rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. L. Palmer-Samborne, a dau.

Aug. 29. At Burcombe-parsonage, Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. E. F. Trotman, a dau.

At Westbourne-grove West, Bayswater, the wife of Lieut.-Col. E. F. Bourchier, C.B., Royal Engineers, a son.

Aug. 30. At Langham-hall, the wife of Fuller Maitland Wilson, esq., a dau.

At Nuthurst-rectory, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. J. O. McCarogher, a son.

In Farncombe-pl., near Godalming, the wife of R. W. Wilbraham, esq., a dau.

Aug. 31. At Welham, near Malton, the wife of Digby Cayley, esq., a dau.

The wife of Ridley Thompson, esq., Paston-hall, Peterborough, a son.

At Mitcham, Surrey, the wife of Edward Marshall, esq., a son.

At Wareside-parsonage, the wife of the Rev. R. Higgens, a dau.

Sept. 1. At Dunskey, N.B., Lady Hunter Blair, a son.

Sept. 3. In Oxford-sq., Hyde-pk., (the residence of her mother, Lady Grant,) the wife of Clinton F. Henshaw, esq., Rifle Brigade, a dau.

In Eaton-sq., Lady Scott, a son.

At Starcross, Devon, the wife of Walter C. Radcliffe, esq., a son.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. Ellis, 60th Rifles, a dau.

Sept. 4. The Lady Catherine Wheble, a son.

In John-st., Berkeley-sq., the wife of the Rev. Sydney Scroggs, a son.

The wife of Major Peirse, District Staff, Minster-yard, York, a son.

At Wroughton-house, Wilts, the wife of C. S. Hawkins, esq., a dau.

At Kelvin-grove, Bridge of Allan, N.B., the wife of Capt. W. Wilson, H.M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt., a son.

Sept. 5. In York-pl., Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Gibson Stott, 92nd Highlanders, a dau.

In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., the wife of Sir Charles R. McGrigor, bart., a son.

At North Runcton, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Hay Gurney, a son.

Sept. 6. At Eastwood-pk., Gloucestershire, Lady Jenkinson, a son.

At Walmer, Kent, the wife of Major Castle, a son.

At Beachfield, Sandown, Isle of Wight, the wife of Thomas Webster, esq., a son.

At Westbourne-pk., the wife of Colonel W. Yolland, of the Royal Engineers, a dau., still-born.

Sept. 7. At Aldershot, the wife of Major Jenyns, C.B., 18th Hussars, a dau.

At the Rectory, Colwick, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Mellor, a dau.

At Somerby, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Hy. Forester, a son.

At Queen's-rd., Regent's-pk., the wife of Edw. Joseph Thackwell, esq., barrister-at-law, late Capt. 50th Foot, a dau.

Sept. 8. At Croydon, the wife of Arthur Burrows, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, a dau.

At Luton-vale, Chatham, the wife of Capt. Creyke, R.E., a dau.

At Cromer, the Hon. Mrs. Delaval Astley, prematurely, a son, who only survived its birth a few moments.

Sept. 9. At Peasmarsh-vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Ick, a dau.

At Melchbourne-vicarage, Bedfordshire, the wife of the Rev. John Lynes, a dau.

Sept. 10. At Park-ter., Highbury-park, the wife of Ellis Fletcher, esq., a son.

At Twickenham, the wife of the Rev. G. S. Ingram, a dau.

Sept. 11. In Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Ryder, a dau.

Sept. 12. At Ockbrook-vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Melville H. Scott, a son.

In Ely-pl., Holborn, the wife of Thomas J. Jerwood, esq., a son.

Sept. 13. At the Parsonage, East Molesey, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Jervis, a dau.

At the Holt, Hants, the wife of Laurance Williams, esq., of the 5th West York Regt., a dau.

Sept. 14. At Barnes, the wife of C. Campbell Prinsep, esq., a son.

In Green-st., the wife of Henry G. Currie, esq., a son.

At Pembury-vicarage, Kent, the wife of the Rev. George Stephen Woodgate, a son.

At Park-house, South Kensington, the wife of Capt. Fowke, R.E., a dau.

At Wiston-rectory, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. C. W. A. Napier, a son.

At Osborne-villa, Bowden, Cheshire, the wife of Sigismund Schloss, esq., a son.

At Norwich, the wife of J. B. Morgan, esq., a son.

Sept. 15. At Leyton, the wife of Roger Cunliffe, jun., esq., a son.

At Oddington-rectory, near Oxford, the wife of the Rev. George Petch, a dau.

In Stanley-gardens, Kensington-park, the wife of Capt. Clipperton, a dau.

At Woodridings, Pinner, the wife of J. R. Cartwright, esq., a dau.

At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, the wife of Adolph Hahn, esq., a son.

At Barrack-house, Colchester, the wife of J. T. Craster, esq., Capt. 38th Regt., a dau.

Sept. 16. At Buckland-court, Ashburton, the wife of the Rev. W. P. Bastard, a dau.

At Gate-Helmsley, the wife of Geo. Wilson, esq., a dau.

At Hillingdon-court, Uxbridge, the Hon. Mrs. C. Duncombe, a dau.

At East-house, Romford, the wife of Charles J. St. Alphonse, esq., a dau.

Sept. 17. At Lower-Berkeley-st., Portman-sq., the wife of J. W. F. Lowthrop, esq., a son.

At Derby-house, Rock-Ferry, Cheshire, Mrs. Alfred Turner, a dau.

At Chorleywood, Herts, the wife of William Longman, esq., a dau.

Sept. 18. At Southampton, the wife of Joseph Marshall, esq., M.D., a son.

At the Birches, Codsall, Staffordshire, Mrs. Thomas Barker, a dau.

At Bell-green, Sydenham, the wife of Magnus Ohren, esq., A.I.C.E., a son.

At Mount Æolus, Portobello, near Edinburgh, the wife of Dr. Home, of Whitfield, a son.

Sept. 19. At Wincombe-park, Wilts, the wife of Charles W. Gordon, esq., a son.

At Bridgnorth, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Bentley, a dau.

In Glocester-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of F. W. Farrer, esq., a dau.

MARRIAGES.

April 11. At Keinsdale, Victoria, Australia, Roderick Impey Murchison, esq., to his cousin, Julia Rose, only dau. of Capt. J. Urquhart, H.M.'s 27th Regt. (Inniskillings).

May 19. Richard Augustus, second son of the late Major Chadwick, Chetnole, Dorset, and Lieut. M.N.I., to Rachel, eldest dau. of J. Broderick, esq.

July 19. At Selbourne, Charles Augustus, youngest son of the late J. W. C. Walker, esq., of Havant, to Annie, only child of Wm. Bridger, esq., Oakhanger, Hants.

July 28. At Milverton, Somerset, William Hewett Manley, esq., of Bridport, Dorset, to Jemima, second dau. of George Leekey, esq., of Milverton.

July 30. At Forncett, E. Phillippo, esq., to Ann Lain, eldest dau. of the late William Long, esq., of Bunwell.

Aug. 1. At Leamington, Edward Thompson,

esq., of Wainham-lodge, Shrewsbury, to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. George Weale, Vicar of Rowington, Warwickshire.

At Cheltenham, Augustus W. Eves, esq., surgeon, of Douglas, Isle of Man, eldest son of A. Eves, esq., M.D., of Cheltenham, to Clara, eldest dau. of the late W. Ridler, esq., of the same place.

At Childwall, Liverpool, Edward Talbot, second son of Thomas Baines, esq., of London, to Elizabeth, only child of Samuel Job, esq., of Heathfield-house, Aigburth.

At St. Ann's, Stanley, Edward Paul, esq., of Laurel-road, to Augusta, youngest dau. of David Kent, esq., of Prospect-vale, Fairfield.

Robert Abram, eldest son of Robert Abram Welsh, esq., of Liverpool, to Christiana Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. E. Boyman, Rector of Croglin, Cumberland.

Aug. 2. At St. Marylebone, George William, eldest son of George Hammond, esq., of Portland-place, Southampton, to Adelaide, second dau. of W. H. Holmes, esq., of Beaumont-street, Marylebone.

At Serrières, Neuchatel, Switzerland, Jas. B. Prowse, esq., of Clifton, eldest son of the late James Prowse, esq., of Bristol, and formerly of Chew Magna, surgeon, to Alice Agnes Wylde, of Chewstoke, fourth dau. of the late Daniel Guildford Wait, LL.D., Rector of Blagdon.

At Marlborough, Wilts, the Rev. Franck Shum, only son of James Shum, esq., of Kirby-le-Soken, Essex, to Sarah Jane, only child of the late Thos. Seager Grundy, esq., of Marlborough.

Aug. 4. At Hove, Brighton, the Rev. Joshua M. Vaughan, son of the late Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of Regent's-park, to Emily Jane, eldest dau. of E. Landell, esq., of Clapham.

Aug. 6. At Liverpool, Robert Kennedy, esq., of Her Majesty's Customs, to Margaret, dau. of Michael Cullen, esq., of Carnarvon.

At Charlcombe, Charles Grant Walker, esq., B.A., of H.M.'s Indian Civil Service, to Catherine Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Cuswort, New Kingswood College, Bath.

Aug. 7. At Camberwell, the Rev. B. Hichens, youngest son of W. Hichens, esq., of St. Ives, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. R. Oldham, Chaplain of Dulwich College.

At Paddington, Capt. Jacob William Hinde, of Elme-grove, Dawlish, late of the 15th Hussars, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late Daniel Wilson, esq., of Gortmore, Omagh, co. Tyrone.

At St. Anne's, Brookfield, Highgate-rise, the Rev. Cornelius Hargrave Crooke, Principal of King Alfred's College, Wantage, Berks, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Booth Hibbert, Vicar of South Cockerington, Lincolnshire.

At St. James's, Notting-hill, the Rev. John Sheffield Cox, Rector of Sibson, Leicestershire, to Mary, relict of Major Constantine Yeoman, and dau. of the Rev. Dr. Crigan, Vicar of Riccall and Skipwith.

At Parham, the Rev. A. F. Birch, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Isabella Anne, only dau. of F. Corrance, esq., of Parham-hall.

At Alverstoke, the Rev. H. R. Lay, only son of the late H. Lay, esq., of Wangford, to Emily Anne, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Baynton, R.N.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, R. A. Benson, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of M. G. Benson, esq., of Lutwyche-hall, Salop, to Henrietta Selina, only dau. of C. R. Cockerell, esq., R.A., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

At St. John's, Roundhay, near Leeds, Wm. J. Armitage, esq., second son of J. Armitage, esq., of Farnley-hall, near Leeds, to Emily, eldest dau. of W. N. Nicholson, esq., of Roundhay-park.

At Knoxland, John Ireland Blackburne, of Chester, third son of the late Rev. Thomas Blackburne, M.A., Rector of Prestwich, Lancashire, to Mary, younger dau. of Robert Buchanan, esq., of Knoxland, Dumbartonshire.

Aug. 8. At Parsonstown, Gilbert de Lacy Lacy, esq., of H.M.'s 12th Regiment, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Lacy, Rector of Allhallows, London-wall, to Maria, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Manners, late 59th Regt., of Chesterfield, King's County.

At North Tawton, Devon, the Rev. Robert Hole, Rector of North Tawton, to Kate, eldest dau. of D. Fulford, esq, of the same place.

At Milnsbridge, George Buchanan, esq., C.E., of D'Urban-house, Forest-hill, Kent, second son of the late John Buchanan, esq., of Lisnamallard, co. Tyrone, to Gertrude, third dau. of George Armitage, esq., J.P., of Milnsbridge-house, Yorkshire.

Aug. 9. At Islington, A. Barlow, esq., late of Bandarrah-river, N.S.W., to Harriott, eldest dau. of Daniel Harvey, esq., of Canonbury, Islington.

Aug. 14. At Crewkerne, the Rev. W. J. G. Bluett, B.A., of Tormarton, Gloucestershire, second son of P. F. Bluett, esq., late of Holcombe-court, Devonshire, to Caroline Rosa, third dau. of the late J. Wills, esq., of Crewkerne.

At Croydon, Thomas May Dunster, esq., to Lucretia Ann, only dau. of the late Charles Dawson, esq., and niece of Mrs. Robinson of Croydon.

At West Lavington, Wilts, Mr. Edward Henry Frewin, of Craven-place, Westbourne-terr., to Argentine, second dau. of the Rev. Edw. Wilton, M.A., Master of the Endowed Free Grammar-school, West Lavington.

Aug. 15. At Paddington, the Rev. J. Godding, Incumbent of Homerton, Middlesex, to Agnes Sophia, dau. of Gen. Sir J. W. Sleigh, K.C.B., Col. of H.M.'s 9th Lancers.

At East Peckham, the Rev. Thomas Henry Tarlton, Incumbent of Stroud, Gloucestershire, to Sophia Augusta, youngest dau. of William Cook, esq., of Roydon-hall, Kent.

At Clithero, Lancashire, William Wheeler, esq., of Chatburn, Lancashire, to Rosalie, third dau. of the late Rev. Cecil Greene, Rector of Fishbourne, Sussex.

At Cheltenham, Capt. G. A. Arbuthnot, H.M.'s 8th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, eldest son of Col. G. B. Arbuthnot, H.M.'s Madras Light

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Wm. [illegible], formerly Inspector-General of the [illegible] Company, and Member of Council and Collector of Customs in the Island of Mauritius.

At South Hackney, William Talbot King, esq., surgeon, of Thurlow-pl., Hackney-road, grandson of the late Jas. Talbot, esq., of Stanningfield-hall, to Lily, only child of the late George Gilpin, esq., and granddau. of James Lobb, esq., of King Edward's-road, South Hackney.

At Burlingham, J. King, esq., H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, eldest son of the late Dr. King, President of Queens' College, Cambridge, to Rosetta, dau. of the late W. H. Jary, esq., of Blofield-lodge, and sister of W. H. Jary, esq., of Burlingham-house.

At Ditchingham, C. B. Walton, H.M.'s 28th Madras Native Infantry, to Sarah Sophia, second dau. of J. I. Bedingfeld, esq., Ditchingham-hall.

At St. Paul's, Rock Ferry, Wm. M. Murdock, esq., of Sycamore-cottage, Handsworth, Staffordshire, to Emily, only dau. of Henry B. Lee, esq., of Green-bank-house, Rock Ferry.

Aug. 21. At Paddington, the Rev. Robert Twyford Mills, M.A., Vicar of Halse, Somerset, to Ellen Louisa, dau. of Charles Trevor, esq., Norfolk-crescent.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Richard Westgarth Hildyard, esq., of Horsley, Durham, and of Hutton Bonville-hall, Yorkshire, to Mary Blanche, eldest dau. of Sir Digby Neave, bart., of Dagnam-park, Essex.

At Willey, Warwickshire, Lionel Mabbott, youngest son of the late John Woodward, esq., of Streele, Framfield, Sussex, to Charlotte Clara Morgan, eldest dau. of the Rev. Fred. Morgan Payter, of Willey Rectory.

At Leatherhead, William, son of the Rev. J. R. Lyon, Rector of Pulford, Cheshire, to Edith, dau. of Edgar Currie, esq., of Vale-lodge.

Aug. 22. At New Park-st. Chapel, the Rev. James Archer Spurgeon, minister of Portland Chapel, Southampton, to Emily Georgiana, youngest dau. of Gen. Sir John F. Burgoyne, bart.

At Lee, Kent, James Sidney Hargreave, esq., of Pembridge-crescent, Bayswater, and Parliament-st., Westminster, son of William Hargreave, esq., St. Mary's, York, to Jessie, second dau. of John Aird, esq., of the Grove, Lee.

At Hove, Thomas Frederick, youngest son of the late Edward Wale, esq., of Willingford Bertie, to Hope Anne, eldest dau. of Edward S. [illegible], esq., of Adelaide-crescent, Brighton.

At Ingrave, James Mason, esq., of Martin [illegible], to Isabel, 4th surviving dau. of Charles Parker, esq., of the Priory, Orpington, Kent.

Aug. 24. At Berlin, Augustus Berkeley Paget, esq., Prussian Chamberlain and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Copenhagen, to the Countess of Hardenberg, maid-of-honour to the Princess Frederick William of Prussia.

At Barmston, the Rev. Benjamin Warton Wrangham, Rector of Little Ponton, and Canon Prebendary in Ripon Cathedral, to Caroline Sarah, youngest dau. of the late W. R. L. Sampson, esq., of Grange-hill and Hamuth-hall.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Douglas Pennant, esq., eldest son of Col. the Hon. E. Douglas and Lady Louisa Pennant, to Pamela, second dau. of Sir Charles and Lady Rushout, and niece of Lord and Lady Foley.

At Burton Pedwardine, near Sleaford, Henry Valentine Grantham, esq., of Scawby, Capt. Royal North Lincoln Militia, to Emily Ann, second dau. of Rich. Mason, esq., of Atherston-place, Lincoln, formerly, and during many years, town clerk of the city; and Henry Snow, esq., of Sleaford, to Agnes Jane, the youngest dau. of Mr. Mason.

At Croydon, Henry Dawson, esq., of Leeds, to Ann, second dau. of the late John Fisher, esq., and widow of John Hends Holloway, esq., solicitor, of East Leigh, Havant, Hants.

At Slaidburn, Sam. Birchall, esq., of Leeds, to Mary King, only surviving dau. of the late Robt. Bleazard, esq., of Slaidburn.

At Richmond, Dr. Hardwicke, of Leeds, to Eleanor, third dau. of Leonard Cooke, esq., of Terrace-house, Richmond.

At Sydenham, Frederick, second son of George Hazeldine, esq., Anglefield, Godstone, Surrey, to Eliza Harriett, eldest dau. of Samuel Little, esq., Sydenham-hill.

At St. Mary's, Bathwick, T. Gilling Gilling, esq., M.A., Wadham College, Oxford, and of H.M.'s 22nd Regt., to Fanny Jane, second dau. of the late Thomas Gilbert, esq., of Colton-hall, Staffordshire.

Aug. 25. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Lieut.-Col. Charles Baring, Coldstream Guards, to Helen, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. Sir J. Graham, bart., M.P.

At Paris, the Baron Victor d'Huart, of Longwy, Moselle, to Isabella Frederica, dau. of the late Col. William Granville-Eliot, R.H. Artillery, of Valebrook, Sussex.

Aug. 26. At Burnt, Berks, Henry Mayle Wheeler, esq., of Oakshade, Leatherhead, Surrey, to Catherine Pole, dau. of the late Capt. Charles Deane, Siege of the Royal Artillery.

Aug. 28. At St. Columb Major, Henry Rogers, R.N., son of the late Rev. Canon Rogers, of Penrose, to Jane Nicholls, eldest dau. of Samuel Hays, esq., of Hays, Cornwall.

At Plymouth, the Rev. Frederick John Rooke,

Rector of Rampisham, Dorset, and Prebendary of Salisbury, to Ellen Trelawny, dau. of the late Edward Jago, esq., of Plymouth.

At Walditch, Capt. James Charles Still, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, second son of the late Rev. Peter Still, of Cattistock, Dorset, to Eliza Margaret, only dau. of Joseph Gundry, esq., of Hyde, Dorset.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., James Arthur Yonge, esq., barrister-at-law, and Recorder of Barnstaple and Bideford, to Hannah, eldest dau. of the late Andrew Rogers, esq., of Dublin.

At Clapham, John Clode, youngest son of the late William Braddon, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Blacklands, to Julia, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. A. Dawson, M.A., late Vicar of Flitwick, Bedfordshire.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Herbert, younger son of the late Lord James Stuart, to Fanny Adelaide, third dau. of John Labouchere, esq., of Broom-hall, Surrey.

At Westminster, Marcus, eldest son of Joseph Sharpe, esq., of the Cedars, Old Charlton, Kent, to Emily Rawlins, dau. of George Banks, esq., of Abingdon-st., Westminster, and Couchmore-house, Thames Ditton, Surrey.

At Hove Church, Brighton, the Rev. Henry Brass, B.A., F.G.S., assistant minister of St. Stephen's, Brighton, second son of Wm. Brass, esq., of Clifton, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late David Padwick, esq., of Thorney Island, Sussex.

At Pittochrie, N.B., W. F. Kemp, M.A., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and eldest son of the Rev. E. C. Kemp, Rector of Whissonsett, Norfolk, to Julia Lane Grace, third surviving dau. of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, D.C.L., Oxon.

Aug. 29. At Ashridge, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Peregrine Cust, uncle of the Earl Brownlow, to Frances, widow of Augustus Frederick, late Earl of Albemarle.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William F. Rae, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Sarah Eliza, second dau. of J. Fordati, esq., of Upper Bedford-place, and the Sycamores, Isle of Man.

Aug. 30. At Bramsholt, Hampshire, the Rev. H. Callendar, Rector of Hatherop, Gloucestershire, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Magdalene College, Cambridge, to Annie Cecilia, eldest dau. of W. T. Longbourne, esq., of Fowley, Hampshire, and Gray's-inn, London.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Thomas Russell, esq., eldest son of the late John Russell, esq., of Wallington-house, Bloxwich, Staffordshire, to Emily, third dau. of William Harrison, esq., of Norton-hall, in the same county, and of Eastland-house, Leamington.

At Leigh, Essex, the Rev. Charles Gerrard Andrewes, youngest son of the late Rev. Gerrard Thomas Andrewes, to Elizabeth Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Ven. Walker King, Archdeacon of Rochester.

At Thames Ditton, Patrick Johnston, banker, of Fleet-st., to Emma Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Lane Sayer, M.A., of Weston, Thames Ditton, late Vicar of Pulloxhill, Beds.

At Plymouth, John Robert Jolly, esq., of the War Office, Pall Mall, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Peter Adams, esq., Portland-villas, Plymouth.

At Uffculme, Capt. Wm. Armytage, R.N., second son of the late John Armytage, esq., to Jane Sarah, third dau. of Lord Bridport, and widow of the late Capt. Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.

At All Saints', St. John's Wood, Edward H. Whittle, esq., surgeon, Brenchley, Kent, to Phœbe Eliza Brookes, of Rosebank, Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood, youngest dau. of the late Ebenezer Brookes, esq., Hurst-green, Sussex.

At Reigate, Constantine Holman, M.D., to Marion, younger dau. of William Street, esq., Retreat, Reigate.

James Thomas, son of John Linnell, esq., of Redhill, Surrey, to Elizabeth Muskett, eldest dau. of Joseph Muskett Yetts, esq., of Homerton, Middlesex.

At Rotherfield, Sussex, the Rev. John Ellam, to Emma, youngest dau. of George Earle, esq., of Hull.

Sept. 1. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Frederick, only surviving son of the Rev. T. G. Crompton, of Charlton, Yorkshire, to Marcia Henrietta Mary, dau. of Charles Douglas Halford, esq., of Grosvenor-sq., and of West-lodge, Suffolk.

At Brighton, Henry Ernest Thesiger Williams, esq., Capt. 3rd Madras Europeans, son of the late Capt. Henry Bryan Williams, of the Madras Cavalry, to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of D. Graham Johnstone, esq., of Eaton-pl., Brighton.

At Warrington, the Rev. Wm. George Longden, B.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and of St. Peter's College, Radley, eldest son of G. R. Longden, esq., of Doctors' Commons, to Miriam Ada, only dau. of the Rev. W. Quekett, M.A., Rector of Warrington.

At Longnor, J. R. Hartley, esq., of Ripon, Yorkshire, to Emma, relict of Arthur Skevington, esq., of Barton-house, Derbyshire, and eldest dau. of W. Johnson, esq., of the Fawside, near Longnor, Staffordshire.

Sept. 2. At his residence, Oxford-terrace, His Excellency the Moulvee Museeh Ooddeen, K.B., the ex-Minister of Oude, to C. J. Bilke, second dau. of the late Wm. Bilke, esq., and granddau. of the late William Bilke, esq., of Martinstown.

Sept. 3. In Scotland, John Arthur Carthew, esq., of H.M.'s 13th Light Dragoons, and only son of Col. Carthew, to Annie Leigh, eldest dau. of John Sargent, esq., solicitor, Liskeard, and niece of Thomas Sargent, esq., of Porchester-terrace North, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park.

At Sutton-on-the-Forest, Henry Cradock, esq., of Richmond, second son of the late Col. Cradock, of Hartford, to Georgiana, dau. of the late Rev. Slingsby Duncombe Shafto, of Buckworth, Huntingdonshire, and niece to W. C. Harland, esq., of Sutton-hall.

Sept. 4. At Christ Church, West Hartlepool, W. J. Palmer, esq., of Clapham, Surrey, to Catherine, fourth dau. of the late Capt. Ord, of Coatham-house, Darlington.

At Wells, Norfolk, the Rev. John Bellamy

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

Sept. 6. At Mecklenburg, aged 81, George Frederick Charles Joseph, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, father of the Hereditary Grand Duke Frderick William, who married the Princess Augusta of Cambridge.

His Highness's indisposition caused the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, who have been recently in England with their son, Prince Adolphus Ferdinand, to return home sooner than they had intended, but it was thought after their arrival that the Grand Duke was getting better. His Highness was born Aug. 12, 1779, and married, Aug. 12, 1817, Marie, daughter of the late Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, a most amiable lady, who survives him. He had succeeded to the Grand Duchy the previous year.

The Berlin correspondent of one of our daily papers has given some interesting particulars relating to the deceased :—

"The late Grand Duke was educated at Darmstadt, during the stormy times of the French Revolution; and the emigrants from the French capital who visited the little German court, carried there such accounts of the terrible doings of the red republicans as influenced the mind of the young 'Hereditary Grand Duke,' and caused him always to entertain a dislike of the French principles and 'ideas' of the period. He went to Italy in 1802; returned to Germany in 1804; and settled down quietly at Darmstadt, taking no prominent part in public affairs, but working quietly for the liberation of his country from the thraldom in which it was held by the first Napoleon. He attended the Congress of Vienna in 1814; there he was one of the most outspoken foes of France and the French; and, by contrast perhaps, he imbibed a great fondness for England, to which country he shortly after paid a visit.

"His marriage, in 1817, appears to have been a happy one; and, as a sovereign, 'Grand Duke George' is said to have been 'one of the wisest of the German rulers.' When he succeeded his father, 'serfdom was still an institution of his country, but he at once abolished it; and. by establishing schools throughout the length and breadth of the little principality, he soon raised it from one of the most neglected into one of the most flourishing provinces of Northern Germany.' His manners very much resembled those of George III. of England. Eschewing military life, he devoted himself to home and domestic pursuits. He probably never wore a military uniform, but was generally seen in a plain black coat, which had, sometimes, a thread-bare appearance. He mixed little with his brother princes; but he 'was seen trotting day after day, for more than half a century, the streets of his capital, now stepping into the shop of a baker, and examining the size and quality of the loaves; and then again looking into a crowded school-house, to see if the teachers were doing their duty, and his little subjects getting on with their reading, writing, and arithmetic.' The duchy is small; the number of inhabitants under 100,000. When the late Grand Duke came into its possession he found it in 'utter desolation, in ignorance, and serfdom;' and left it a flourishing little state, within whose confines not a single beggar is to be found, and where every man, woman, and child can read and write—and has something to eat. This is his best epitaph."

The Grand Duke leaves two sons and one daughter. The present Grand Duke, Ferdinand William, was born Oct. 17, 1819. He is a lieut.-general in the Prussian army, and married the Princess Augusta on the 28th of June, 1843. His sister, the Duchess Caroline, was born Jan. 10, 1821, and married the Crown Prince (now King)

of Denmark in 1841: the marriage was not a happy one, and they separated in 1846. His brother, the Duke George, born Jan. 11, 1824, is married to the Grand Duchess Catherine Michaelowna, daughter of the late Grand Duke Michael of Russia. He is a general in the service of Russia, and colonel-in-chief of the 23rd Horse Artillery.

Earl of Lauderdale.

Aug. 22. At Thirlestane Castle, Berwickshire, aged 75, the Right Hon. James, Earl of Lauderdale.

The deceased peer was son of the eighth earl, by the daughter and co-heir of Mr. Anthony Todd, secretary to the Post-Office; he was born in Wimpole-street in 1784, and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in 1839. His lordship was heritable Standard-bearer of Scotland, and Marshal of the Royal household there, Lord-Lieutenant of Berwickshire, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire. The first peer was Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and the second earl was created Marquis of March and Duke of Lauderdale—honours which expired with him.

The Countess Manvers.

Sept. 7. At Thoresby Park, aged 75, the Countess Manvers.

Her ladyship was eldest daughter and child of Mr. Anthony Hardolph Eyre, of Grove, near Retford, by Francisca Alicia, third daughter of Mr. Richard Wilbraham Bootle, of Latham Hall, Lancashire, and sister to the late Lord Skelmersdale. The deceased Countess was born in London on the 11th October, 1784. Her ladyship was married by special license, at Grove Hall, on the 23rd August, 1804, to the Hon. Charles Herbert Pierrepont, eldest son of Viscount Newark, afterwards M.P. for the county of Nottingham, and the present Earl Manvers, who succeeded his father in the peerage as second earl on the 16th of June, 1816. The issue of this marriage was two sons and two daughters. Of the sons, the first was Charles Evelyn, Viscount Newark, born 2nd September, 1805, married 16th August, 1832, Emily, second daughter of Lord Hatherton, but died without issue at Torquay, Devonshire, 23rd August, 1850. He represented the borough of East Retford in Parliament from 1831 to 1835. His lady soon after followed him to the grave. The second son, Sidney William Herbert, was born 12th March, 1825, and succeeded as Viscount Newark, on the demise of his elder brother. He married 15th June, 1852, Mademoiselle Georgiana Jane Elizabeth Fanny de Coigny, daughter of Augustin, Duc de Coigny, and has issue, and is at present M.P. for South Nottinghamshire. The eldest daughter, Lady Mary Frances, was born 16th March, 1819, and married 21st August, 1845, Mr. Edward Christopher Egerton, M.P. The youngest daughter, Lady Annora Charlotte, was born the 11th September, 1822, married 18th August, 1853, Mr. Charles Watkins Williams Wynn, M.P.

The Countess had been in a declining state of health for some time, but about a week prior to her death she was seized with an attack of spasms in the region of the chest. Up to within twenty-four hours of her decease she retained all her faculties nearly unimpaired, and at intervals, when free from pain, conversed cheerfully with the various members of her family. The deceased for many years kept up and supported a highly efficient school at the pretty village of Budby, on the confines of Thoresby Park, where a number of girls were clothed and educated. Her ladyship also subscribed liberally to other schools in the neighbourhood, such as Edwinstowe, Ollerton, &c. Lady Manvers was possessed of an excellent disposition, and was greatly respected among the higher classes of society; but it was chiefly in the neighbourhood of her residence, and among the poor and needy, that her works were best known. For several years discreet almsgiving occupied a considerable portion of her time; the wants and necessities of her poorer neighbours were unceasingly inquired into and cared for; and to most of the charitable institutions in the county she was either,

directly or indirectly, a liberal contributor. —*Nottingham Journal.*

SIR HENRY GEORGE WARD, G.C.M.G.

Aug. 2. At Madras, of cholera, Sir H. G. Ward, the Governor, newly appointed to succeed Sir Charles Trevelyan.

The deceased was the only son of the late Mr. Robert Plumer Ward, of Gilston-park, Herts., by his first wife, the daughter of Mr. C. T. Maling, of West Hemington, Durham. He entered the diplomatic service, and was at length appointed Minister Plenipotentiary for acknowledging the Mexican republic; after a time he returned to England, and was elected M.P. for St. Albans from 1832 to 1837, and sat for Sheffield from 1837 to 1849. He was a man of much activity and enterprise, was deeply concerned in railway undertakings, and with the object of forwarding his political views he established a newspaper, the "Weekly Chronicle." In 1846 he became Secretary to the Admiralty, a post that he retained until, in 1849, he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and, in accordance with the usual practice, was made a Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He parted with his interest in the journal that he had established, and proceeded to the seat of his government; but soon after his arrival there a rebellion broke out in Cephalonia, which the new Governor repressed with a promptitude and decision that in Parliament and elsewhere was denounced as "butchery." Sir Henry defended himself with spirit, and at least satisfied the government of Lord Palmerston of his fitness to rule discontented dependencies. In 1855 he was removed to Ceylon, where he remained until the summer of the present year, when he was appointed to Madras, to repress the troubles that were expected to arise from Sir Chas. Trevelyan's protest against the new system of Indian finance; he died, however, within a few days of his arrival.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON.

Aug. 11. At Calcutta, of cholera, aged 55, the Right Hon. James Wilson, Financial Member of the Indian Council in Calcutta.

The right hon. gentleman is described in "Dodd" as "the son of the late William Wilson, esq., of Hawick-house, Roxburghshire, and brother to Walter Wilson, Esq., of Oxehand-house, in the same county." He was born in 1805, and having received a common English education, he entered into business as a hatter, at first in the country and subsequently in London, but he failed in each place. He then, with more success, devoted himself to literature, chiefly of the politico-economical class, his principal works being a volume on "The Influences of the Corn Laws," which appeared in 1839; another on the "Fluctuations of Currency, Commerce, and Manufactures," in 1840; a third in 1841, entitled "The Revenue, or, What should the Chancellor do?" and a fourth in 1847, called "Capital, Currency, and Banking." In 1843 he established, under the patronage of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, the "Economist" newspaper. The first number appeared on the 2nd of Sept. of that year, and he was chief editor for several years; his connection with it not ceasing till he went to India. In 1847 he was first returned to Parliament for Westbury, Wiltshire. In 1848 he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Control, which office he held till March, 1852. When the Aberdeen Coalition Ministry came into power, he was appointed financial secretary to the Treasury, and held this office till March, 1856. When the second Coalition Ministry was formed, last year, he accepted the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, which he resigned to go to India as Finance Minister. His short career there will be only distinguished by the great alteration he effected in the financial arrangements of the country, and the introduction of the income-tax.

Mr. Wilson married, in 1832, Elizabeth, daughter of William Preston, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

G. T. THOMPSON, ESQ.

Aug. 9. Killed at Dover, by the bursting of a gun, George Thomas Thompson,

Esq., Lieut. in the Dover Volunteer Artillery Corps.

George Thomas Thompson, born at Dover in 1808, established himself there in the legal profession in 1832, and successively received the appointments of Coroner to the Borough and Liberties, Registrar to the Commissioners of Dover Harbour, Clerk to the Turnpike Trustees, Clerk to the Commissioners of Income-tax, and Clerk to the County Magistrates. He enjoyed, in addition to these, an extensive and increasing private practice. He was a man of sound judgment and cool discrimination, and was looked up to by the members of his profession for his skill and acumen.

Whether in his professional or other pursuits, his high tone of gentlemanly feeling and urbanity of manner won for him the esteem and regard of all who knew him.

His taste for the fine arts, for history and antiquarian pursuits, was developed at an early age. He took great interest in and was a constant contributor of specimens of natural history, as also of antiques, to the Dover Museum founded by his brother, E. P. Thompson. The historical decorations of the pavilion erected for the banquet to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in 1838 were mainly from his designs. He was one of the earliest promoters of the restoration of the Maison Dieu Hall, furnished the subjects for the western window, and had just completed those for the six side-windows, when the accident occurred which deprived him of his life. The whole of these subjects are historical, connected with Dover, and embracing a period between A.D. 1216 and 1660. Mr. Thompson's knowledge of and love for history and heraldry enabled him to group together events, which have been as carefully and finely treated by the artist*, and the windows will be a great ornament to the town.

Mr. Thompson was a warm supporter of the Volunteer movement; he organized a cadet corps for youths who at their leisure might learn the preliminary drill, and be eventually drafted into any volunteer corps; and greatly assisted in forming the First Cinque Ports Artillery Corps, of which he was an officer; and it was in the discharge of his duty with that body that he lost his life while engaged at ball practice at the Archcliff Fort.

His loss has been deeply felt by all classes: those in the higher circles admired his talent, research, and unostentatious abilities; those among the poor respected him for his kindly and charitable as well as upright and manly character.

He married, in 1840, the elder daughter of the late Thomas Pattle, Esq., who survives him.

M. Dumeril.

Aug. 14. At Paris, André Marie Constant Duméril.

This celebrated naturalist was born at Amiens on the 1st of January, 1774. He obtained in 1793, after competition, the office of President of the Anatomical School, and in 1794 that of Prosecteur to the Medical University in Paris. There it was that he commenced that friendship with George Cuvier which only ceased when the author of "The Animal Kingdom" was removed by death. In 1799 Duméril was chosen to preside over the anatomical preparations of the faculty, a success the more honourable to him as the post was sought also by Dupuytren. Two years after—and again after competition also—he gained the chair of Anatomy in the same establishment. Dr. Henry Roger said of him that "Duméril gave quite a new development to the study of anatomy; his was not any description of an individual anatomy, it was a *tableau* of the animal kingdom as a whole. In a word, his was the merit of having introduced comparative anatomy at a time when that science was quite a new thing." Hence it was that, when Cuvier was looking out for one to succeed himself as teacher of Natural History at the Central School of the Pantheon, his choice naturally fell upon the young anatomical *prosecteur*.

M. Duméril was so absorbed in his

* Edward, son of Ambrose Poynter, Architect.

zoological and anatomical studies that he became a teacher in them before he graduated in medicine. It was not until 1802 that he kept, as his exercise, a thesis upon the means of improving and extending anatomical science. From 1803 to 1825, at which time Duméril succeeded Lacepède as Professor of Erpetology and Ichthyology at the Museum of Natural History, he acted as that professor's deputy. In 1822 he exchanged the chair of Anatomy at the university for that of Physiology, which he resigned in 1830, that he might take that of Internal Pathology. In 1816 he was invited to fill the place of Tenon in the section of Anatomy and Zoology in the Academy of Sciences.

Upwards of half a century, dedicated by M. Duméril to lecturing and teaching, did not hinder him, however, from producing several essays, which were inserted in the chief scientific reviews of the day, and many important works besides. The chief of these are the first two volumes of the "Lessons of Comparative Anatomy of Cuvier," all the myological portion of which may be considered as the proper work of Duméril; an "Elementary Treatise of Natural History," (Paris, 1803,) several editions of which have appeared since that date: then "Analytical Zoology, or the Natural Method of Classifying Animals," (Paris, 1806, 8vo.); "General Considerations on the Class of Insects," (Paris, 1823, 8vo.); "General Erpetology, or Natural History of Reptiles," nine volumes, with an atlas, (Paris, 1834 to 1854,) in which latter work Bibron was associated with him; a "Classification of Fishes," published in the "Reports of the Academy of Sciences," 1855: then "Analytical Entomology," which in 1859 formed the thirty-first volume of the *Mémoires de l'Académie*. In this last work, which was the fruit of sixty years of study and observation, he has divided insects into their natural families, and applied for the determination of their genera those principles of which he had laid the foundation in his "Analytical Zoology."—*Galignani.*

Mr. Edward David Evans.

Aug. 15. Aged 42, Mr. Edward David Evans, the eminent printseller, of No. 403, Strand.

He was the eldest son of Mr. Edward Evans, who was brought up a printer in the office of Messrs. Nichols and Son, then of Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, in whose establishment he was afterwards a valued reader. But he early struck out for himself a more amusing and lucrative occupation, as a second-hand printseller, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and soon accumulated an immense stock of prints, which he had the cleverness and industry to sort and arrange to meet the convenience of his numerous customers, so that at the time of his early death he was decidedly at the head of his peculiar business. To the regret of his friends, he died at the age of 46, Nov. 24, 1835, and he is noticed in our Magazine for that year, Part II., p. 663.

Fortunately, his affectionate wife, Mrs. Anne Evans, had been his industrious assistant in his business, which she carried on with much success, in conjunction with her two sons. In 1853 the business had so outgrown his original premises that it was removed to the Strand.

The eldest son, whose death we now record, was from early advantages equal, if not superior, to his father in his knowledge of the value and scarceness of prints. He has left few, if any, in the trade more conversant with them. His death will be regretted by a large circle of customers and friends, and will be a severe affliction to his widow and four children. The business will be carried on by his brother, Mr. Albert Evans, who was his partner in trade.

Joseph Locke, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.

Sept. 18. At Moffat, aged 54, Joseph Locke, Esq., M.P. for Honiton.

The deceased was born in 1805, at Attencliffe, near Sheffield, and was educated at the Barnsley Grammar-school, whence he was taken to be placed under George Stephenson at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and from him he learned the elements of his

profession. After five or six years, that is to say, in 1826, Geo. Stephenson became the chief engineer of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, which it was now determined to commence. Joseph Locke was engaged at once on the works of this line, and remained actively employed upon them until its opening on the 14th of September, 1830. During this interval his experiments as to the right motive power were an important contribution to the success of this great work, and in conjunction with the Stephensons he was instrumental in determining the superior capabilities of the locomotive. In the controversy which ensued on this critical question Joseph Locke took a prominent part. In conjunction with Robt. Stephenson he collected the results, which they stated in a joint pamphlet, and which may be said to have settled the practical question of their time. Henceforth it was allowed, to use the simile of their chief, that the rail and wheel were "man and wife," the wheel in question being the wheel of the locomotive. Rope traction was still used for a time in exceptional cases, and easy gradients were at first deemed indispensable for the moving engine. It was one of the boasts of Locke that he subsequently adopted lines of gradient far more steep than had ever before been held suitable for its powers. After having joined in launching the locomotive, he imposed upon it its most arduous tasks.

Shortly after the completion of the Manchester and Liverpool line, the project of a railway from its Warrington branch to Birmingham was revived, and this line was commenced in 1832 or 1833. George Stephenson was at first the engineer, but the line was eventually constructed by Locke, and opened on the 6th of July, 1837, being then designated the Grand Junction. It included some heavy works, such as the Dutton and Vale Royal viaducts, and was the occasion of some improvements in the rails and their fixing by the use of the heavy double-headed rail and wooden key. But another boast of its engineer was its marked commercial success, and the encouragement it afforded to the commencement of other railways by its construction for a sum actually within the estimate, and at a cost only of from £14,000 to £15,000 a-mile.

Capital was consequently invested largely in similar undertakings under Locke's directions, who had thus obtained the rare reputation of being an economical engineer. The Lancaster and Preston line was thus commenced in 1837, and was opened in 1840, in which latter year the Sheffield and Manchester line was also undertaken. Some time previous to the completion of the Grand Junction line a railway from London to Southampton had been also commenced. To this last Locke was eventually named engineer, and his chief attention was given to its works after the completion of the Grand Junction. The first section of the line from Nine Elms to Woking was opened on May 21, 1838; and the whole main line was completed on May 11, 1840, since which period numerous branches have been added. Of the works on this South-Western line the Micheldever embankment, near Winchester, may be named as one of the principal; it is 90 ft. in height. Economy in construction continued still to be a characteristic of Locke's works, and a distinction which he strove zealously and effectually to retain.

From Southampton it was natural that he should turn to France, where numerous projects were subsequently set on foot by him as engineer,—as, for example, the Paris and Rouen, and Rouen and Havre lines, which he completed; a line from Paris to Lyons, constructed under another engineer; and the Caen and Cherbourg line, which was opened in 1856. For the Paris and Rouen line he received, in 1845, the decoration of the Legion of Honour from King Louis Philippe. He also designed and superintended the line between Barcelona and Mattaro in Spain, and the Dutch Rhenish Railway, of which the final portion was completed in 1856. During the construction of the works on the continental lines Locke had joined with him as his coadjutor in professional practice Mr. John Edward Errington; and together they constructed the Lancaster and Carlisle, the East Lancashire,

the Caledonian, the Scottish Central, the Scottish Midland, and the Aberdeen Railways, and the Greenock Railway and Docks. Notwithstanding the heavy works on the Caledonian line, it was constructed, with the platforms and roadside stations, for less than £16,000 a mile. This economy of construction was attained by the adoption of steeper gradients, which Locke deliberately elected, and rather from caution than audacity, sustaining the economy of his principle, subject to some qualifications, in the face of many rivals. His early study of the locomotive engine led him to take great interest also in the engine works which were established at Crewe, and "the Crewe engine"—constructed on a system by which each of the several parts of an engine is made with mathematical accuracy, and repeated in duplicate so as to fit indifferently any engine—was the novel as well as successful result.

The peculiar characteristic of Locke's career was the firmness and decision with which, throughout all his projects, he avoided the construction of great and too costly works. His viaducts were of ordinary dimensions, though some of them were of admirable construction—such as those across the bold ravines of the north of England and Scotland. In every case they are exactly fitted to the places they occupy; and in the same manner his bridges over the Thames and the Seine are distinguished for their adaptation to their position, the lightness and simplicity of their construction, and the elegance of their design.

An engineer with such qualifications, and so recommended to shareholders by his caution and judgment, united to his great talents, had naturally an eminent career before him. In common with the most fortunate of his profession, he enjoyed golden opportunities, and, in conjunction with Stephenson and Brunel more particularly, he may be said to have completed the Triumvirate of the engineering world. He was its President after Robert Stephenson's death. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society, and M.P. for Honiton, which he represented continuously from 1847. He was a consistent Liberal, —independent, for he had so made himself by his own exertions, as the architect of a large private fortune, honourably and fairly acquired by his talents and by his services to his generation. He died of that acute disease termed the *Iliac Passion*, a seizure by which is so difficult of treatment and so commonly fatal. On the preceding morning he first became aware that he was not in his ordinary health, although he had been recruiting himself at Moffat for the previous five weeks, as his custom was at this time of year, and enjoying the shooting in Annandale, which he had rented for the last eight or ten years. As if sensible of his peril, he at once sent for medical aid, and Dr. Munro of Moffat, with Dr. Hunter, speedily reached him, and rendered him all the professional service in their power; but their efforts to mitigate the pain or arrest the progress of the disease were only partially successful. The seizure took a rapid and fatal course, and a little after eight o'clock on the following day he died.

It is, indeed, not a little remarkable that his death should follow so suddenly upon those of Stephenson and Brunel, to whose position it may be said he was the legitimate heir, as the remaining chief of the engineering world. Whatever difficulty there may be now in assigning preeminence to those who survive, the civil engineers had agreed in according priority to Locke, who succeeded Robert Stephenson as the President of their Institution. This position was unquestionably his due as the chief representative of the Stephenson school, Locke having been the pupil of George Stephenson, the father, and first the coadjutor and afterwards the competitor of Robert Stephenson, the son. —*The Times.*

REV. D. LAING.

A correspondent has communicated some further particulars respecting this much-esteemed clergyman, whose decease was briefly noticed by us in September last (p. 321):—

"Mr. Laing, M.A., F.R.S., of Peter-

house, Cambridge, has left a name for general philanthropy, already much honoured, and worthy of earnest imitation. His first metropolitan employments were, Chaplain of the Middlesex Hospital, and Honorary Chaplain of the St. Ann's Society Schools, in both of which he evinced great conscientiousness and humanity. For the Hospital patients he composed, or compiled, a series of special 'Tracts,' which have been highly commended by competent judges. Having accepted in 1847 a new parochial charge in St. Pancras, he 'threw himself' into a rather poor district, and commenced the erection of a spacious and really stately church—Trinity, Haverstock Hill—at his own risk. Great part of the cost, about £12,000, including schools, came from his own purse; and having made himself answerable for more, he was for some years embarrassed, having also resigned his stipend towards the debt. In 1857 Bishop Tait preferred him, purely from merit, to the rectory of St. Olave's, Hart-street; where, though his incumbency was but brief, he has left an enduring memory.

"Mr. Laing by no means confined his efforts to do good to the boundaries of his parochial charges. The 'Governesses' Benevolent Association,' lastingly useful to a highly meritorious class, owns him as its real founder; as does a 'Play-ground Society,' though this last, from no default of his, has been a failure; and he was an active supporter of various Societies for widows and orphans. In one of the funeral sermons preached on the occasion of his decease, by the Rev. J. V. Povah, President of Sion College, it is stated that he has, at his own cost, rescued many 'unfortunate' females, maintained them for a time, and procured them situations, and even marriages. And he is known, besides personal charity, to have raised numerous subscriptions for reduced persons, including literary men, and probably artists.

"The deceased was a good classical scholar, and has published sermons and a Biblical work. A favourite seal motto of his was a passage of Shakespeare,—

> 'There is a Providence which shapes our ends,
> Rough-hew them how we will;'—

akin to the French saying, 'L'homme *pro*pose, mais Dieu *dis*pose."—Mr. Laing has, indeed, left a 'good name, better than precious ointment,' and, it may be hoped, has 'entered into his rest.'"

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 11. At Havering, aged 60, the Rev. *John H. Bell*, Rector of Kirkley.

Aug. 21. At Ludgate-lodge, Ratho, near Edinburgh, aged 26, the Rev. *Wm. J. Rees*, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, eldest son of Thomas Rees, esq., Liverpool.

At Escrick, near York, aged 70, the Rev. *Frederick Peel*, Prebend of Lincoln Cathedral, and formerly Rector of Willingham, and son of the late Lawrence Peel, esq., of Ardwick.

Aug. 22. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 57, the Rev. *David Cunningham Browning*, M.A., Chaplain of the Newcastle Borough Gaol.

Aug. 23. At Morton-upon-Swale, very suddenly, aged 58, the Rev. *Wm. Cross*.

Aged 74, the Rev. *Joseph Dale*, M.A., Vicar of Bolney.

Aug. 25. At Clapham-common, aged 78, the Rev. *Henry Worsley*, LL.D., Rector of Hayes, Middlesex.

Aug. 26. At the Vicarage, aged 55, the Rev. *Lewis Purbrick*, M.A., Vicar of Chippenham, Wilts.

Aug. 27. At Harberton, Devon, (by his own hand,) the Worshipful *George Martin*, M.A., Chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, Canon of Exeter, and Vicar of Harberton, Devon. For some weeks the rev. gentleman's friends had observed peculiarities in his conduct, which caused them much uneasiness. His accustomed self-possession and remarkable strength of mind had given way to extreme nervousness and groundless apprehensions, which excited and depressed him by turns. During the last week of his life, particularly, certain circumstances connected with a then pending suit in Chancery, affecting the charities of the village of Harberton; a dispute in the parish itself, with regard to a proposition for re-seating the church; and a business transaction, having reference to the repair of Rockford-house, which he had presented to the new incumbent of Harberton Ford Church, preyed upon his mind. So strange was his behaviour, and so evident the aberration of the rev. gentleman's intellect, that the attention of the family medical man, Mr. Owen, of Totnes, was directed to the circumstances by a friend. On Sunday morning the Chancellor preached in the parish church, and in the afternoon he read prayers, the Rev. Mr. Greenhill, the curate, preaching the sermon. During the day he also baptized a child. His manner in the pulpit in the morning, and in the desk in the afternoon, attracted the attention of the congregation. His eye was seen to wander fitfully about the building, and his hands were constantly twitching, evincing a condition of strong nervous excitement. From the close of the afternoon's service until a late hour in the evening, Mrs. Martin and Mr. T. C. Kellock, of Totnes, who was his legal friend, were with him; and he then expressed his fear that his pecuniary affairs were going wrong, and his determination to reduce his household expenditure. For these apprehensions there was not the least foundation. He would not, however, allow himself to be convinced of this, nor of the groundlessness of other fears which troubled his mind. During the night he slept uneasily, and on Monday morning complained of a spasmodic pain

[illegible]

Sept. [illegible] At the Rectory, Sampford, Devon, the Rev. *George Stokes*, formerly Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton.

Sept. 6. At Christchurch-road, Streatham, aged 46, the Rev. *Henry Spragg*, B.D., Queens' College, Cambridge.

Sept. 10. At Passenham Rectory, Northamptonshire, aged 64, the Rev. *Reginald Rabett*, M.A., of Bramfield-hall, Suffolk, and Rector of Passenham.

Sept. 11. Aged 49, the Rev. *Edward James*, Vicar of Hindringham, Norfolk.

Sept. 15. At West Felton Rectory, Salop, aged 79, the Rev. *Thomas Hunt*, M.A., Rector of West Felton, and of Westbury, Salop.

Sept. 16. In Shandwick-pl., Edinburgh, aged 69, the Rev. *Thomas Henshaw Jones*, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Sept. 17. At Bath, aged 84, the Rev. *Henry Blew*, Rector of Great Holland, Essex.

Sept. 22. Aged 40, the Rev. *Henry Nicholas Gwyn*, third son of the late Richard Gwyn, esq., of Stratton St. Michael, Long Stratton, Norfolk.

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Aug. 1. At Ahmednuggur, aged 19, Ensign Frederick W. B. Portman, of H.M.'s 15th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, son of Major Portman, of Dean's-court, Wimborne.

Aug. 3. At his residence, Ashton-under-Lyne, aged 73, Samuel Heginbottom, esq. He was churchwarden of the parish in 1839, when the last church-rate (being voluntary) was laid; in 1849 he was appointed a borough magistrate, and he subsequently qualified as Justice of the Peace for the County Palatine of Chester.

Aug. 5. At Shorne, Kent, aged 69, Mrs. Sarah Bradley, after forty years' service in the family of R. W. Jennings, esq.

Aug. 6. At her residence, Tynemouth, aged 80, Miss Isabella Carr, eldest surviving sister of the late Thos. Carr, esq., solicitor, of Newcastle.

At Aldershott, suddenly, aged 57, Mr. Charles Seagrim, attorney, of Winchester. He was a man who enjoyed a good position in that city for many years, and he was three times elected Mayor—in 1844, 1848, and 1851. He leaves a widow and four children, two sons and two daughters; one son holding a commission in the army, and being at present in India.

Aug. 10. In Paris, aged 87, M. de Palaiseau, the last representative of an ancient family of Burgundy, and one of the last survivors of the army of Condé. At the Restoration he became Commandant of the National Guard at Dijon, and was one of the departmental deputies at the coronation of Charles X.; at the Revolution of July, 1830, he retired into private life, never taking any appointment afterwards.

Aug. 12. At Hanwell, at his son-in-law's, aged 77, Lieut.-Col. John Field Oldham.

At Gadlys-house, Llandudno, Mary Knight, wife of Owen Owen, esq., of Gadlys, Anglesea.

Aug. 13. At Alma-pl., near Plymouth, aged 43, Commander Edward P. Fuge, R.N.

At Clifton-terr., Southsea, Stoddart Drysdale, esq., late of the E.I.C.S., and the Green, Richmond, Surrey.

At Odsey, Cambs., aged 73, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Fordham, esq.

Aug. 14. At Youghal, aged 105, Ellen M'Grath, up to her last moments retaining all her faculties, and enjoying excellent health until a few days previous to her death.

Aged 83, Margaret, relict of James Meek, esq., of Trafalgar-pl. West, Hackney-road.

In Richmond-road, Dalston, aged 55, Mary, wife of P. Ashcroft, esq., Resident Engineer of the South-Eastern Railway.

At Ashbourn, aged 71, Frances, widow of the late John Nicholson, esq., surgeon.

At Palace-garden-villas, Kensington, aged 68, Henrietta Randolph, youngest and only surviving dau. of John, Lord Bishop of London.

Aug. 15. At Combe Down, near Bath, aged 33, Isabella Margaret, wife of R. D. Crawford, esq.

By a fall down a precipice on the Col du Géant, aged 26, Frederick Vavasseur, esq., of Cardiff, youngest son of the late James Vavasseur, esq., of Newington-pl., Surrey.

At her residence, in James'-st., aged 70, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Anthony Peacock, esq., of South Kyme.

At Rhyl, Denbighshire, Sarah Ann, only dau. of the Rev. E. Williams, Rector of Pinxton, Derbyshire.

At Braunston, near Rugby, (at the residence of his uncle, the Rev. John Jenkins,) aged 20, Robinson, eldest son of R. Elsdale, esq., surgeon, of Moulton, near Spalding,

Aged 28, W. E. Ridler, esq., M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Aug. 16. At Birkby-lodge, Huddersfield, aged 82, Joseph Armitage, esq., a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieut. of the West Riding of the county of York, and a magistrate for Lancashire. He had been magistrate since April 10th, 1833, and a deputy-lieut. for nearly half a century.

Suddenly, of fatty degeneration of the heart, aged 48, Charles A. Hawkesworth, esq., surgeon, of Burton-on-Trent.

At his residence, Bathford-house, Somersetshire, aged 69, George Augustus Bannatyne, esq.

Aug. 17. At Cork, suddenly, aged 43, Colonel Arthur John Reynell Pack, C.B., half-pay of the 7th Fusileers, and Deputy-Quartermaster-Gen. of the South-Western district. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir D. Pack, K.C.B. He was present at the siege of Sebastopol, and was severely wounded at the assault of the Redan, in command of the 7th Fusileers. Beside receiving the war medal, he was created a C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, and 5th class of the Medjidie.

At Kilburne, Derbyshire, aged 74, Mary Joanna, relict of William Willis Bailey, esq., and dau. of Julius Cæsar Ibbotson, landscape painter.

At Broadclist, aged 83, Emanuel Boutcher, esq.

At Gilling, Harriet, widow of Francis Cholmeley, esq., of Brandsby, Yorkshire.

At Clarendon-cottage, Kingston, Portsea, aged 82, James Dabbs, esq., father of G. H. Dabbs, Staff-Surgeon R.N., and Medical Officer Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight.

At Falmouth, Captain Carlyon.

Aug. 18. At Wansford, Northamptonshire, aged 46, Mr. Thomas Henry Peach, brother of Mr. C. W. Peach, Comptroller of H.M.'s Customs at Wick, N.B.

Aug. 19. At Bradford, near Taunton, aged 72, John Easton, esq.

At Woolstone-house, Somerset, aged 74, Mary Hounsom, widow of the Rev. Thomas Fox, of Temple Coombe.

Caused by an accident while driving, aged 28, Clarence Henry, eldest son of George Frederick Davis, esq., of Clapham-rise, Surrey.

At Heaton Norris, aged 71, Ellen, relict of Edward Hudson, esq., barrister-at-law, of the same place.

At Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, aged 58, William Yearsley, esq., solicitor.

Hannah Elizabeth, wife of George Hutton Riddell, esq., of Carlton-on-Trent.

Aged 26, Emma Jane, dau. of Philip Watson, esq., of King's Lynn.

At Hebburn Colliery, aged 91, Catherine James. She has left 9 children, 85 grand-children, 105 great grand-children, and two great great grand-children; total 199.—*Sunderland Herald.*

At Pontrieux, the Baron de la Susse, Vice-Admiral in the French Navy.

Aug. 20. At Weston, near Bath, Joseph Henry Storie Jekyll, esq., of York-terrace, Regent's-park, the youngest son of the late Capt. Jekyll, R.N., of Roundhill-house, Wincanton.

At Southwell, aged 84, Elizabeth Sutton, relict of William Wylde, esq.

At Park-cottage, Dane-bank, Congleton, aged 92, Miss Thornicroft, late of Old Moreton Hall.

At Newmarket, of consumption, aged 50, Mr. Nathan Flatman. He was for many years recognised as a first-rate jockey, and was held in high esteem by Lord Chesterfield, Mr. Payne, and others. He rode the winners of many of the

great races, among others, "Orlando" for the Derby in the "Running Rein" year, and Lord Clifden's "Surplice" for the Doncaster St. Leger in 1848. He was severely kicked some months since, which no doubt accelerated his death.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 61, Mary Anna Goodchild, of Lymington, Hants, only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Goodchild, esq., of the Stock Exchange.

At his residence, Hercules-buildings, Lambeth, aged 37, Mr. Richard Flexmore, the well-known clown. Mr. Flexmore may be said to have commenced life as a pantomimist, for at the early age of 11 years he made his first appearance at a small theatre which then existed at Chelsea, in a fantastic piece called "The Man in the Moon." He danced very effectively a burlesque shadow dance. He subsequently became a pupil of Mr. Frampton, and shewed great aptitude for stage business in his own peculiar line. He was especially celebrated for his close and natural imitation, *à la Clown*, of the leading Terpsichoreans of the day, such as Perrot, Carlotta Grisi, Taglioni, Cerito, &c., and in these imitations none laughed more heartily or enjoyed them more than the originals who happened to witness them. He married Mademoiselle Auriol, and both himself and his wife, who survives him, became great favourites with the public. His last appearance before the public was for a benefit at the Surrey Theatre, either in March or April.—*Express.*

At Torquay, Sarah Anne, widow of A. Dabbs, esq., of Seckington, Warwickshire.

At Crescent-cottage, Wrexham, aged 72, Eleanor, relict of John Thomas, esq., of Berghill, near Whittington, Salop, (formerly of the Board of Control,) and last surviving dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Hughes, of High-st., Wrexham.

Aug. 21. At Wildon-grange, Ronaldkirk, aged 39, Mary, wife of John Helmer, esq.

At Dorking, Surrey, Benjamin Draeger, esq., of Upper Chadwell-st., Pentonville.

At Milverton, Somerset, aged 75, Charles Estcourt Day, esq., Commander R.N. The deceased entered the Navy 1st November, 1798. He saw much service during the war of 1803, and commanded a gunboat at the defence of Cadiz, and in 1812-13 was employed between Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, conveying despatches and freights of government money, and on other particular services.

At the Baths of Lamalon, near Montpellier, General Pelletier Descarrieres.

At Turin, aged 65, M. Majeroni, the Italian actor who played in Paris with Mme. Ristori. He was the son of a Colonel of Engineers who directed the construction of the fort of Malghera at Venice under the first Empire, and himself entered the French service and rose to the rank of Captain in the 4th Light Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Dresden. After the peace he left the army and became actor, dramatic writer, and manager.—*Galignani.*

Aug. 22. At Billbro'-hall, Yorkshire, George Champney, esq., M.D.

Aged 57, M. Alexandre Gabriel Decamps, one of the most celebrated painters of the modern school. He met with an untimely death at Fontainbleau. He had mounted his horse to hunt with the Emperor's hounds, when the animal took fright, dashed his rider against the overhanging branch of a tree, (not against a stone wall, as has been incorrectly stated,) and killed him on the spot. M. Decamps, who had travelled much, and was a man of great originality of character, had produced several remarkable paintings, as "The Turkish Coffee-house," "The Bazaar," "The Halt of Arab Horsemen," "The Defeat of the Cimbri," "Turkish Children Leaving School," "Joseph Sold by his Brothers," "Moses Saved from the Waters of the Nile," and nine scenes of the life of Samson. *Galignani* contains an amusing story regarding Decamps, which may be true, though similar tales have been told of other parties:—"Decamps was very intimate with the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis-Philippe, who like him met with his death through a restive horse. Long before the painter had acquired a European celebrity, the duke cultivated his friendship, and used to visit him in his humble abode on the fifth or sixth story with all the familiarity of an old acquaintance. One day, when his Royal Highness was going up to visit Decamps, as he passed the porter's lodge, that functionary inquired whom he was going to see. On finding that he was going to Decamps', the man asked him to have the kindness to carry up a coat which a tailor had just left for the painter. The visitor consented, and great was the astonishment of Decamps when, on opening the door, he saw the prince enter with the coat on his arm, and heard him say, laughing heartily, 'There, Decamps, is a coat which your porter and tailor have sent you!' The painter began to apologize, but the prince stopped him. 'Do not mention it,' said he. 'You have a fine coat there; will you do me a pleasure?' 'Two, if I can, your Royal Highness.' 'Well, let it be two. So put on the coat and come and dine with me.'"

At her residence, Porchester-terr., Hyde-park, Miss Kemeys Tynte.

At Plymouth, Betsey Furneaux, relict of Chas. Michelmore, esq., solicitor, Totnes.

At Hove, Sussex, aged 62, John Webster, esq., late of Southgate, Middlesex.

At the Vicarage, Milton Abbas, Dorset, aged 91, Richard Lloyd Jones, esq.

At Truro, aged 81, John Ferris Benallack, esq., a senior member of the legal profession, for more than forty years an advocate at the quarter sessions and in the court of the Vice-Warden, and for nearly a quarter of a century the clerk to the magistrates for the borough. He was member of the Corporation of Truro under the old system, and had the unusual honour of filling the office of mayor during four successive years.

At Boreham, Essex, aged 74, Maria, relict of Capt. Wm. Henry Haselfoot.

At Coligny, aged 57, Adrien de la Tournelle, formerly president of the Royal Court at Dijon, and member of the Chamber of Deputies.

While bathing in the Lake of Wallenstadt, M. Simon, of Breslau, who was one of the leaders in

the revolution of 1848; and who, after the dissolution of the Frankfort parliament, took refuge in Switzerland.

Aug. 23. At Smyrna, aged 23, Elfrida Mary, wife of Capt. James Atkinson, formerly of the 72nd Highlanders, and dau. of the late R. B. Abbott, esq.

Suddenly, aged 77, J. Simpson, esq., of Scarborough, late of Farnville-lodge, Leeds.

At Loches, Indre-et-Loire, Charlotte, second dau. of Dr. Morgan, late of Barnstaple.

At her residence, Baildon-house, New Cross, Amelia Maria, wife of Henry Tomkies, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Wm. Baildon, esq., R.N.

At Balshaw Outwood, Handforth, Cheshire, aged 84, Nathan Pendlebury, esq., formerly of Redcliffe, Lancashire.

At Pontefract, Yorkshire, Elizabeth Foss, third dau. of the late Richard Hepworth, esq., of Pontefract.

At New York, aged 54, Jas. Sutton Elliott, esq., late Principal Military Storekeeper in Her Britannic Majesty's Service.

The Countess de Saint Marsault, wife of the Prefect of the Seine-et-Oise, in consequence of the injuries she sustained on the occasion of a fire at a ball at the Prefecture some months since, while endeavouring to extinguish the flames which had caught the dress of a lady, one of the guests.

At Dieppe, aged 62, the Marquis Quiqueran-Beaujeu, formerly a captain of cavalry.

Aug. 24. At West Malling, aged 46, Harriet, dau. of the late Wm. Flower, esq., of East Woodhay, and Basingstoke, Hants.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 59, Joseph Cade, esq., late British Consul at Panama, South America.

At Copford Rectory, Essex, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Kennett C. Bayley, and dau. of the late Jas. Drake Brockman, esq., of Beachborough, Kent.

At his residence, Finchley New-road, Hampstead, aged 75, Thomas Burn Hopgood, esq.

At Swainston, Isle of Wight, aged 39, Jane, the wife of Major Sir John Simeon, bart., and only dau. of the late Sir Frederick Baker, bart.

At Whitchurch, Shropshire, aged 69, George Corser, esq.

Aged 30, Frances Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Richard Taylor, esq., of the Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury.

Aug. 25. At the London and County Bank, Gravesend, aged 37, T. E. Pittock, esq., Manager.

At Warwick, aged 72, Lucy, widow of the Rev. John Farr, of that place, and second dau. of the late Mr. Belcher, of Manchester.

At Weston Colville, Cambs., aged 93, John Hall, esq., who for a long period ministered in every way to the benefit of those around him, particularly to the poor on his estates. He was interred in the family vault of Weston Colville Church, and followed to his last resting-place by his sons, General and Major Hall, and other members of the family, as also by a considerable number of his tenantry.

At Grundisburgh, Suffolk, aged 54, Edward Acton, esq., surgeon. He was a man of comprehensive attainments, conchologist, fossilist, antiquary, and numismatist, and these pursuits he followed with a passionate ardour. No one was better acquainted with the various and minute shells which abound in the Suffolk crag, or in the fossils underlying it, than Mr. Acton: no one collected antiquities with greater ardour. The Celtic implements of warfare, Roman and British urns, articles illustrating manners and customs of that early period, mediæval works of art, manuscripts in vellum, black-lettered *bokes*, engravings, &c., were collected with eager avidity. In the knowledge of coins illustrating Roman and British history, Mr. Acton was perhaps surpassed by none, and at one period of his life he was in possession of a very valuable collection. But as the thirst for collecting was insatiable, the power of retention often failed. Mr. Acton from time to time disposed of many of his choicest things, and the British Museum is now the depository of many relics precious in the eye of the antiquary, which that gentleman probably saved from destruction. But there was always a large and valued store in Mr. Acton's cabinets, and his last days were spent in making a catalogue raisonnée, illustrated by photographic drawings, of a collection of Roman antiquities from the ancient Camulodunum (Colchester), a collection, perhaps, unexampled in the kingdom.

In London, Catherine Adelaide, widow of the Rev. W. B. Faulkner, M.A., of Hampstead.

At Warwick, aged 72, Lucy, widow of the Rev. John Farr, of Warwick, and second dau. of the late Mr. Belcher, of Manchester.

Aug. 26. In Moore-st., Upper Chelsea, Margaret Bainbridge, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Hoare, Vicar of Framfield, Sussex.

At Great Malvern, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 61, Emma, wife of Philip Cazenove, esq., of Clapham-common, Surrey.

At Hastings, aged 66, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Frederick Phillips, and dau. of the late Jonathan George Micklethwait, esq.

Edith Pascoe, sixth dau. of Wm. Danby, esq., of Park-house, Mount Radford.

At Woburn-pl., Russell-sq., (the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. Lewis Cooper, esq.,) Elizabeth, widow of Richard Estcourt Cresswell, esq., of Pinkney-park, Wilts, and of Bibury-court, Gloucestershire, youngest dau. of the late Rev. C. Coxwell, of Ablington-house, in the same county.

In Harley-street, aged 73, J. R. Elmore, esq., M.D., fifty-four years member of the R.C.S.L.

At Hampton-court Palace, Mrs. Catesby Paget.

Aug. 27. At Southampton, aged 21, William, eldest son of William Entwisle, of Rusholme-house, Manchester, and Cornet in H.M.'s 2nd Life Guards.

At the Parsonage, Bishop Auckland, aged 31, Catherine Talbot, wife of the Rev. Geo. Edward Green, and dau. of Thomas Peacock, esq., of that place.

At Beaufort-castle, aged 83, Mrs. Fraser, of Strichen, relict of Capt. Fraser, of Strichen, and mother of the Right Hon. Lord Lovat.

Aged 78, John Henry Cattley, esq., of York.

At Folkestone, aged 64, Lucy, wife of Commander Shillingford, R.N.

At Clifton-ter., Margate, aged 19, Sophy, dau. of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. James Oliphant, of Wimbledon.

At Dane-house, Margate, Kent, aged 80, Sarah, wife of William Barker, esq.

Aged 70, at Croydon, Felicité, widow of C. M. Sola, esq.

Aged 20, John, only son of Thomas Bingham, esq., Duffield-rd., Derby.

In Henrietta-st., Bath, aged 70, Robert Crawford, esq., late of Chelsfield-court-lodge, Kent.

At Hampstead Marshall, Newbury, aged 78, the Right Hon. Louisa, Dowager Countess of Craven. The late countess was well known upon the London boards some half century ago as one of the most popular favourites of the day, under her maiden name as Miss Louisa Brunton. Lady Craven was the dau. of a gentleman long connected with the theatre at Norwich, and by the late Earl of Craven, to whom she was married in 1807, she had three sons and one dau., of whom the present Earl of Craven and his youngest brother are the only survivors.

At Canford, Wimborne, aged 77, William Hurd, esq.

At his residence, Bathwick-house, Major Thos. Moore, late of the Royal Marines. Major Moore served in H.M.S. "Amphion" from May, 1803, to July, 1811, and was senior officer of Royal Marines in the action off Lissa, March 13, 1810. He was twice severely wounded, and twice rewarded from the Patriotic Fund. He had been in upwards of thirty successful contests with the enemy, frequently officially mentioned for his gallantry, and had received the war-medal with three clasps.

At Belmont, near Bristol, William Lloyd, third surviving son of the late Geo. Henry Gibbs, esq., of Bedford-sq., London.

In Paris, M. Lecouturier, who edited the scientific department of the *Moniteur*.

In Paris, M. Leroy d'Etiolles, a distinguished member of the Academy of Medicine, and formerly staff-surgeon of the National Guard.

Aug. 28. At Great Malvern, aged 63, Mary, widow of Frederick Webb, esq., of Westwick, co. Durham.

At Roselle, Tunbridge Wells, Frances Margaretta, relict of Thomas Read Kemp, esq., of Kemp-town, Brighton, and sister of the late Sir Charles Shakerley, bart., of Somerford-park, Cheshire.

At his residence in Edward-st., Bath, aged 67, John Jones, esq., for many years Capt. in the 1st Somerset Militia.

At her residence, Colton-house, Staffordshire, Elizabeth, relict of John Hill, esq., Attorney-General of the Chester Circuit, and grandson of the late Sir Rowland Hill, bart., of Hawkestone, Salop.

At her residence, North-pl., Cheltenham, aged 80, Mrs. Younghusband, relict of Major Robert Younghusband of the 53rd Regt.

Aug. 29. At Bower-house, Dunbar, General Carfrae, H.E.I.C.S.

At Cupola-house, Heworth-green, York, aged 78, Thomas Fishburn Hall, esq.

At his residence, Atlingworth-st., Brighton, aged 66, Daniel Gosset, M.D., formerly of Leicester, and of Victoria-sq., Reading, Berks.

At Homerton, Middlesex, aged 53, William Row, esq., surgeon, late of Beckley.

At the Priory, Mendham, Suffolk, Rosamond Mary, wife of Capt. W. J. Wood, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Alexander Dixie, bart., of Bosworth-park, Leicestershire.

At Holyhead, aged 56, Capt. John Roberts, Assistant Harbour-master.

At his residence, Netherbury, Dorset, aged 59, Nathaniel Saunders, esq., for many years water-bailiff to the Corporation of the City of London.

At Pensarn, near Abergele, North Wales, aged 59, Penelope, wife of the Rev. Frederick Custance, Rector of Colwell, Herefordshire.

Aug. 30. At his residence, Lancelot-cottage, Malton-road, William Singleton, esq., solicitor, of York.

Aged 61, Elizabeth, widow of Frederick Yates, formerly of the Adelphi Theatre. She was the dau. of Mr. John Brunton, manager of the Norwich circuit, and niece of the Dowager Countess of Craven; was born on the 21st of January, 1799, and, after performing in the provinces, made her first appearance in London at Covent-garden, in September, 1817, as Letitia Hardy in the "Belle's Stratagem." She continued at this theatre, playing the chief high comedy characters, till the year 1824, when she married Mr. Fred. Yates, with whose triumphs as manager of the Adelphi she was intimately associated. She remained at the Adelphi for some time after the death of her husband in 1842, and afterwards played for a single season at the Lyceum. About eleven years ago she retired from the profession, of which she was a most distinguished ornament.

At Glocester-pl., Portman-sq., aged 70, Lieut.-Gen. Horatio George Broke, Col. of H.M.'s 88th Regt. The deceased officer had seen much service, having accompanied the 52nd Regt. on the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and in the following year on that to Portugal, and being present at the battle of Vimiera, the advance into Spain, and retreat under Sir John Moore. In 1809 he served in the Walcheren expedition. In 1811 he joined the Light Division on the retreat of Massena from the lines of Lisbon, and served in Spain till the end of the war. In 1812 he joined Sir Henry Clinton as aide-de-camp at the siege of Burgos, and was severely wounded, being shot through the lungs while serving with him at the battle of Orthes. He also served with the Army of Occupation in France from 1813 to 1818 as aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton, and received the war-medal with four clasps for his services at Vimiera, Salamanca, Nive, and Orthes.

At Tredugnoe Rectory, Monmouthshire, of scarlet fever, aged 36, Eleanor Isabella, wife of the Rev. John Philip Gell, and only child of the late Sir John Franklin, K.H.

Lieut. F. G. Smith, R.N., for 25 years chief officer of the Coastguard Station, Kimmeridge.

In Rutland-street, Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Humphrey Hay, late of the Bengal Cavalry, third and sole surviving son of the late Robert Hay, esq., of Spott, East Lothian.

At Canterbury, aged 76, Ann Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Chapman, Vicar of St. John's, Margate.

At Cherchell, Algeria, M. de Launay, civil commissioner in that settlement.

At the chateau of Vendeuvre, Aube, M. Rêné Bourlon, member of the General Council of the Aube, son of the late Receiver-General of Vitry, and brother to M. Bourlon de Sarty, who, previous to 1848, was Prefect of the Marne. M. Bourlon, who was *lieutenant de louveterie* (master of the wolf-hounds) for the arrondissement of Bar-sur-Aube, was engaged in chasing wild boars, when a ball, in its recoil, broke his arm, passed through his shoulder, and lodged in his body, from the effects of which he died in a few days.

On board the steamship "Ripon," from effects of climate, aged 63, Maj.-Gen. Henry Frederick Lockyer, C.B., K.H., &c., late Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ceylon, and Acting Lieut.-Governor.

Aug. 31. At his residence, Totnes, at a very advanced age, James Luscombe, esq.

At Pickering, aged 89, Thomas Nicholson, esq., a magistrate for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and formerly colonel of militia.

On board the "Ripon," on the evening before the arrival at Southampton, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 41, Edward Frederick Kelaart, esq., M.D., Staff-surgeon, Isle of Ceylon.

At Joiners'-hall, London, aged 86, Thomas Gandell, esq.

At Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme, aged 68, Mr. William Read.

Lately. In Egypt, M. d'Anastasiani, head of a large banking establishment, who has been long known for his extensive charities. He has died very wealthy. The director of the political department of the French ministry for foreign affairs at Constantinople, M. Benedetti, is his son-in-law.

At Rome, aged 70, Commander Joseph de Falris, director of the Museum there, and a distinguished sculptor.

Sept. 1. At Wrottesley, aged 28, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Goodlake, only surviving dau. of Lord Wrottesley.

At Ellesborough Rectory, Bucks, Richard Hey, esq., of York, consulting surgeon to the York County Hospital.

At the Governesses' Asylum, Grafton-place, Kentish-town, aged 72, Miss Louisa Graham Laurie.

John Blair, esq., procurator-fiscal, Irvine, and another gentleman, were drowned in the sea, off Irvine. A party of five, composed of Mr. Blair, a lad, a relative of his, and three others, went out in a boat intending to sail as far as Troon. After passing Irvine bar, the boat capsized, and all were thrown into the sea. Mr. Blair, who was a good swimmer, endeavoured to save himself and the young lad, but before assistance came to them he had sunk. The lad was saved, but Mr. Blair and another of the party were lost. The body of Mr. Blair was soon after recovered, but all efforts to restore animation were fruitless.

At Southampton, aged 49, Emma Donna, widow of the Rev. J. O. Shadwell, Rector of All Saints, Southampton.

At Ahmednuggur, aged 18, Ensign Frederick W. B. Portman, of H.M. 15th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, youngest son of Major Portman, of Deane's-court, Wimborne.

At Glamford Briggs, Lincolnshire, aged 76, Mr. John Twigg, farmer, late of Wrawby, in the same county.

Near the Pas d'Agneau, on the mountains of Savoy, Antonio Tonini, a young Piedmontese engineer. He had been employed in measuring the boundary line of the communes of Goglione, Bramans, and Exilles, which runs along the glaciers on the mountains between Savoy and Italy. Having accomplished his task, with the aid of three guides, the party began to descend, and had reached the Pas d'Agneau, where they deliberated as to the choice between two routes, one short and dangerous, the other circuitous, but safe. The unfortunate engineer determined to take the shorter route, but the guides took the other. The latter, not finding their employer at the appointed rendezvous, suspected some accident had happened, and, on going back, discovered that M. Tonini had slipped through the snow into a crevice in the glacier, scarcely three feet wide and some sixty feet deep. He called to them to draw him up, but three hours elapsed before ropes could be procured, and the young man had then sunk under the effects of the cold and the injuries received in the fall. His body was found the next day in the torrent which issues from the glacier, and was interred at Susa.

Sept. 2. Suddenly, at Greenwich Hospital, Commander Edward Garrett. He was wounded when lieutenant of the "Mars" at Trafalgar, and was in the same ship at the capture of the frigate "Rhin" and four others. He was at the taking of Copenhagen in 1807, and senior lieut. of the "Onyx" at the capture of the Dutch brig-of-war "Manly" in 1809. He was appointed a commander in Greenwich Hospital April 1844.

At his residence, Nevill-pk., Tunbridge Wells, aged 71, John Battenshaw, esq.

Aged 14, Fanny, dau. of the Rev. G. Rainier, Vicar of Ninfield.

At York, suddenly, aged 66, Richard Bramley, esq., formerly of Leeds.

At Southwell, aged 60, Catherine, eldest surviving dau. of the late Wm. Wylde, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Harriet, widow of Chas. Barker, esq., of Upper Lansdowne-terrace, Notting-hill.

At Biarritz, Miss Richardson, of Richhill, co. Armagh. This lady had passed the summer at Biarritz, and, according to her usual custom, was walking on the evening of August 23 in company with her sister, Mrs. Bacon. While passing a cliff the deceased lady's parasol fell from her hand, and on attempting to recover it

she missed her footing, and rolled down a precipice of some 200 feet; she lingered in much pain until the 2nd of Sept.

At Berwick St. John, Wilts, aged 77, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Richard Downes, Rector of that parish, and eldest dau. of the late Thos. Grove, esq., of Ferne.

At Cheltenham, William Shepherd, esq., of Clifton, late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and member of the Inner Temple.

Sept. 3. At Durham, aged 32, Henry, eldest son of Henry Smales, esq., of York.

At Lamorbey, Kent, in her 3rd year, Susan Emily, only dau. of Mr. Charles Henry and Lady Louisa Mills, and niece of the Earl of Harewood.

At her residence, Regency-sq., Brighton, aged 82, Louisa, widow of Thos. Holt White, esq., of Chase-lodge, Enfield, and dau. of the late John Rashleigh, esq., of Penquite, Cornwall.

At Kensington-pl., aged 90, Sam. Scott, esq.

Sept. 4. At Scarcroft-grange, aged 50, John Arthur Ikin, esq., town-clerk of Leeds.

At Chellaston, aged 74, George Wootton, esq.

At Osterley-pk., the Countess of Jersey's seat, near Hanwell, Lady Adela Ibbetson, youngest dau. of the Dowager Countess of Jersey, and sister of the late Princess Nicholas Esterhazy and of Lady Clementina Villiers. She was born March 25, 1828, and married in November, 1845, Capt. Charles Parke Ibbetson, then of the 11th Hussars.

At Mansfield Woodhouse, aged 72, Margaret, wife of Charles Neale, esq.

At Uddens, Wimborne, Charlotte, wife of T. B. Evans, esq., of North Toddenham, and of Deane, Oxon, and second dau. of the late Sir John Simeon, bart.

At Dersingham, aged 39, Jane Stort, youngest dau. of the late G. Chadwick, esq., of Dersingham.

At Basford, Notts, aged 86, Mrs. Bailey, relict of Mr. Thomas Bailey, author of "The Annals of Nottinghamshire," and mother of Mr. Philip J. Bailey, author of "Festus."

Sept. 5. At Cleve-house, near Exeter, aged 84, Lady Riggs Miller, relict of Sir John Riggs Miller, bart., and eldest dau. of the late John Beauchamp, esq., of Bengreep, Cornwall.

At Ealing, by railway accident, aged 36, Chas. Fawcett, esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset-house, only son of Capt. Fawcett, R.N.

At Charlton-house, near Cheltenham, Anne Theodosia, dau. of the late Thomas Causton, D.D., Canon of Westminster.

At Harrogate, aged 37, the Hon. James Lyon Browne. The deceased was the eldest son of Lord Kilmaine, and commenced his military career in 1842 as Second Lieut. of the 21st Foot, (Royal North British Fusiliers). On the war breaking out with Russia, Lieut.-Col. Browne accompanied his regiment to the Crimea, and was present at the whole of the engagements in which it took part, including the siege of Sebastopol, for which he received the war-medal and clasps, and was decorated by the Sultan with the order of the Medjidie (5th class.)

Aged 47, George Carew-Gibson, esq., of Bradston Brook, Surrey, and Sandgate-lodge, Sussex.

At his residence, near Exeter, Vice-Admiral George Hewson. He entered the navy under Sir Hyde Parker, and was a midshipman at the siege of Toulon and reduction of Corsica; he was first lieut. of the "Dreadnought" at Trafalgar, "Superb" at Copenhagen, and commanded "La Fliche" at Walcheren. The late admiral was first cousin of the late Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, and second cousin to the present Lord Monteagle.

At Chouze-sur-Loire, aged 105, the widow Catherine David Reneaume.

Sept. 6. At Rushmore-lodge, Dorset, aged 75, the Dowager Lady Rivers. The deceased lady was dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Francis Hale Rigby, of Mistley-hall, Essex, and married Feb. 9, 1808, William Horace, third Lord Rivers, by whom she leaves the present Lord Rivers, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Horace Pitt, and the Hon. Harriet Elizabeth, married to Mr. Charles Dashwood Bruce.

Aged 63, Charles Huntington, esq., of Brantingham, near Hull, brother-in-law of the Rev. John Boyle, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Barnstaple.

At Riddings-house, Derby, aged 72, Sarah, relict of the late James Oakes, esq.

At Paris, aged 63, M. Daussy, one of the most distinguished members of the Académie des Sciences.

At Paris, M. Payer, Member of the Academy of Sciences for the Section of Botany, and a former Deputy.

M. Roquairol, Sec.-Gen. of the foundry at Creuzot, in the department of the Saone-et-Loire. He went out at an early hour in the morning to shoot on a farm at some little distance, and as the time drew near for the commencement of his official duties, he turned towards home. In crossing a hedge, the trigger was caught by a branch, when the gun went off, and the charge entered just below his ear, and came out at the top of the skull, causing instantaneous death.

Quite suddenly, at the house of a relative at Bordeaux, M. Denjoy, an officer of the Legion of Honour. The deceased was a member of the Constituent Assembly after 1848, and he gave one of the first and heaviest blows the Mountain ever had to sustain. He ascended the tribune one day, and interpolated the Provisional Government on the subject of a demagogical banquet which had taken place at Toulouse. Irritated at his remarks, the members of the Mountain at first murmured, and their agitation afterwards increased so much that they almost menaced to rush on him in the tribune. Denjoy, calm in the midst of the tempest, opposed to the violence of his adversaries these courageous words, "There is a national flag, the tricoloured one; I declare that at the banquet in question a red cap was displayed, placed on a flag which was not the national one. I declare also that the abominable cry of *Vive la Guillotine!* was raised." The vociferations of the Left here interrupted him, but, after a short time, he resumed and said,

"Be well assured that when I am doing my duty it is not easy to make me give way. I only obey my conscience." His opponents wished to make him descend from the tribune, but he remained firm, and for a quarter of an hour defied with his looks all the violence of the ultra party, who were awed by his attitude. When afterwards elected as deputy to the Legislative Assembly, he manifested the same courage. M. Denjoy was one of the first to admit that the safety of society was connected with the name of Napoleon, and he devoted himself to the Empire with conviction. The services which he had rendered to society when in danger pointed him out for a seat in the Council of State, the high functions of which place he filled to the last with great distinction. —*Galignani.*

Sept. 7. At her residence, Beaufort-buildings West, Bath, Mrs. Lawes, relict of W. Lawes, esq.

At his mother's residence, Ormesby St. Michael, Great Yarmouth, aged 33, Capt. Edgar Richard Glasspoole, 6th Bombay N.I.

At Scarborough, aged 83, Martha, widow of Isaac Mennell, esq.

At Tynemouth, aged 69, David Shafto Hawks, esq., eldest son of the late Sir R. S. Hawks.

At Sudbury, aged 68, Deborah, widow of J. N. Gibbins, esq., late of Rathbone-pl., Oxford-st.

At Lachine, near Montreal, aged 68, Sir George Simpson, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements. His death occurred but a few days after he had hospitably entertained His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his suite. Sir George was the only son of the late Mr. George Simpson, of Loch-broom, co. Ross, and was well known some years since as the author of a "Narrative of an Overland Journey Round the World." He had held the post of Governor over the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements for upwards of thirty-five years. The deceased Governor, who received the honour of knighthood in 1841, in reward of his zeal in fitting out several Arctic expeditions, married, in 1827, Miss Frances Ramsay Simpson, second dau. of the late Mr. Geddes Mackenzie Simpson, of Great Tower-hill, London, and Stamford-hill, Middlesex, by whom, who died in 1853, he leaves a son and two or three daughters. Opinions may differ as to the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company, but there is only one opinion as to the ability, energy, and uprightness of the public servant just taken from them, and whose loss they will find it difficult to replace.

At his chateau of La Morosière, Maine-et-Loire, aged 39, the Count des Cars. As he was riding thence on the preceding day to Chalonnes, his horse shied just at the entrance of the town and threw him; he fell with great violence upon his head, and received the injuries of which he died.

Sept. 8. At Oxford, Sir Robert Alexander Chermside, M D. The deceased was the third son of the late Dr. Chermside, of Portaferry, co Down. He served in Spain, France, Flanders, &c., and was present at the battle of Waterloo. For some years previous to his death he held the post of physician extraordinary to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and was physician to the British Embassy at Paris.

At Wymondham-rectory, Leicestersh., aged 6, Marcus Denman de la Poer, second son of the Rev. John George Beresford.

At Park-pl., Leeds, Mary, widow of the Rev. Sam. Redhead, Vicar of Calverley.

At his father's, Lieut. Barnes John Caldecott, 3rd Regt. of Buffs, eldest son of Barnes Caldecott, esq., of Ormesby St. Michael, Great Yarmouth.

At Soissons, aged 90, M. Deviolaine, formerly mayor of Soissons, as well as a member of the General Council of the Aisne. He was founder of the glass-works at Premontré and at Vauxrot.

Drowned on Lake Michigan, Herbert Ingram, esq., M.P. for Boston, and proprietor of the "London Illustrated News."

At Auderville, Manche, M. Leopold Langlois. He was walking on the 6th September, after the close of the late scientific meeting at Cherbourg, on the cliffs about Cape de la Hague, with his wife and several friends, and when on the heights of Jobourg his foot slipped, and he was precipitated some eighty feet; a projecting rock about twenty-five feet above the sea arrested his body, but he was taken up quite unconscious by some boatmen who climbed the rock in search of him, and only recovered consciousness a short time before he died.

Sept. 9. At Doughty-st., Mecklenburgh-sq., aged 52, Sarah, wife of William Morgan Chatterton, esq.

At her residence, suddenly, (after attending divine service in the morning,) aged 60, Mary, wife of Richard Lindon, esq., of Burleigh, South Huish.

Very suddenly, at Blincop, George Dixon, esq., of Carlisle.

At Brighton, Hester Harriet, dau. of the late George Wheldon, esq., of Spondon, Derbyshire.

At Hollywood, co. Dublin, of consumption, aged 24, Lieut. John Dane, 18th Light Dragoons.

Very suddenly, at his residence, Blencogo, Cumberland, aged 67, George Dixon, esq., J.P.

Sept. 10. At Shermanbury-green, Sussex, aged 85, William Courthope Mabbott, esq., of Southover-priory, Lewes. Mr. Mabbott in early life served under Wellington, and retired from the army as Captain of the 11th Hussars; he was a justice of the peace, and filled the office of Sheriff of the county during the agricultural riots, and took an active part in suppressing them. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. George Newton, Rector of Isfield, and the last representative of the Newton family. This lady died in Lewes two or three years ago. In politics he was a Conservative, and nominated some of the members for Sussex. He was much attached to agricultural pursuits, to which he was a liberal supporter. Few of the county institutions but have been indebted to him for his support in their earliest days.

At his residence, North-parade, Penzance, aged 66, Richard Healey Bowman, esq.

Aged 85, Sir Francis Blake, bart., of Twizelcastle and Tilmouth-pk., Northumberland. The late Baronet represented Berwick from 1826 to

1834. His grandfather, the first baronet, was an energetic supporter of the Government during the rebellion in 1745, and the family numbered among its members Admiral Blake.

At his residence, Holmbush, Sussex, after a short illness, aged 24, Waynflete Arnaud Blagden, esq., only child of the Rev. T. N. Blagden, Vicar of Washington, Sussex.

Suddenly, aged 59, Mr. Thomas Craike Ingledew, of Byegrove, Merton, Surrey.

At his residence, Holmbush, Sussex, aged 24, Waynflete Arnaud, only child of the Rev. T. N. Blagden, Vicar of Washington, Sussex.

At the Crescent, Teignmouth, Anne Burnett, wife of the Rev. John Wrey.

Sept. 11. At Old Charlton, Lieut.-Col. T. Lindsay, late of the 91st (Argyllshire) Regt. of Foot. The deceased served in Holland in 1814 and 1815, and was also present at the bombardment of Antwerp.

Sept. 12. At his residence, Park-sq., Joseph Richardson, esq., an alderman of Leeds.

At Baron's Down, Somerset, aged 70, Ann, widow of Stucley Tristram Lucas, esq.

At Brighton, Louisa Greenhill, younger dau. of the late Chas. Sayer, esq.

At Berlin, aged 40, M. Burchart, author of an admired tragedy entitled "Jane Grey." He had been for some time in indigent circumstances, and his death took place in one of the hospitals of that city.

Sept. 13. At Devonshire-ter., Plymouth, aged 70, Eliza, relict of Major Brownson, formerly of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

At Marsk-hall, near Redcar, Lady Margaret Bruce Yeoman. The deceased lady, who was eldest dau. of Laurence, first Earl of Zetland, by his marriage with Harriett, third dau. of Gen. John Hale, was born June 29, 1796, and married, Feb. 5, 1816, Mr. Henry Walker Yeoman, of Woodlands, near Whitby.

At the Heath, Weybridge, aged 66, David Jardine, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and of Cumberland-ter., Regent's-park; a police magistrate of the metropolis.

Sept. 14. At Guildford, Surrey, aged 63, Thos. Eldrid, esq.

At Paris, the Marchioness of Donegall. The Marquis of Donegall was with his wife at her dissolution, but Lady Harriet Ashley and her husband did not reach Paris until some hours after that event. The late marchioness was eldest dau. of Richard, first Earl of Glengall, and sister of the late Earl; she was born Jan. 1, 1799, and married Dec. 8, 1822, the Marquis of Donegall (then Earl of Belfast), by whom she leaves issue an only dau., Lady Harriet Ashley.

At Boulogne, Major-Gen. Sir Michael Creagh, K.H. He entered the army in 1802, and had seen much active service in India, Africa, and the West Indies.

Sept. 1 . At Anderton, aged 63, Fanny, widow of Richard Lewellin, esq., of Brompton.

Aged 71, Sarah, third dau. of Sir Thos. Turton, bart., of Felcourt, Surrey.

Noel, only son of Professor Huxley, of the Government School of Mines, Jermyn-st.

At Helensburgh, Scotland, of typhus fever, J. A. Thomson, esq., architect, of Hobart Town, Tasmania.

At Little Risington Rectory, Gloucestershire, aged 77, Jemima, wife of the Rev. R. Wilbraham Ford.

At his residence, Friar-gate, Derby, aged 77, Wm. Bennett, esq.

Sept. 16. Aged 41, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Wm. Arthur Jones, Taunton.

At Prince's-gate, Arthur Eden, esq., formerly of Wimbledon, Surrey.

At Nancy, having nearly reached his 100th year, the Marquis de Raigecourt. He was born under the reign of Louis XV.; he served as an officer in the regiment du Roi, and remained faithful to the Bourbons at the time of the great Revolution.

Sept. 17. At Stoke, Guildford, fourteen days after her mother, aged 20, Sophia Slade, second dau. of the Rev. Giffard Wells, of that place.

At Vale-lodge, Leatherhead, aged 9, Annie Mary, third dau. of the Rev. T. E. Powell, Vicar of Bisham.

Sept. 18. Aged 34, Watson Coare, esq., solicitor, King's Bench Walk, Temple, eldest son of George Coare, esq., Mont-le-Grand, Heavitree.

At Millmead-house, Guildford, aged 42, Mary Jane Haydon, wife of the Rev. A. B. Burnett, of Freefolk Parsonage, Hants.

Sept. 19. At Windlesham, aged 84, General Frederick Rennell Thackeray, C.B., Col.-Commandant of the Royal Engineers. He entered the army in 1793 as Second Lieut. in the Royal Engineers. He was present at the capture of Surinam in 1799, and of St. Martin's and St. Bartholomew in 1801. He directed the siege of Scylla Castle in 1806, and that of the fortress of Santa Maura in 1809. He served with the army in Spain in 1812, and was present at the battle of Castella and siege of Tarragona in 1813, and remained with the army until 1814. The General's commissions bore date as follows:—Second Lieut., September 18, 1793; first Lieut., June 18, 1796; Capt., April 18, 1801; Brevet-Major, May 9, 1810; Lieut.-Col., July 21, 1813; Col., June 2, 1825; Col.-Commandant, April 29, 1846; Major-Gen., January 10, 1837; Lieut.-Gen., November 9, 1846; and Gen., June 20, 1854.

At his residence, Compton-road, Canonbury, Robert Davidson, esq.

At West Halton Rectory, Lincolnshire, aged 70, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Wm. Fitt Drake, Rector of West Halton.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Margaret Isabella, wife of the Rev. Lewis Hensley, M.A., Vicar of Hitchin, Herts.

Sept. 20. Aged 58, Susannah, wife of Henry Wellington, esq., of Lombard-st., and dau. of the late William Serase, esq., of Little Buckingham, Shoreham, Sussex.

Aged 48, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Lawes, esq., of Denyer-villa, Southfields, Wandsworth.

In the Queen's Prison, where he had been confined four years, Sir Francis Desanges, knt., formerly Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and also of Oxfordshire.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Population in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, Aug. 25, 1860.	Sept. 1, 1860.	Sept. 8, 1860.	Sept. 15, 1860.
Mean Temperature . . .			57·5°	58·0°	56·0°	52·6°
London	78029	2362236	937	1018	968	962
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	144	184	170	149
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	209	196	174	230
12-19. Central Districts	1938	393256	111	141	132	133
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	219	230	236	215
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	254	267	256	235

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
Aug. 25 .	507	107	114	158	34	937	827	780	1607
Sept. 1 .	580	130	142	136	30	1018	944	905	1849
" 8 .	516	122	136	145	29	968	887	860	1747
" 15 .	509	119	160	145	29	962	890	842	1732

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Beans. s. d.	Peas. s. d.
Average of Six Weeks.	61 0	34 8	27 4	41 6	48 1	42 2
Week ending Sept. 15.	62 11	37 10	27 0	42 4	50 1	38 7

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 20.

Hay, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 20.	
Mutton	3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Beasts	1,310
Veal	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	8,260
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Calves	530
Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*	Pigs	230

COAL-MARKET, SEPT. 20.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 17*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 15*s.* 3*d.* to 15*s.* 9*d.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug.	3 per Cent. Consols.		3 per Cent. Reduced.		New 3 per Cent.		Bank Stock.		Ex. Bills £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bills £1,000.	India 3 per cent. Stock.	
24	92½	⅞	93½	¼	93½	¼	231½		3. 4 pm.	———	8 dis.	103¾	
25	92¾	⅞	93	¼	93	¼	231		1 pm.	———	———	103¾	½
27	92¾	⅞	93	¼	93	¼	232	3	4 pm.	216½	———	103¾	
28	92⅞	3	93¼	⅜	93½	¼	233		4 pm.	———	———	103¾	½
29	92⅞	3	93¼	¼	93½	¼	232		1. 4 pm.	———	———	103¾	
30	92⅞	3	93¼	⅜	93½	¼	231	½	1. 4 pm.	218	4 dis.	103¾	½
31	92⅞	3¼	93¼	½	93½	⅜	———		1. 4 pm.	218	8 dis.	103¾	
S. 1	93¼	¼	93¼	4	93⅞	⅜	231		1 pm.	———	4 dis.	103¾	
3	93⅜	⅜	93⅜	⅞	93⅝	4	233		1 pm.	216	———	103¾	½
4	93¼	⅜	93⅞	4	93⅝	⅞	231	3	1 pm.	217½	8 dis.	103¾	
5	93¼	½	93⅜	⅞	93⅝	⅞	231		1. 4 pm.	218	5 dis.	103¾	
6	93¼	⅜	93½	⅞	93¼	⅜	———		par. 1 pm.	216 18	———	103¾	
7	93¼	⅜	93⅜	⅜	93⅞	⅜	231	2½	———	216	4 dis.	103¾	
8	93¼	⅜	Shut		93⅞	½	Shut		par. 3 pm.	———	4 dis.	———	
10	93	¼	Shut		93¼	½	Shut		———	———	5. 3 dis.	103¾	½
11	93	½	Shut		93¼	⅜	Shut		par 3 pm.	216	———	103¾	½
12	93¼	¼	Shut		Shut		Shut		1. 4 pm.	218	———	103¾	½
13	93¼	¼	Shut		Shut		Shut		1. 4 pm.	218	———	103¾	½
14	93	¼	Shut		Shut		Shut		1. 4 pm.	218½	2 dis.	103¾	½
15	93¼	¼	Shut		Shut		Shut		———	———	———	103¾	½
17	93¼	¼	Shut		Shut		Shut		1 pm.	———	———	103¾	
18	93	¼	Shut		Shut		Shut		1. 4 pm.	———	———	103¾	½
19	93	¼	Shut		Shut		Shut		1. 4 pm.	216½ 18¼	———	———	
20	93¼	⅜	Shut		Shut		Shut		1. 4 pm.	———	3 dis.	———	
21	93⅜	⅜	Shut		Shut		Shut		1. 4 pm.	216½ 18½	6 dis.	103¼	½
22	93⅜	⅜	Shut		Shut		Shut		par. 3 pm.	———	2 dis.	———	

ALFRED WHITMORE,
Stock and Share Broker,
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PRINTED BY MESSRS. JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PARKER.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1860.

CONTENTS.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

SWEDISH COINAGE.

Mr. Urban, — In your Minor Correspondence for May, W. H. narrates the finding of what he supposes to be a Swedish *copper* dollar, that is, a debased coin, copper for silver. The coin, however, is a genuine copper coin of Queen Christina of Sweden, who ascended the throne on the death of her father, the great Gustavus Adolphus, A.D. 1632, and abdicated A.D. 1654. A specimen before me, in perfect preservation, weighs nearly 2 oz. Obverse, the arms of Sweden and Gothland (?) quarterly, with the device of the house of Vasa (a vase) on an escutcheon. Inscription, obverse, "Christina, D. G. Sue. Go. Wan. Regina, Et Pr. H." Reverse, two arrows in saltire, barbs upwards, between them a crown, and in the centre quarters, ".1.-or." Inscription, "Moneta, Nova, Cuprea, Dalarensis, MDXLV." (New copper from the mines of Dalecarlia.) Exactness of weight, however, in the Swedish copper-money seems to have been little attended to, for I have before me two 1-or's of Gustavus Adolphus, which weigh little more than 1 oz. each; and a ¼-or of Christina, date 1635, does not weigh near half-an-ounce. The obverse inscriptions of the King's are, "Gustavus Adolph. D. G. Suec. Goth. Van. Rex, M. P. F." One reverse is similar to Christina's, the other has an heraldic chimera,—upper part bird, lower beast. Inscription, "Moneta Nova Cupre Nicopensis MDCXXX." (New copper from the mines of Nicoping).

There was a very cumbrous species of money in Sweden, called (at least by collectors) the tile-money, oblong square pieces of copper. I do not know when their issue commenced, but I have a 1-daler of Charles XII., A.D. 1710, weighing nearly 22 oz., and a 2-daler of the same year, weighing 76½ oz., but not of such pure copper. I have also the ½-daler, A.D. 1742, weighing over 13 oz., while a 4-daler, A.D. 1736, weighs 104 oz. This was in the collection of Mr. Woods.

Your correspondent states that the dollar and other similar coins were found in the hands of the skeleton. It does not seem probable that whoever committed the body to its mother earth, would have interred any visible coin, even copper. The money most likely was in a pocket, say trowsers, near which the soldier's hands lay in the grave, and thus, when all but bones and metals had decayed, they came in contact.

I do not consider that the money issued by Baron Goertz was, properly speaking, a debased currency. I would adopt the term so admirably coined by Dr. Aguilla Smith, in his History of the coins issued in Ireland during the troubles of Charles I.'s reign, "money of necessity." The money coined by Henry VIII., and issued as silver, having 4 oz. of silver and 8 oz. of copper, I consider was a debased coinage. Baron Goertz's coins are pure copper of the size of our farthing, having on the obverse, within a circle variously ornamented, "1 Daler, S. M.", the two latter letters in Swedish signifying, I am informed, 'signs of coins,' and they were issued as representing a value of ten-pence. We are told that the dissatisfied public called these "Baron Goertz's gods."

I have the following dates and varieties of reverses: —

1715 A crown only; all the remainder have allegorical figures with inscriptions of identity.
1716 Publica fides.
1717 Wett och Wapen.
1718 Flink och Fardig, Saturnus, Jupiter, Phœbus, Mars, Mercurius.
1719 Hoppet.

Yet, contemporary with these "signs of coins," there was an issue of coins of pure standard silver, of which I have one, A.D. 1716, weighing 158½ grains; two of A.D. 1718, one weighing 98 grains, and the other 471½ grains. The English crown of 5s. then weighed 464½ grains.

Cork, Aug. 15, 1860. R. S.

ERRATUM.

p. 381, line 31, *for* "invited," *read* "visited."

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

FRENCH INVASIONS OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

We are not of the number of those who believe that the glory of England has reached its zenith, and that nothing now remains for her but a downward course of trade and "peace at any price," which is to terminate, at some day more or less distant, in her loss of the sovereignty of the seas; and then she must sink low indeed. "England is a country that never can be conquered, while the kings thereof keep the dominion of the sea," is the axiom of Sir Walter Raleigh, and that it is generally accepted as true is evident enough from the readiness with which any amount of expense for the maintenance of our navy is submitted to at the present day. History shews that we can stand against a world in arms, and our firm persuasion is, that, as before, our land will

" . . . . . arise
More glorious from each foreign stroke;"

but at the same time we do not close our eyes to the possibility, nay, probability, of her having again to fight a stout battle with our nearest neighbour for our ancient supremacy, and that ere long.

Of all the changes that comparatively recent times have produced, few are greater in appearance, and none are equal in importance, to those effected in the art of war. We are sure that our "wooden walls," manned as they are by "hearts of oak," would engage any armament, whether steel-clad or otherwise, that they might be able to reach, but the most serious matter is the extraordinary range of the modern artillery, which renders all our places of strength valueless, and will oblige us to reconstruct them. It is no exaggeration to say, that the introduction of rifled cannon is the first step in quite as extraordinary a revolution as was effected by the discovery of gunpowder.

We have been, as a nation, very unwilling to admit the unwelcome fact, but now official inquiries and reports[a] make it but too evident that ex-

[a] "Report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the Defences of the United Kingdom. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1860."

traordinary efforts and sacrifices must be submitted to, if we would fully assure our native land from the intolerable insult and injury of an invasion.

It has always been received as an axiom, that history is continually reproducing itself, and from this we may fairly infer that what has been done once, may very likely be attempted again, particularly when the nation whose actions we are speculating upon possesses advantages that it never had before. In days when France had no Cherbourg within five hours' distance, no rifled cannon, no steel-plated frigates, no million of armed men, she often threatened, and sometimes landed on the Isle of Wight. Their ravages, it is true, were confined to the island, and the stubborn resistance of the people soon compelled them to withdraw, after inflicting no very great amount of positive injury. But the case is altogether different now, and we all feel, of even the temporary occupation of the island by a foreign force, what Lord Overstone very justly says of a similar occupation of London—"It must never be." His lordship says that "he cannot contemplate or trace to its consequences" such an occupation of the capital, and we quite agree with him; but we see one certain consequence of an enemy getting a footing on the Isle of Wight, and that is, that it would involve the certain destruction of our great naval arsenal. The Commissioners propose works amounting to two and a half millions of money, mounting 987 guns, and giving barrack accommodation for 7,320 men, for the defence of Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, but they seem most strangely to have overlooked one point in the island, which an enemy might easily seize, and where he could erect works that would render all our efforts abortive.

It is not necessary for us to give a description of the Isle of Wight. Probably not one of our readers but has at some time or other visited that charming district, and hence our mention of the proposed defences will be easily comprehensible without a plan. But before we enter on this, we will briefly notice the military history of the isle.

Though we are not of the school that begins English history with the battle of Hastings, we may yet without injury to our present purpose pass over the conquest of the isle by Stuf and Wihtgar in the sixth century, its ravage in the seventh by Wulfhere of Mercia, its conversion by Wilfrid of York, and its repeated occupations by the Northmen. It will be early enough to begin with the year 1295, when the French, who had burnt a convent at Dover, failed in an attack on Rye, and approaching Wight found the guardians of the isle so vigilant, that, after hovering about the coast for some time, they withdrew, without venturing to land. Nearly half a century after, that is, in 1340, they threw a large force on shore at St. Helen's, though they were stoutly withstood by the wardens, John de Langford, Theobald Russell, and Bartholomew de L'Isle; Theobald Russell was killed, but the invaders were chased to their ships. In 1377 they again landed, and were more successful than they had been before, or have been ever since.

They marched into the centre of the isle, and besieged Carisbrooke Castle. The post was valiantly defended by Sir Hugh Tyrrell, the governor, and at last the besiegers withdrew. They had, however, something like a victory to boast of, for they exacted a ransom of 1,000 marks, and bound the islanders by oath not to oppose them if they landed again within a year. Whether the men of Wight would have sacrificed their oath to their patriotism cannot be known, as no further invasion was made for more than 150 years. Two merely piratical descents were attempted in the time of Henry V., but they failed; and it was not until the year 1545 that the French again had a footing in the isle. This was a very temporary one, but as it was their last, and also shews what small results may follow from vast preparations, it may be well to speak of it somewhat at length. The story has been told by Mr. Froude[b], and as he has not let his hero-worship mislead him on this occasion, we shall summarize his account, being well pleased to find something to commend in a work that we have had occasion more than once to condemn:—

"France was known to be straining every nerve to bring her old rival on her knees. Men, ships, and money were collected with unheard-of profusion; and the French themselves were so confident of success, that other nations shared inevitably, to some extent, the same expectations. The siege of Boulogne had not been pressed. The intention was to collect a fleet so large as absolutely to command the Channel. The occupation of the Isle of Wight—a more feasible enterprise than the march on London—would be the prelude of an attack on Portsmouth and the destruction of the fleet; and in the same stroke which crippled their naval power, the English would lose not Boulogne only, but their last hold upon the French soil. Montgomery, with five thousand men, was sent into Scotland to defend the Borders. The whole available strength of France remaining was collected at the mouth of the Seine. A hundred and fifty ships of war and twenty-five galleys, which had dared the dangers of the Bay of Biscay, and had come round from Marseilles, were to form the convoy of sixty transports and sixty thousand men. William the Norman had brought as large a force with him, but his fleet was nothing. The Spanish Armada was as powerful on the sea, but the troops intended for land-service scarce amounted to half the army of Francis. The aim of the expedition was successfully concealed. Rumour pointed alternately to Scotland or the western counties, to Kent or Sussex, to the Humber, the Thames, or the Solent; and the English government, to be prepared on all sides, had a hundred and twenty thousand men in the field throughout the summer. . . . .

"On the sea, the English returns were tolerably satisfactory. The ships, indeed, in commission, belonging to the crown, did not exceed sixty; but several were larger than the largest of the French, and all were more efficiently manned. The 'Great Harry,' a new ship of a thousand tons, with a crew of seven hundred, carried Lord Lisle's flag. The 'Venetian,' with the flag of Sir Peter Carew, was seven hundred tons; her crew four hundred and fifty. The rest were rather smaller, although they passed at the time as powerful, efficient vessels. In collective force, nevertheless, the enemy had greatly the advantage. The whole number of sailors in the fleet at the beginning of June amounted only to twelve thousand. The royal squadron, however, properly so called, formed but a small part of the naval strength of England. . . . . The whole serviceable fleet remaining in the English waters was collected by the end of June at Portsmouth—in all a hundred sail and sixteen thousand hands.

[b] History of England, vol. iv. pp. 417 et seq., ed. 1858.

"In England itself party animosities were for the time forgotten. The counties vied with each other in demonstrations of loyalty. The Duke of Norfolk, after a general survey of England, reported that 'he found both gentlemen and all others very well minded to resist the enemy if they should land—the most part saying, 'My lord, if they come, for God's sake bring us between the sea and them.'" —(pp. 417—420.)

"With July came the summer, bringing with it its calms and heat; and the great armament, commanded by D'Annebault in person, sailed for England. A few straggling ships, in search of plunder, or to mislead the English, made the first attempt to effect a landing at Brighton; but the beacons were fired, the country rose, and the few companies who were on shore were driven back before they had effected more than trifling injury. The main body, which they soon rejoined, had held their course direct to the Solent.

"The king was at Portsmouth, having gone down to review the fleet, when, on the 18th of July, two hundred sail were reported at the back of the Isle of Wight. The entire force of the enemy, which had been collected, had been safely transported across the Channel. With boats feeling the way in front with sounding-lines, they rounded St. Helen's Point, and took up their position in a line which extended from Brading Harbour almost to Ryde. In the light evening breeze, fourteen English ships stood across to reconnoitre; D'Annebault came to meet them with the galleys, and there was some distant firing; but there was no intention of an engagement. The English withdrew, and night closed in.

"The morning which followed was breathlessly calm. Lisle's fleet lay all inside in the Spit, the heavy sails hanging motionless on the yards, the smoke from the chimneys of the cottages on shore rising in blue columns straight up into the air. It was a morning beautiful with the beauty of an English summer and an English sea; but, for the work before him, Lord Lisle would have gladly heard the west wind among his shrouds. At this time he had not a galley to oppose to the five-and-twenty which D'Annebault had brought with him; and in such weather the galleys had all the advantages of the modern gunboats. From the single long gun which each of them carried in the bow they poured shot for an hour into the tall stationary hulls of the line-of-battle ships; and keeping in constant motion, they were themselves in perfect security. According to the French account of the action, the 'Great Harry' suffered so severely as almost to be sunk at her anchorage; and had the calm continued, they believed that they could have destroyed the entire fleet. As the morning drew on, however, the off-shore breeze sprung up suddenly; the large ships began to glide through the water; a number of frigates—long, narrow vessels, so swift, the French said, that they could outsail their fastest shallops—came out with 'incredible swiftness';* and the fortune of the day was changed. The enemy were afraid to turn, lest they should be run over; and if they attempted to escape into the wind, they would be cut off from their own fleet. The main line advanced barely in time to save them; and the English, whose object was to draw the enemy into action under the guns of their own fortresses and among the shoals at the Spit, retired to their old ground. The loss on both sides had been insignificant; but the occasion was rendered memorable by a misfortune. The 'Mary Rose,' a ship of six hundred tons, and one of the finest in the navy, was among the vessels engaged with the galleys. She was commanded by Sir George Carew, and manned with a crew who were said, all of them, to be fitter, in their own conceit, to order than obey, and to be incompetent for ordinary work. The ports were open for the action, the guns were run out, and, in consequence of the calm, had been imperfectly secured. The breeze rising suddenly, and the vessel laying slightly over, the windward tier slipped across the deck, and, as she yielded further to

* "The action is related with great minuteness in Du Bellay's Memoirs."

the weight, the lee ports were depressed below the water-line, the ship instantly filled, and carried down with her every soul who was on board. Almost at the same moment the French treasure-ship, 'La Maitresse,' was also reported to be sinking. She had been strained at sea, and the shock of her own cannon completed the mischief. There was but just time to save her crew and remove the money-chest, when she too was disabled. She was towed to the mouth of Brading Harbour, and left on the shore.

"These inglorious casualties were a feeble result of the meeting of the two largest navies which had encountered each other for centuries. The day had as yet lost but a few hours, and D'Annebault, hearing that the king was a spectator of the scene, believed that he might taunt him out of his caution by landing troops in the island. The sight of the enemy taking possession of English territory, and the blaze of English villages, scarcely two cannon-shot distance from him, would provoke his patience, and the fleet would again advance. Detachments were set on shore at three different points, which in Du Bellay's description are not easy to recognise. Pierre Strozzi, an Italian, attacked a fort, perhaps near Sea View, which had annoyed the galleys in the morning. The garrison abandoned it as he approached, and it was destroyed. M. de Thais, landing without resistance, advanced into the island to reconnoitre. He went forward till he had entangled his party in a glen surrounded by thickets; and here he was checked by a shower of arrows from invisible hands. The English, few in number, but on their own ground, hovered about him, giving way when they were attacked, but hanging on his skirts, and pouring death into his ranks from their silent bows, till prudence warned him to withdraw to the open sands. The third detachment was the most considerable; it was composed of picked men, and was led by two of the most distinguished commanders of the galleys. These must have landed close to Bembridge. They were no sooner on shore than they were charged by a body of cavalry. There was sharp fighting; and the soldiers in the nearest ships, excited at the spectacle of the skirmish and the rattle of the carbines, became unmanageable, seized the boats, and went off, without their officers, to join. The English, being now outnumbered, withdrew: the French straggled after them in loose order, till they came out upon the downs sloping up towards the Culver Cliffs; and here, being scattered in twos and threes, they were again charged with fatal effect. Many were cut in pieces; the rest fled, the English pursuing and sabreing them down to the shore; and but few would have escaped, but that the disaster was perceived from the fleet, large masses of men were sent in, under shelter of the guns, to relieve the fugitives; and the English, being badly pressed in return, drew off, still fighting as they retreated, till they reached a stream, which they crossed, and broke the bridge behind them [d]."—(pp. 422—426.)

The French admiral now called a council of war, and proposed to force his way inside the Spit, and attack Portsmouth. The pilots protested, and the plan was abandoned:—

"It remained, therefore, to decide whether the army should land in force upon the island, and drive the English out of it, as they might easily do. They had brought with them seven thousand pioneers, who could rapidly throw up fortresses at Newport, Cowes, St. Helen's, and elsewhere; and they could leave garrisons strong enough to maintain their ground against any force which the English would be able to bring against them. They would thus hold in their hands a security for Boulogne; and as the English did not dare to face their fleet in the open water, they might convert their tenure into a permanence.

"This was the course which they intended to pursue: and it was the course which,

[d] "The brook at the head of Brading Harbour probably. Du Bellay evidently wrote from the account of persons who were present."

in the opinion of Du Bellay, one of the ablest generals in France, they indisputably ought to have pursued. In neglecting it he considered that an opportunity was wasted, the loss of which his confidence in Providence and in the destinies of France alone enabled him to forgive.

"D'Annebault, however, had received discretionary powers; and, for some unknown reason, he determined to try his fortune elsewhere. After three days of barren demonstration, the fleet weighed anchor and sailed. His misfortunes in the Isle of Wight were not yet over. The ships were in want of fresh water; and on leaving St. Helen's he went round into Shanklin Bay, where he sent his boats to fill their casks at the rivulet which runs down the Chine. The stream was small, the task was tedious, and the Chevalier d'Eulx, who, with a few companies, was appointed to guard the watering parties, seeing no signs of danger, wandered inland, attended by some of his men, to the top of the high down adjoining. The English, who had been engaged with the other detachments two days before, had kept on the hills, watching the motions of the fleet. The Chevalier was caught in an ambuscade, and, after defending himself like a hero, he was killed with most of his followers."—(pp. 428, 429.)

The French fleet now withdrew behind Selsea Bill, then crossed to Boulogne, and disembarked the pioneers; it soon returned, attacked Seaford, and maintained a running fight with the English off Shoreham, but at last withdrew to the mouth of the Seine, where the wreck of the army, which had been wasted by the hardships of a month at sea in over-crowded vessels, landed; like other armaments fitted out to achieve mighty conquests both before and since, it presented "such a number of sick and miserable creatures" as moved the pity of all who beheld them.

To return to our immediate subject. With the works proposed around Portsmouth we do not meddle, but as to the Isle of Wight, the measures that the Defence Commissioners recommend, consist mainly of works intended to close either entrance of the Solent, the passage between the island and the mainland. On the eastern, or Spithead side, this is to be accomplished by heavy forts, mounting in the whole 480 guns, and having barrack room for 2,740 men, to be erected, in depths of water varying from 3 to 46 feet, on the sands known as No-man's Land, the Horse, the Intermediate, the Spit, and Sturbridge, which surround the anchorage of Spithead; the spaces between the sands are to be closed by floating barriers, which are to be capable of mounting 95 guns more; and 49 additional guns are to be placed at South Sea Castle and Gilkicker Point on the one hand, and at Nettlestone Point and Appley House (near Ryde) on the other.

At the western extremity, or Needles Passage, it is proposed to strengthen the existing defences, and to erect batteries and small works, with 81 guns, and barracks for 700 men. In this quarter measures have been taken some years ago, which might well have been spared. On Sconce Point, opposite to Hurst Castle, Fort Victoria was erected, under the personal direction of the late Lord Hardinge, and even the Commissioners allow that it is "not of the most approved construction." This model fort projects into the sea, for no other apparent reason than to increase the expense of erection.

It mounts about 50 guns, but has barrack accommodation for only 120 men, and is commanded by heights within 50 yards of its rear face, while not one of its guns bears upon the channel by which a hostile fleet would approach. It is, in fact, totally useless, or worse; and it must have been a severe trial to the talented Engineer officer who erected it, to find himself, in strict compliance with his orders, rearing a "brick three-decker," as it has been termed, at an expense of full £50,000, which, as he must have known ere a spade was struck in the earth, could only be of use, if in the hands of an enemy, to batter down Hurst Castle. A naval officer residing in the neighbourhood waited on Lord Hardinge, while the works were in progress, and pointed out their utter uselessness, but of course the Commander-in-Chief was infallible.

The Commissioners recommend but inconsiderable works on the Isle of Wight itself, amounting in all to but 71 guns, with barracks for 500 men, and costing £130,000. These they allot to St. Helen's Point, Bembridge Down, and one or two earthworks between Sandown Fort and Shanklin, on the east side; and to Atherfield Point, Brixton, and Brook, on the south shore, or back of the island, as it is termed. They recommend one strong fort at Heathfield, between Cliff End and Freshwater, as a support to the batteries along the Needles Passage, and to prevent access from the eastern part of the island; a permanent road along the top of the cliffs, between Chale and Brook, a battery of field artillery near St. Lawrence, and a half-battery near Shanklin; and, further, the destruction of the paths up the chines in case of an expected attack.

The Commissioners allow that the works which they propose both for Spithead and the Needles Passage would not be sufficient to stop steamers proceeding at full speed, "if the officers in command were determined on risking the loss which they would probably sustain in the attempt." We know well the impetuous dash of the Frenchman on terra firma, but we very much doubt whether he would run the gauntlet by sea, particularly while a much easier mode of attaining his object is left open to him. It is true that the Commissioners recommend the destruction of the paths up the chines, "in case of expected attack;" but every visitor to the Isle of Wight knows that there are many paths beside these, all accessible to any ordinary light troops; and a more serious evil is, that building speculators, who are at present in full glory about Ventnor, Shanklin, and Sandown, are every day making easier routes between the beach and the cliffs; these are very desirable for the accommodation of their tenants, no doubt, but they would serve equally well the purpose of an invader, and if the Government have not power to interfere, the recent Public Defences Act is very imperfect, and should at once be amended.

We have had the advantage, since this Report was made public, of hearing the opinion of Major-General E. Elers Napier, an officer who has long resided in the Isle of Wight, on the subject of the defence of the

island. He has pointed out the want of a strong work on the top of Shanklin Down, as, if that height were occupied by an enemy, he would be able to batter down the proposed forts in Sandown Bay, and then move on Ryde, and raise batteries on the heights above that town which would place Portsmouth and its Dockyard entirely at his mercy.

General Napier's proposed additions to the defence of the island would, as it appears to us, add greatly to the efficacy of that of the Commissioners, without much addition to its expense. He recommends, beside earthworks along the cliffs, the erection of a large permanent work on Shanklin Down, with an advanced post on a spur of the same overlooking Sandown Bay, and to connect these by a railway of about eight miles with Newport and Parkhurst Barracks, where a strong military force might be conveniently stationed, and which could thus be very speedily brought into use. Shanklin Down is 782 feet high, and is only exceeded in altitude by St. Catherine's Hill, which is twenty-two feet higher, but from its position near the extreme south of the island has not the same military importance. Shanklin Down, indeed, may be said to command the whole island. A landing, it would appear, must be effected, if anywhere, either on the south or the east coast. Supposing it to be on the first, the enemy would never think of turning westward, as he would only entangle himself in the peninsula between the river Yar and Alum Bay. If he attempted to march from the former point northward on Ryde, so as to threaten Portsmouth, if he did not come within range of the guns on Shanklin Down, he yet must be embarrassed by the strong work in his rear; and if he should land in Sandown Bay, and even possess himself of the forts there and on Bembridge Down, he would be no better off; all these are commanded by the proposed works on Shanklin Down, and would be speedily made untenable. With all submission to the Commissioners, this seems a great improvement on the plan that they propose; it is at all events worthy of examination. It is certain that sound advice is often to be had from those who gain nothing by offering it, and if the Government could be induced to give attention to the plans and suggestions of residents (particularly of naval and military men) in all the various districts where the works are proposed—whether Portsmouth, Plymouth, or elsewhere—they would act wisely. At present they appear to trust exclusively to officers who, though highly competent men, often labour under the disadvantage of no previous knowledge of the place that they report on, and who therefore miss many points that are familiar enough to the resident, particularly when, as in the present instance, he happens to be a soldier of some experience, an ex-student of Sandhurst, and one whose attention has been long given to the subject.

ST. HUGH OF LINCOLN AND THE EARLY ENGLISH STYLE*.

Hugh of Grenoble, Bishop of Lincoln, was one of the most eminent churchmen of the latter half of the twelfth century. He was born in 1140, he was elected to the see of Lincoln in 1186; he died in 1200, and was canonized in 1220. Unlike so many other prelates of that age, he appears in no way mixed up in secular disputes or secular affairs; a saint and a monk from his childhood, he belongs to a totally different class from the great political churchmen of his time. As a canonized saint, he held a high place in local and even national reverence. To modern readers he is probably best known by the story of his causing the body of Fair Rosamond to be removed out of the choir of Godstow nunnery; but his most real title to historical remembrance is as the founder, for so we may truly call him, of the existing Cathedral Church of Lincoln.

Mr. Dimock, an official of a church which recent changes have made a portion of St. Hugh's own Diocese, has edited, with very praiseworthy care, a metrical Latin life of the saint, which, as it must have been written between 1220 and 1235, may very possibly be the work of a contemporary, and certainly cannot be removed by more than one generation from the subject of the biography. Every record of this kind has its value, even when it comes in the shape of mediæval Latin hexameters. One is inclined to wish that the author had condescended to express himself in his native French or English, in Latin prose, or in Latin verse of some simpler kind. Latin hexameters of the thirteenth century are no joke; perhaps indeed there is nothing worse, except English hexameters of the nineteenth century. Still, we must take the gift as we find it, and, as it communicates to us several curious particulars as to the building of Lincoln Minster, we feel much obliged alike to the author for writing it and to Mr. Dimock for giving it us in print.

Of St. Hugh's Cathedral Mr. Dimock tells us,—

"With the exception of the incorporated earlier Norman work of the west front, and the later upper stages of the towers, every stone, almost, of Lincoln Cathedral tells its tale—in some way—of Hugh. At one portion he laboured literally with his own hands; and the portion actually due to him is larger, perhaps, than some have been willing to allow, as the annexed Life may help to prove; another portion forms the continuation of his design and labours by his immediate successors; and a third portion, completing the church—the exquisite eastern half of the choir—was owing, as already said, to his renown as a canonized saint."—(p. xii.)

The part of the minster built by St. Hugh himself consists of the choir,

* "Metrical Life of St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, now first printed from MS. Copies in the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by the Rev. J. F. Dimock, M.A., Minor Canon of Southwell." (Lincoln: W. and B. Brooke.)

transepts, and a part of the nave, the rest being apparently finished, in conformity with Hugh's general design, by his successors William of Blois (1201-6) and Hugh of Wells (1209-35). Our poet, writing during the episcopate of the latter, seems clearly to speak of the Chapter-house as the only part of the church—for in a church of secular canons like Lincoln, the Chapter-house is part of the church—still needing completion. He speaks of it as having been began by Hugh the First, and calls upon Hugh the Second to finish it:—

> "Adstant ecclesiæ capitolia, qualia nunquam
> Romanus possedit apex; spectabile quorum
> Vix opus inciperet nummosa pecunia Cresi
> Scilicet introitus ipsorum sunt quasi quadra
> Porticus; interius spatium patet orbiculare,
> Materiâ tentans templum Salomonis et arte.
> Si quorum vero perfectio restat, Hugonis
> Perficietur opus primi sub Hugone secundo."—(vv. 956-65.)

Mr. Dimock raises a question whether "quorum perfectio" refers to the whole church or to the chapter-house; i.e. whether, when the biographer wrote, any part of the Minster beside the chapter-house needed completion. We do not see how "quorum" can grammatically refer to anything but "capitolia," and we may therefore infer that at the time he wrote—which may be any time up to 1235—all the rest of the church was finished. When we say all the rest of the church, we mean the church as originally designed by Hugh, not reckoning the later presbytery.

In the above extract we may notice the characteristic confusion made by the mediæval poet between "Capitulum" and "Capitolium," and also the application of the word "orbiculare" to a building which, of course, is strictly not round but polygonal.

The poet remarks that Hugh destroyed the old church entirely, that is of course such parts as stood in his way, for part of the original west front still remains. This should be noticed, as it distinguishes Hugh's process of complete rebuilding from mere overlaying or recasting, such as we see in the nave of Winchester and the presbytery of Gloucester. He also remarks the cruciform shape of the church, though one can hardly suppose that the Norman minster followed any other plan. His words are,—

> "Funditus obruitur moles vetus, et nova surgit;
> Surgentisque status formam crucis exprimit aptam."—(vv. 854-5.)

It is evident that St. Hugh completely finished the choir, because his biographer describes the magnificent rood-loft at its entrance, with six pillars and two beams all covered with the brightest gold:—

> "Introitumque chori majestas aurea pingit:
> Et propriè propriâ crucifixus imagine Christus
> Exprimitur, vitæque suæ progressus ad unguem
> Insinuatur ibi. Nec solum crux vel imago,
> Immo columnarum sex, lignorumque duorum
> Ampla superficies, obrizo fulgurat auro."—(vv. 950-5.)

This would seem to describe a lighter kind of roodloft, partly at least of wood, and perhaps with an open screen, like those of parish churches, rather than the more massive screens which were afterwards commonly introduced into cathedral and other great churches.

That the transepts were finished, appears from his mention of the two great round windows in their north and south fronts. These seem to have greatly attracted our poet's attention, as he speaks of them several times. The passage is valuable as shewing that the present Decorated window in the south transept replaced an earlier one of the same shape and size; for the following line, as Mr. Dimock ingeniously observes, shews that the south window was from the first, as now, larger than that of the north transept:—

> "Præbentes geminæ jubar orbiculare fenestræ,
> Ecclesiæ duo sunt oculi: recteque videtur
> Major in his esse præsul, minor esse decanus."—(vv. 936-9.)

The great south window, according to the poet,—not necessarily according to St. Hugh,—represents the Bishop; the smaller one to the north the Dean. A mystical and not very intelligible exposition of episcopal and decanal duties follows:—

> "Est aquilo zabulus; est Sanctus Spiritus auster;
> Quos oculi duo respiciunt. Nam respicit austrum
> Præsul ut invitet; aquilonem vero decanus,
> Ut vitet: videt hic ut salvetur, videt ille
> Ne pereat. Frons ecclesiæ candelabra cœli
> Et tenebras Lethes, oculis circumspicit istis."—(vv. 940—946.)

As far as we can make out any meaning, the Bishop is to invite the Holy Spirit, which is no more than we should expect, but then the Dean seems to be employed in keeping out the Devil, which does not seem so intelligible a function. But then the Dean, in reward, one may suppose, for his harder task, looks forward "ut salvetur," the Bishop merely "ne pereat."

But besides these two great windows, Bishop and Dean, the other windows in their two rows on each side are not without their meaning. The Bishop and Dean are the Sun and Moon, but they are not without their attendant stars. We gather from the following lines that in Hugh's time, or at all events when the poet wrote, all were filled with stained glass, representing saints with their emblems:—

> "Splendida prætendit oculis ænigmata duplex
> Pompa fenestrarum; cives inscripta supernæ
> Urbis, et arma quibus Stygium domuere tyrannum.
> Majoresque duæ, tamquam duo lumina; quorum
> Orbiculare jubar, fines aquilonis et austri
> Respiciens geminâ premit omnes luce fenestras.
> Illæ conferri possunt vulgaribus astris;
> Hæc duo sunt, unum quasi sol, aliud quasi luna.
> Sic caput ecclesiæ duo candelabra serenant,
> Vivis et variis imitata coloribus irim;
> Non imitata quidem, sed præcellentia; nam sol

Quando repercutitur in nubibus, efficit irim;
Illa duo sine sole micant, sine nube coruscant."—(vv. 897—909.)

If the two great windows represent the two great officers of the Cathedral, the smaller ones had also their share in expressing other members of the hierarchy. The higher and lower ranges of windows, that is doubtless those in the aisle and the clerestory, represent the two orders of collegiate clergy, the Canons and their Vicars. Had we to design the Minster now, we suppose we should have to make a third range, in the triforium or somewhere, and that a blank or unglazed range, to express Honorary Canons and Prebendaries deprived of their prebends. Our poet's account of the mutual relations of Canons and Vicars is very curious:—

"Illustrans mundum divino lumine, cleri
Est præclara cohors, claris expressa fenestris.
Ordo subalternus utrobique potestque notari;
Ordine canonicus exstante, vicarius imo.
Et quia, canonico tractante negotia mundi,
Jugis et assiduus divina vicarius implet,
Summa fenestrarum series nitet inclita florum
Involucro, mundi varium signante decorem;
Inferior perhibet sanctorum nomina patrum."—(vv. 928-36.)

We do not quite understand about these knots of flowers, unless they were something in the stained glass; for, if floriated capitals be meant, it is hard to see how their place could be supplied in the lower range by "the names of holy fathers." But, unless our poet indulges in a sly piece of satire, he evidently thought the normal state of a Chapter was for the Vicars to attend regularly to divine worship, while the Canons looked after the affairs of the world. There is reason to believe that this was, above all others, the age of non-residence in Capitular bodies. Bishops had pretty well left off substituting actual monks for Canons, or trying to make the Canons live something like the life of monks. On the other hand, the Residentiary system, which afterwards secured to the Cathedral the constant presence of some few at least of its capitular members, was not yet fully established. Cathedral Chapters in general must have been very much like those of St. David's or Llandaff a few years back. If our Lincoln poet, perhaps himself a Canon, acquiesced in this state of things, others were found to denounce it. Richard of Devizes, as a monk was sure to do, zealously seizes so good an opportunity of abusing the seculars. Canons built houses and did not live in them; they saw the Cathedral perhaps once in their lives; they spent their revenues where and how they pleased; they hung about the houses of great men; their own houses were filled and their duties discharged by hired Vicars, who, when the poor came to ask for alms of the rich Canon, could only say that the master of the house was away[b]. The vague rhetoric of the Winchester work is corroborated by the

[b] "Ædificaverunt certatim etiam absentes canonici circa ecclesiam ampla et excelsa diversoria, ad usus forte proprios, si vel semel in vita locum visitandi causam casus

curious fact, incidentally recorded by William Fitz-Stephen [c], that in the year 1167 High Mass on Ascension-Day in St. Paul's Cathedral had to be performed by a Vicar. The Bishop was at Stepney, the Dean somewhere from whence he came back in a few days; of the Canons nobody says anything at all. The "clerus urbis et civium majores natu" are mentioned directly afterwards; but of the actual Prebendaries themselves we hear not a word.

To return to the architecture of Lincoln Minster. The poet describes the vaulted roof in glowing but not very intelligible language, but which at least shows that Hugh finished his vault at once, and did not, like so many other mediæval builders, leave it to be added (or not added) by another generation.

> "Nam quasi pennatis avibus testudo locuta,
> Latas expandens alas, similisque volanti,
> Nubes offendit, solidis innisa columnis."—(vv. 863-5.)

He tells us of the detached Purbeck marble shafts round the main pillars, and adds the curious fact, remarked by Mr. Dimock, that vinegar was used in working the marble:—

> "Altera fulcit opus lapidum pretiosa nigorum
> Materies, non sic uno contenta colore,
> Non tot laxa poris, sed crebro sidere fulgens,
> Et rigido compacta situ: nulloque domari
> Dignatur ferro, nisi quando domatur ab arte;
> Quando superficies nimiis laxatur arenæ
> Pulsibus, et solidum forti fenetratur aceto.
> Inspectus lapis iste potest suspendere mentes,
> Ambiguas utram jaspis marmorve sit; at si
> Jaspis, hebes jaspis; si marmor, nobile marmor.
> Inde columnellæ quæ sic cinxere columnas,
> Ut videantur ibi quandam celebrare choream."—(vv. 872-83.)

There can then be no reasonable doubt that a large part of Lincoln Minster was built, as it now stands, before the year 1200. Now the work we find there is confirmed Early English work; it is pure and perfect Gothic, with no Romanesque traces hanging about it. This is by no means the case with all contemporary buildings. We often meet with strong vestiges

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offeret. Nullus ibi ex præbendariis, sicut nec alibi faciunt, religiose resedit, sed pauperibus vicariis ad insultandum Deo modica mercede conductis, pro foribus palatiorum facientes magnalia, sanctum eis chorum victosque Penates et nudos ecclesiæ parietes crediderunt.

"Hæc est vere vera religio, hanc omnis imitari et æmulari deberet ecclesia. Canonico seculari ab ecclesia sua, quamdiu libuerit, licebit abesse et patrimonium Christi ubi, et quando, et in quascumque voluerit voluptates absumere. Id tantum provideant, ut audiatur vociferatio frequens in domo Domini. Si ad fores talium pulsaverit advena, si pauper clamaverit, respondebit qui pro foribus habitat, (et ipse satis pauper vicarius,) 'Transite, et alibi alimoniam quærite, quia dominus domus domi non est.'"—*Ric. Div. de Gest. Ric. I.*, capp. 84, 5.

[c] Apud Giles, S. Thom. Cant., i. 257.

of the earlier style lingering on far into the thirteenth century. Some buildings of the same date as Lincoln are still quite Romanesque. Such is the magnificent nave of Peterborough. An attentive study of its details will show indeed that its mouldings are far advanced toward Early English, but the general composition is still Norman of the grandest and purest kind. Of course this is a case of adaptation to earlier work. Abbot Benedict built his nave to match the already existing choir and transepts; and in its general effect it does match them, though the workmen have not failed to bring in some details of a later kind. But the difference of taste is only marked more strongly. Benedict made his new work to match the old, Hugh pulled the old down and built the new after a wholly different pattern. Hugh, in short, was an architectural innovator, Benedict was an architectural conservative. In short, one cannot help looking on St. Hugh's episcopate at Lincoln as one of the grand landmarks in the history of English architecture. His church was certainly the first great work accomplished in the fully developed Early English style, and in that variety of the Early English style which is most purely English, that most free from Romanesque elements on the one hand and Geometrical elements on the other. It may best be distinguished by its excluding the square abacus at one end and the traceried window at the other[d]. It is the style of Lincoln, Salisbury, Ely, and indeed our Early English churches in general. But its use is not universal even throughout England, while out of England it is hardly known in its purity. Westminster, not indeed contemporary with Lincoln, but contemporary with Salisbury, has Geometrical windows, in conformity with the generally foreign character of the building. At Amiens meanwhile the Geometrical windows are supported by pillars which cannot be said to be clear of Romanesque. The West of England again had a style of its own. The Early English style of that district grew out of Romanesque and grew into Geometrical by quite another path[e]. From the Norman of St. David's to the Geometrical of Chepstow Castle, we find a long string of buildings, including the Minsters of Glastonbury, Wells, Llandaff, and Llanthony, and the smaller but hardly less beautiful or important church of Slymbridge, all of which show the independent course which architecture took in Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and South Wales, Wells is perhaps the most valuable example of all, for, though the local style does not appear there in its most typical form, we there have the great advantage of seeing the two styles side by side. The west front of Wells is built in the common Early English style, much the same as St. Hugh's work at Lincoln; but the choir, transepts,

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[d] See Freeman's History of Architecture, p. 356.

[e] Jones and Freeman's History of St. David's, p. 64. *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1856, p. 240. North Wales (ib. p. 242) seems also to have a style of its own, but only one great church now exhibits it, that of Valle Crucis.

and nave are all in the totally different local style. This local style is far less advanced than Hugh's style, although Wells Cathedral was not consecrated till 1239, and part of the nave may possibly be later still. We may perhaps have some day to examine the question whether the work at Wells in what we may call the Hugonian style is not actually earlier than the work in the less advanced local style; at all events the latter is many years later than the works of Hugh and of many of his imitators. The local work is just as highly finished, the detail is quite as rich, as the other, only it is less advanced in principle. The Somersetshire architect clave to nook-shafts, square edges, square and octagonal abaci, while other people were rejoicing in round abaci and detached shafts of Purbeck marble. This fact shows, as Professor Willis observed in his Wells lecture [f], that difference of district is to be taken into account as well as difference of architectural detail. As France and England ran a different course, France advancing more rapidly in tracery, England more rapidly in pillars and mouldings, so different parts of England ran their own course also. Wells, as we have seen, is less advanced than Salisbury in its pillars; it may have been more advanced in its windows. The aisle and clerestory windows at Wells now contain Perpendicular insertions, but they look very much as if their original finish had been one with Geometrical patterns of two lights.

Whence then came this Hugonian style, this style of purely developed and distinctively English Gothic earlier than the year 1200? We have seen it somewhere or other called a "Burgundian style." Before we admit this we must see more evidence in favour of such a position, and we must also be quite sure of being accurate in our geography. "Burgundy" is a very slippery word. In mediæval geography it has full six different meanings. The first Kingdom, the second Kingdom, the Duchy, the Lesser Duchy, the County, and the Circle of Burgundy are six distinct things. St. Hugh was a native of Burgundy, but not of Burgundy in the sense which that word commonly conveys to the modern ear. By Burgundy we commonly understand the French Duchy of Burgundy, the Burgundy of which Dijon is the capital. St. Hugh was not a native of Burgundy in this sense. His poetical biographer carefully distinguishes which Burgundy it was which gave birth to his hero. It was "Imperial Burgundy between the Rhone and the Alps [g]," the old Burgundian Kingdom, of which Frederick Barbarossa was crowned King at Arles during

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[f] Archæological Proceedings at Bristol, p. xxvii. Professor Willis's lecture is here most wretchedly reported, many sentences being put into the Professor's mouth which are absolutely meaningless, and which he therefore cannot have uttered, but his views on this point seem clear enough.

[g] "Imperialis ubi Burgundia surgit in Alpes
Et condescendit Rhodano."—(vv. 22-3.)

St. Hugh's own lifetime[h]. In those days Besançon, Geneva[i], Marseilles, Annecy, and Nizza, were all of them cities of "Burgundia Imperialis." In those days the Kingdom of Paris had not begun to ask for Alpine slopes, but contented itself with its "natural boundary" of the Rhone. Hugh, born at or near Grenoble, was born the arrière vassal, not of the Parisian King, but of the Swabian Cæsar. If therefore we want to prove that "Hugh of Burgundy" introduced a "Burgundian style" into England, we must take care that we go to the right Burgundy. Our parallel examples must come, not from what we commonly understand by Burgundy, but from Grenoble and Vienne.

Our own impression is that Hugh's style is not Burgundian nor foreign at all. It is quite possible that it may be the personal invention of Hugh himself or of his architect, Geoffrey of Noiers[k]. But if so, it is clear that it was only in England, and indeed only in part of England, that the invention took root. It may have been actually devised by French or Burgundian brains, but it was devised beneath the air of England, and bore fruit nowhere but in English soil. The style of Glastonbury and Llandaff is really much more foreign-looking than that of Lincoln and Ely. But there is no reason to suppose that that style, any more than the other variety, is due to any imitation of foreign models. The French architects did not for a long time wholly cast off all Romanesque ideas; neither did those of Somersetshire and South Wales. This sufficiently accounts for the slight likeness to be found in their works. Meanwhile, Hugh or Geoffrey and their followers boldly cast off all Romanesque trammels and carried Gothic architecture at once to the ideal perfection of its earlier form. England accepted their gift and clave to it. We see the results in the noble nave and choir of Lincoln and in the yet diviner presbytery of Ely.

We have wandered far from Mr. Dimock's little book, as we wished chiefly to make use of such parts of its contents as bore upon a special point. But we can unreservedly recommend the whole, with Mr. Dimock's Introduction and Notes, as a valuable, though unpretending, contribution to the ecclesiastical history of the twelfth century.

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[h] 1178. Vit. Alex. III. ap. Murat., vol. iii. p. 477. Cf. Rad. Fris., lib. i. c. 12. ap. Murat., vol. vi. col. 750.

[i] "Gebennam [al. Genuam], Burgundiæ oppidum juxta Rhodanum situm."—*Eginh.* Ann. 773.

[k] We confess that we do not know where Noiers is. We know Noyon and Nevers, but not Noiers. But we are not proud of our ignorance, as Mr. Froude was when he did not know the whereabouts of Lexovia. We shall be much obliged if anybody can tell us, 1st, If Noiers (Dimock, p. 51) is the right reading, and if so, 2nd, where Noiers is, and something about it.

This is by C. Hartshorne.

STEMMATA BOTEVILLIANA[a].

When we were in the habit of visiting the late Sir Samuel Meyrick at Goodrich Court some years ago, amongst the numerous objects that rendered his house so replete with interest and characteristic decoration, we could not help noticing the motto of "Stemmata quid faciant" generally diapered on the walls. Whether passing along the galleries, hall, or corridors, "Stemmata quid faciant" was a genealogical enigma constantly asking for solution. When the eyes pierced through the curtains, at the last moment before closing in sleep, or sought at early dawn the steel-clad effigies in the armoury, the same perplexing interrogatory was always before us. We were, indeed, so constantly compelled to observe the black-letter inscription on the coloured label, meeting the gaze as it did at every turn, that we grew wearied with its repetition, and felt inclined to acquiesce in the sentiment of the classical poet when he wrote the well-known lines, —

> "Et genus et proavos et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
> Vix ea nostra voco;"

and began to doubt what possible value, utility, or curiosity there could be in the history of families or kindred. Those days of inexperience and superficial antiquarianism have now passed away. We are no longer perplexed with the difficulty that pursued us at Goodrich Court. The elaborate and valuable work of Mr. Botfield before us has conclusively solved it. The *Stemmata Botevilliana* has indeed done such essential service to history by its accuracy, added so much to topography, and traced so ably the descent of families and their possessions, that every one who has the opportunity of consulting it will acknowledge that such enquiries, conducted with equal ability, can be made in the highest degree instructive to men of letters, whilst they afford a vast light to the general reader upon the social condition of our country.

In the most picturesque part of Shropshire, a county inferior to none in every feature constituting variety and magnificence of scenery, is a quiet valley embosomed amid verdant hills, known formerly as Stretton-in-the-Dale, but more familiar in the present day to travellers by the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway under the name of Church Stretton. The Romans were well acquainted with this secluded district. They led through it one of their important branches of communication with the Watling Street at Uriconium. Their traffic along this valley gave the earliest name to the places now called respectively Little Stretton, Church Stretton, and All

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[a] "Stemmata Botevilliana. Memorials of the Families of De Boteville, Thynne, and Botfield." By Beriah Botfield. (4to., 1858. Privately printed.)

Stretton. Pavements laid down by this enterprising people have been discovered in the neighbouring parish of Acton Scott. Their causeways still exist in the immediate locality, works that were regarded with so much astonishment by past generations as to have been attributed to supernatural agency. In the fastnesses and on the heights of this mountainous district the brave leader of the Britons erected fortresses that even yet bear his name. It is under Caer Caradoc, one of the British chieftain's principal camps, that the little hamlet of Botvyle is situated, and from this small spot have issued a numerous race, bearing simply and under slightly altered forms the name of their seed-plot. The learned author of the *Stemmata Botevilliana,* himself identified with these early progenitors, has laboriously traced them through all the varying stages of their condition. He has followed them from their first appearance on the face of recorded history, through a state of importance, till he sees their fusion with other communities, and almost their extinction amid changing fortunes. He has again linked together the scattered representatives, and once more found them established in the foremost ranks of the English gentry.

In thus detailing the vicissitudes of the race of Botvyle, or Botfield, in shewing the success or rise of one branch and the decay of another, the author has proved that he was actuated by the search of truth alone, rather than by personal pride, in pursuing his enquiries. This fact is observable immediately we enter upon the perusal of his book. We need scarcely say that this is a most unusual mark in works of a genealogical character, and therefore it at once stamps it with integrity and value.

The work abounds with pedigrees; but they are not, as is customarily exhibited, exclusively pedigrees of noble and knightly origin. There is something, therefore, quite refreshing in turning to the descent of a man of gentle blood, or to that of some respectable yeoman, whose family has been untainted by the vice of courts and uncorrupted by the money exacted from the people. We have many such genealogies in the volume before us, and we think such pedigrees as these are eminently worth preserving; they shew that antiquity of family is not confined to those whose ancestral race is recorded by heralds and county historians, but is equally shared by men of an humbler social position. Thousands of hard-working labourers have had their forefathers fixed in the same village for three or more centuries, have lived in the same house and helped to till the same farm for successive generations. The incumbent of nearly every rural parish is frequently reminded of this fact, either by his parishioners or by the register in his charge. The importance of such recorded descents as these is particularly valuable, moreover, as aiding our knowledge of the social condition of the people themselves, and as furnishing fresh principles for the exercise of statistical, social, and economical enquiry.

We have already alluded to the circumstance of the race of Botvyle, or Botfield, (we shall use the name under either form, as it is in reality one

and the same,) taking their origin from a hamlet so called at the foot of Caer Caradoc. The bare allusion to the name of Botvyle, associated as it is with a place and a family, would induce etymological speculation that would be inconveniently lengthy, and perhaps not satisfactory to any enquirer. Whilst some persons would still refer the origin of the family of Botfield to a Norman source, others would prefer associating it with the neighbouring parish of Le Botwood. It is enough for the present simply to state that the Visitation of Salop in 1623 and 1663 enquired into the pedigrees of Botevile of Botevile, and that whilst these are given in the volume before us, there are also as many as seven or eight others pursuing the same line of investigation; Mr. Botfield himself, according to the Visitation of Arms by Sir J. B. Burke, being descended from a Sir Geoffrey Botteville, mentioned by Matthew Paris as living in 1210. This Geoffrey had a son William, who is mentioned in the Hundred Rolls as a subforester of Shirlet in 1255, who had a son stated to have been in the siege of Carlaverock. Of this fact we must, however, be permitted to express a difference of opinion from the heraldic authority just named, since we do not find any mention of a Botevyle in the writs of either military or parliamentary summons during the reigns of the first two Edwards, whilst the Roll of Carlaverock is equally silent. There can, however, be no doubt that the family continued at Stretton-in-the-Dale for several generations. As no particular reason exists for enumerating here the steps by which one generation gave origin to another, or when they obtained livery of their paternal lands, we shall pass over the interval till we reach the middle of the fifteenth century, (1439—1461,) when the family of Botvyle divided into two branches, the eldest son of William Botefelde, or William de la Inn, as he is termed, giving rise by his alliance with Alicia, both of whom are named on the records of the manor of Stretton, to the family of Thynne, Marquesses of Bath, through their elder son, and through John Botefelde the younger to that unbroken line from which the author of the *Stemmata* is himself descended. A late writer in the "Quarterly Review[b]" has attempted to attribute the rise of the noble family just mentioned to some individual connected with the Inns of Court, a natural predilection for such a locality in the mind of a legal investigator, but the evidence of John Thynne, the Thynnus Aulicus commemorated in the Epistles of Erasmus, springing from the William de la Inn of Stretton, is too clear to admit of a doubt. We may be allowed to place some degree of confidence in our own power of collecting and sifting testimony of this nature. The opinion we have formed is completely borne out by the laborious researches and well-known accuracy of the late Mr. Morris of Shrewsbury, beyond comparison the most able and faithful genealogist of his day. According to his pedigree, the anonymous advocate of a legal origin for the Thynne family is placed out of court.

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[b] On Burke's Vicissitudes of Families, vol. cvii.

The original Rolls of the manor of Stretton are still preserved. They commence as early as 23 Edw. III. (1350). These Rolls supply a great deal of information relating to the Botfield family, from this period downwards. Much information about their various descents, and their connexion with the Thynnes, is supplied by pedigrees in the College of Arms, and by the pedigrees of Randle Holmes. The marriage of Ralph Boteville, Ralph o' th' Inne, abbreviated as Ralph Thinne, or Thynne, is recorded by Sir Richard Hoare from a MS. at Longleat. He married Anne, daughter of John Hygons of Church Stretton, a fact confirmed by the Visitation of Shropshire in 1584 and in 1623, the former remaining in the Bodleian, and the latter in the College of Arms.

Whilst the elder son of the Botefeldes, leaving the paternal valley, was fostered under the patronage of the Tudors, whilst the family were realizing fortunes under courtly favour sufficiently ample to enable them to erect palaces capable of vieing even with Holdenby and other royal residences, the offspring of John, the younger son, remained for years in the obscurity of their native district. At length, outgrowing the paternal enclosure, they became gradually dispersed through the contiguous parishes. They made settlements at Hughley, Lebotwood, Frodesley, Leighton, and other villages in the county within easy distance of each other. They forsook the unvarying occupation of agriculture,—we had almost written, they forgot the tranquil indolence of nomadic life, that invited them to cleave to the sheep-walks of the Long Mynd, the Lawley, and the Caradoc,—and eventually became settled at Dawley. The distance they thus passed over was trifling, being little more than twenty miles. The times of these migrations have been pretty closely ascertained, by means of the various wills and registers printed in the volume under notice. From these documents it appears that the Botfields first settled at Dawley at the close of the seventeenth century. They were fully established there at the commencement of the next.

From this time, however, a new era of prosperity awaited them. The mineral treasures of that apparently exhaustless district excited their spirit of enterprise. The foresight, aided by the natural genius, of Thomas, the son of that Beriah Botfield who was born here in 1702, speedily opened the way to their steady advancement in wealth and consideration.

We are now writing of events that happened a century and a-half ago. At this period all the erections necessary for smelting iron were rude and inconvenient. The powers of steam had not been applied. The action of a water-wheel generated the blast. Had Henry Cort discovered the grand secret then, or had he had the good fortune to have patented his invention even twenty years ago, instead of leaving a family unprovided for, he might have left behind him the riches of Crœsus. The volumetric process, a ready and very profitable method of testing the exact amount of metal remaining in the cinder, was equally unknown. Thus, after the example

of the Roman smelters, as much as 27 or 28 per cent. of iron was commonly left unextracted from the ore. The residuum ought not now to exceed one and a-half, where the charge of furnaces is properly regulated. These were some of the difficulties that impeded the manufacture of iron when Beriah Botfield assiduously, and in the face of engineering and scientific obstacles, carried on his works at Dawley. The highly respectable firm of the Darbys in Coalbrook-dale were already established in this romantic valley. The contiguity of their works to the Severn, and their inclined plane, formed at Coal Port in 1780 [c], for the purpose of bringing the produce of their furnaces at Ketley by this novel invention from a canal on a much higher level to the noble river below it, gave them the command of the Bristol trade, as well as of a large portion of that in the colonies. They had erected, in 1779, which was undoubtedly surprising, an arch of 100 ft. span over the Severn, a work more celebrated at the period than any chain or tubular bridge that has since that time been projected. It was a daring effort of architectural skill, and an entirely new application of cast-iron. The success of the effort produced another bridge at Buildwas, and another at Coal Port of a similar kind.

At the same period the ancestors of some of the English nobility were occupied in a similar way, in accumulating wealth through the development of the iron trade, the most precious metal hitherto discovered for destroying or civilizing mankind. The Foleys and the Wards, both families since ennobled, the Knights, the Crawshays, the Guests, the Baileys, and others in a lesser degree, derived their influence and their estates from the success attending their mineral speculations. All these individuals reaped the substantial fruits of well-directed enterprise, and their honourable exertions justly entitle them to the lofty social position they have attained.

Beriah Botfield died in 1754, leaving one son. This son, Thomas, lived to the beginning of the present century, having added to the family possessions by the purchase of a good estate in Northamptonshire, besides acquiring other lands in South Wales. From a schedule of property bought by the Botfields, appended to the *Stemmata* as an accompaniment to a similar account of the estates purchased by Sir John Thynne, the builder of Longleat, it appears that by the year 1800 Beriah Botfield had invested a large sum in the acquisition of freehold. Much of this was derived from the successful prosecution of the iron trade more than sixty years ago, when there were formidable competitors in this most important branch of our national industry. At the same time, the celebrated Mr. Wilkinson was attempting the monopoly of its manufacture in the neighbouring parishes of Snedshill, Willey, and Broseley. The latter place was at that time an active and flourishing community, but its mines being exhausted, it has since fallen

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[c] These dates are given on a half-penny issued by the Coalbrook-dale Company in 1799, having the inclined plane and the iron bridge represented on either side.

into irrecoverable decay. A wandering antiquary might naturally mistake its ruined furnaces for the remains of castles, if the heaps of imperfectly smelted scoria did not tell him they were structures raised by a populous community no longer existing. Its houses of various grades so promiscuously huddled together, irregular, scattered, inclining, and dilapidated, exhibit a melancholy picture of a town once prosperous, but now deprived of the means of self-support, left without possessing a solitary liberal institution, or even the unfettered power of exercising political freedom. Such a state of declension must inevitably befal other localities, when their commerce has passed away to some new seat of colonization. Towns now in a flourishing condition, such as Bilston, Bromwich, Willenhall, Wednesbury, and Tipton, which all owe their trade exclusively to the mineral operations carried on in the vicinity, may in another generation reflect the deserted aspect of Broseley. Their coal measures, already becoming scanty, will at no great distance of time fail altogether. "The black country," now nightly illuminated by the quivering blaze of blast-furnaces and the flickering brightness of coke hearths, will be changed into a dreary waste. Pitfalls, and dark heaps of shale, putrescent waters, and the rubbish of an "intractable abyss, a chaos wild," will exist where now the rays of dazzling light are unceasingly emitted from the tall chimneys, smelting-houses, rolling-mills, and bloomeries, so thickly studded over the district.

The genius of Mr. Wilkinson, a man so eminent and respected in his day, called vast concerns into existence, but he left neither family or wealth behind him. He had expended profusely in establishing his works. They were on a scale of great magnitude, and no doubt a large fortune was sunk in erections and immoveable capital. His connexion with Shropshire, Denbighshire, and South Staffordshire is a memory almost extinct with the present generation. His halfpennies, bearing his own handsome profile, shewing the hair turned back and tied in a queue, with the superscription of "John Wilkinson, Ironmaster," have on their exergue the names of Willey, Snedshill, Bersham, Bradely, the places where his chief works were situated. The reverse, in some of the specimens we possess, those, for instance, struck in 1790, 1793, and 1795, represent a workman at a shingling hammer. In the coins of 1792 the reverse exhibits a figure of excellent design, seated before an anvil. These tokens, which may, perhaps, be found in the cabinet of a Chetwynd or some curious numismatist, are now probably the only records of a gentleman whose indefatigable industry was the means of employing thousands of our population. His exertions in developing the mineral productions of his country, whilst contributing to augment the national resources, added to the comforts and happiness of multitudes, and placed himself in such an important position that he merits more than this passing notice.

In the same line, but a little later, arose Samuel Fereday. He was a person of lower origin and of humbler abilities, but possessing a more

adventurous and unrestrained spirit of ambition. It was this recklessness that in a lucky moment induced him to sink deeper into the earth than had hitherto been attempted, and led him to the important discovery of "the new mine." For the valuable result of this successful experiment he received, as he well deserved, the thanks of the united ironmasters of South Staffordshire, in a substantial testimonial with which they presented him. Such a tribute probably added fuel to his habits of speculation. It perhaps induced him to enter upon the extension of concerns already too gigantic for the control of a single individual. Pyromancy, had he understood how to consult such an appropriate oracle, would have returned a word of caution, and evident symptoms of bad times approaching would have suggested the contraction of his undertakings. "The great Mr. Fereday," as he was commonly called, neglected the omen, and instead of continuing to wield the iron sceptre of Vulcan, and "rule the trade," he closed his career in the Gazette. When the new mine is worked out, and its discoverer forgotten, the pennies of Priestfields will be all that is left to transmit the name of Samuel Fereday to posterity.

The reader will pardon this long digression, since it gives him an insight into the kind of competition the Botfields had to sustain. It serves to shew him that whilst some of their rivals were dashing speculators, mere adventurers on fictitious credit, supported from one quarter-day to the next solely by the accommodation afforded by the bill or the truck system, the concerns at Dawley and its neighbourhood were directed on principles more secure and creditable to the proprietors. Such straightforward conduct, in fact, marked their transactions from the earliest period. Their promise was never doubted, or their integrity questioned. The same high sense of honour marked the life of Thomas, the son of Beriah,—of that Thomas Botfield who was the founder of the existing fortunes of the family. It descended, as if it were an inalienable inheritance, to Thomas Botfield's children, to Thomas, William, and Beriah, and we may add, to his grandson, who still carries on the vast works the abilities and perseverance of his uncles and father originated. When it is further added, that each of them united unremitting industry to a cautious judgment, that they possessed the confidence of their workmen, who never murmured when times were adverse, but who grew old in their employment, and were attached to them for their kindness, the secret of their remarkable success is disclosed.

These three brothers must now, however, briefly receive a separate notice. They had, it is true, an aptitude for business in common, though they varied in the way of applying their energies. At an early age, whilst the father was directing the Old Park Iron-works, which he had erected at Dawley, Thomas was sent to the Clee Hills, where his father had opened coal-mines in 1780. The fact of planting a colliery on that bleak and dreary elevation shewed that he possessed a sagacity then very uncommon among practical men. Geology at that time had not reached the

position of a science; the theories of Woodward, Whiston, and Whitehurst had successively fallen into disrepute. Few persons would have anticipated amongst the older rocks the existence of a detached coalfield: none but Thomas Botfield would have ventured upon sinking through the basaltic crust covering the Titterstone. His intuitive knowledge urged him to open the workings in a scientific way. He raised fuel to a large extent, and thus supplied the wants of a very extended district. Wealth rolled in as the inevitable result.

On the death of the father, Thomas the eldest son transferred his residence to Hopton Court, a place he purchased in 1803, and added the manors of Farlow, Hopton, and Cleeton, besides other landed property of magnitude, to the possessions he inherited. Injustice would be done the memory of this excellent man if we did not regard him under his scientific reputation. He was an active member of the Royal, the Horticultural, and Agricultural Societies, a supporter of the Geological Society and the British Association, when all of them, except the first, were first formed. Ever anxious to enlarge the resources of a mind naturally vigorous and comprehensive, his attention was constantly directed to practical improvements in the manufacture and application of iron. He obtained a patent for constructing metal roofs for houses in 1809; another in 1828 for improvements in smelting or making iron, which embodied the principle of employing heated air in the blast of furnaces. This practice, which has since been universally adopted in the iron-works of Scotland, Staffordshire, and South Wales, first facilitated the use of coal in an uncarbonized state, though it has not, as at one time conceived, improved the quality of the metal itself. The later application of Cort, who first used blast engines driven by steam power, was still unknown. This neglected benefactor to the national wealth forced the air into the furnaces at a pressure of from two to three pounds per square inch, and at a temperature of about 600° Fahrenheit. By this means he caused, with the same amount of fuel, a much larger burden to be carried than had hitherto been effected, gaining at the same time a more than proportionably large yield of metal. Incalculable, however, as have been the advantages derived from Cort's applications, those of Thomas Botfield must, without controversy, hold a rank second only to this discoverer.

When able to divest himself from the anxieties of business, like his two brothers he freely entered into the exhilarating sports of the field. All three belonged to a school of sportsmen that have now passed away. Thomas and his youngest brother Beriah hunted with the Quorn when Meynell gathered round him some of the best riders in England. In those days fox-hunting was not a late meet and a gentle canter over verdant pastures. When not in Leicestershire, Thomas joined the Ludlow pack, and these hounds ran over a country that would try the best of Shropshire's excellent breed of horses, and the courage of a daring rider. From the

meet at Cainham Camp frequently over the steep sides of the Hoar Edge, through the stiff fallows of Farlow and Silvington, the clay of Coreley, and the red mire of Milson to the heart of Bewdley Forest. He hunted his own harriers, and sweetly their music echoed round the grey cairns and the sepulchral enclosures of the Titterstone. He was a devout Churchman, and he both restored and erected churches before a feeling of this kind had grown into a fashion.

In the opening address by the President of the Geological Society in 1843, it was truly said of him that the fortune he amassed he expended in hospitality and benevolence. It might have been added with equal justice that he used it in promoting science, and in the performance of unostentatious works of piety.

William Botfield, the second son, was born in 1766. He married early, and residing in a house built for him by his father at Malinslee, he succeeded him in the management of the Old Park works. The whole of his long and energetic life was devoted to the business for which his father destined him. He subsequently erected an excellent mansion at Decker Hill, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-four. Like his brother, he left no children, and the large estates his industry had enabled him to acquire descended, as his brother's did, to his nephew, the present member for Ludlow. From the schedule of property in the Appendix of the *Stemmata*, he appears to have added largely to the freehold estates of the family, besides the various investments he had made in the works he built at Stirchley, Dark Lane, and Hinckshay.

Beriah, the third son of Thomas Botfield, died at the early age of forty-five. He had the happiness of marrying the accomplished daughter of Dr. Withering. The varied accomplishments and virtues of this estimable lady have been felicitously pourtrayed in Miss Roberts's "Female Biography." It was probably owing to the mental training of this intellectual lady that the author of the *Stemmata* derived the tastes that he has displayed in various branches of literature; at all events, the contemplation of virtues such as she possessed could not fail to produce an important influence in every society in which she was placed.

In the success of the Botfield family we have before us a remarkable proof of what diligent habits, perseverance, and the exercise of common prudence will accomplish. Their wealth was acquired not by lucky speculations, by adventurous gain or penurious saving, but by the good common sense they all possessed, by their feeling of responsibility, and by their steady course of honourable dealing. Exhibiting moral triumphs like these, they elevated the views of those around them, and advanced the social condition of thousands whom their collieries and iron-works employed. They shewed them the value of an upright character, and have thus left legacies behind them more enduring than all the riches that can be extracted from the most precious of metals.

Here we might not inconveniently close our remarks, had we not still a very few words to say on the handsome volume we have so freely consulted. It may be justly described as furnishing the history of a race, rather than of a single family. Every source of intelligence has been diligently investigated, from the earliest court or manorial roll down to the decaying register of remote parishes. The Appendix, of 548 pages, contains all these documents printed *in extenso*, and they are a vast mass of miscellaneous information illustrative of history, biography, genealogy, and topography. We are not acquainted with any labours on these subjects that display more industry in their compilation or more lucid arrangement: it is a work worthy to stand by the side of the admirable contribution made some years ago by Mr. Botfield to the Roxburgh Club, which we have always regarded as a contribution better worth possessing than the collected series of those bibliomaniacal offerings. Unconnected with personal history, the *Stemmata Botevilliana* is in itself a valuable history; and its author has completely justified his own opinion, that whatever is worth doing at all, should be done well.

ROMAN REMAINS IN FRANCE.

Archæology in France has received an unlooked-for impulse in a discovery made by M. Tudot, near Moulins, of the remains of potters' kilns used for baking figurines of white clay. Many hundreds of the products of the kilns have been found. Some of them are of great beauty and of high artistic merit; others are of indifferent workmanship; and some are of inferior and rude design and execution. The potters' names are usually scratched upon the exterior surface in a semi-cursive style. It appears also that the kilns were not confined strictly to these white clay figures. Examples of the red, shining, Roman pottery, as well as moulds and stamps, have also been found, confirming the evidence already afforded of the origin of that peculiar ware. M. Tudot has published seventy-five plates and numerous woodcuts of the moulds and figures; and to this elaborate work we may probably refer in an early number of our Magazine.

From a pamphlet lately published by M. Marchal, of Luneville, it appears that in the country around Compiègne, Attichy and Soissons, once inhabited by the Bellovaci, and occupied by the Romans from B.C. 58 to A.D. 464, at a short distance from Pierrefonds, on the road to Attichy, there is a spot where a few strokes of the hoe will sometimes bring to light the gable of an old roof, shewing that a town existed there. Wells of Roman construction are also met with, being those which the *Præfecti castrorum* were, in virtue of their functions, obliged to have dug for the supply of water to the troops. Coins, bearing the effigies of various emperors, are dug up almost daily; and various fragments of sculpture, which attest a high degree of civilization. But M. Marchal's discovery chiefly relates to the theatre and temple of *Campi locus*, now Champlieu. It would seem that the theatre of Champlieu was still in use at the time of the Merovingians, since a few capitals of that period are found intermingled with the remnants of Roman sculpture which adorn it. Its form is that of a horse-shoe. From this spot the remains of a Roman road lead to the ruins of a temple of Apollo, of which the steps alone remain in a state of partial preservation. The columns, capitals, and entablatures lie mostly prostrate on the adjoining ground.

THE LEGEND OF KING GRADLON.

In Brittany every place has still its associations of death and terror, as if the period of the Middle Ages was still prolonging its influence. The Legend of King Gradlon and his daughter Dahut is believed and handed down from age to age. The story is similar to the old Welsh Legend of the Bard Telesin. Vide P. Chevalier's *La Bretagne Ancienne et Moderne;* also Trollope's "Summer Tour in Brittany."

FYTE I.

Showeth how Gradlon, King of Ys, had a fair daughter, Dahut, and how she gained her beauty and riches.

The sunlight gilds the towers of Ys,
The towers of Ys fling o'er the sea
The lengthening shades of mystery
That bid farewell to day;
The breezes waft the distant sigh
Of ever-varying minstrelsy
Attuned to am'rous lay;

But woe to the minstrels of Douarnenez,
Douarnenez laved by the restless sea,
The cry of its wickedness mounts on high,
The curse of its wickedness comes full nigh,
Can be no longed stayed.
Douarnenez's Princess is fair to behold,
Douarnenez's Princess has treasures untold,
But her treasures of gold and her beauty so fair
Were bought by the Fiend at the price of despair
To do whate'er he bade.

FYTE II.

The Fiend commandeth Dahut to steal the golden key of the Floodgates, and let in the waters.—The good Gwenolin warneth the King.

"Go! seek, Dahut, the golden key,
The key that opes the floodgates wide,
That key no mortal saw beside
King Gradlon, you, and me."
The Fiend hath said, "Away! Away!
Let flow the tide on Douarnenez,
That never ebb shall see."

King Gradlon feasts in his palace walls,
Lifted on high the cup of gold,—
But hark to the sound of the distant calls:
What murmurs strange make the blood run cold?

The guests stand pale with frighted face,—
"The sea!" "The sea!" breaks forth apace.
No mortal strength can breast a space,
The water's wild career.
Good Gwenolin hath roused the King,
Who ne'er till then saw mortal thing
Could make him bend to fear.

"Fly!" saith the sainted Gwenolin,
"Fly from the cursed city's sin,
While there's a moment's grace to win,—
The sea gives nothing back!"
"Leave not thy daughter!" Dahut cried,
"Leave me not to stem the tide,
Or follow in thy track.

"The weakest of thy Arab breed,
Can bear a burden twice as great,
Shall bear us both, with rapid speed,
Beyond the water's utmost hate."
"O man of God! what shall I do?
My soul in anguish turns to you!"
But Gwenolin had fled.
"Haste, father, haste, the waters rise,
Wrathfully they seek their prize
Within a watery bed."

FYTE III.

ONWARD speed o'er the heavy ground,
The dark waves follow with hungry wail,
The wearied steed begins to fail,
A lighter burden craves.
When a voice was heard above the storm,
"'Tis the Fiend that takes thy daughter's form,
Cast her to the waves."

Tho' the voice he heard was Gwenolin's voice,
The saintly guardian of his race,
He lifted her twice, he lifted her thrice,
But he turned away his face
That dark with horror gleam'd;
Thrice he heard, but failed to dare
To loose the form, so passing fair
His daughter Dahut seem'd.

But a shriek was heard that pierced the air,
A shriek like that when mortal dread
Has lost all hope in deep despair.—
Yet the King rides on, and his courser sped,

Like an arrow from bow, with light'ning stride.
Dahut is not there, but silently ride
Gradlon and Gwenolin side by side.
The waves have claim'd their prey.
Ride, cityless King! Ride, homeless Saint!
Thro' the livelong night, till beaming faint
Ye spy the break of day.

But never again shall sunlight beam
On the towers of Ys, as erst of yore,
For the tide now rolls in endless stream
Where tide ne'er roll'd before.
And oft, when the storm-fiend spreads his wing,
And the winds have burst their chain,
On the foaming wave lost spirits cling,
To seek in vain, 'mid tempest strife,
The spirit they had known in life,
In the city of the King.

GELDART RIADORE, M.A.

ROMAN AND SAXON REMAINS AT LYMINGE.

THE Rev. Robert C. Jenkins, who has recently printed an exceedingly interesting "Account of the Church of St. Mary and St. Eadburg in Lyminge*," near Hythe in Kent, has extended the researches which induced him to publish the historical documents illustrative of the ancient edifice; and he has found that the building is based upon the foundations of a Roman villa of considerable extent; these, from the portions laid open, would appear to extend into the adjoining meadow, called Court Lodge Green, which is covered with mounds of masonry, probably the ruins of the celebrated monastery of Lyminge, which, there is every reason to believe, stand upon the remains of Roman buildings.

Mr. Jenkins observes:—

"There is great probability that a Christian church existed on the site of the present building in the Roman period. The direct historical evidence begins with the life of the foundress of the nunnery, or, as it is called in some ancient records, the 'Minster' of Lyminge; and carries us back to the year 620, about which time Æthelburga, the only daughter of Æthelberht and his queen Æthelburga, or Berctha, was converted to Christianity, probably by the teaching of Laurentius, who had effected the conversion of her brother, King Æadbald. At the close of the year 633 she obtained from her brother the grant of a portion of the park and ville of Lyminge. Florence of Worcester writes, 'Monasterium in loco qui vocatur Limene construxit et ibi requiescit.'"

The ancient portions of the church, as laid open under Mr. Jenkins's direction, clearly indicate their Saxon origin. They are almost wholly built out of the ruins of the Roman villa; the semicircular-headed windows, which are externally narrow, are turned in the interior with Roman tiles; and a small triangular-headed recess, used probably for the sacrament, is composed entirely of these tiles, evidently taken from the Roman villa.

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* London and Folkestone, 12mo., 1859.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIAN ARCHITECTURE IN ITALY[a].

This work is the result of a three years' tour in Italy as Travelling Bachelor to the University of Cambridge, and the author states that he was nominated to that office by Dr. Whewell, who at the same time suggested to him that architecture would be an interesting subject for investigation during his tour. This was excellent advice, and both the author and the public have reason to be thankful for it. We are, however, surprised at the statement that the author had not read Professor Willis's "Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages in Italy" before he made this tour. He acknowledges that had he done so "a great amount of labour would have been saved." This we can readily believe, and his having neglected it lessens materially the value of his book, and shakes our confidence in his judgment.

We should almost have expected that Dr. Whewell would have insisted on his taking that book with him in his portmanteau, as indispensable. For a young man to set out on a three years' tour to study the architecture of Italy, and omit to read the only good book upon the subject, is like a workman refusing to use the best tools, or an Alpine traveller declining to take an alpenstock. We have no doubt that under the guidance of Professor Willis his ideas would have been enlarged, and his book proportionably more valuable. We would also suggest to any future "Travelling Bachelor" who is disposed to take advantage of the opportunity to study the architecture of any foreign country, that he should first make himself well acquainted with that of his own country. By comparing one with the other he will far better understand both. Mr. Okely had, however, studied Rickman's excellent practical book, and made good use of it; and one of Rickman's fundamental maxims, "that every artifice of construction must be displayed," is constantly referred to, and may be called the foundation of this book. It must, however, be remembered that Mr. Rickman's book, excellent as it is, and the foundation of so many others, was written fifty years ago, and the study of architecture has not stood still during the last half century. Professor Willis's "Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral" opened an entirely new phase of the study ten years ago, from which many have also profited, and of which Mr. Okely should have made himself thoroughly master: had he done so, he would have been better able to distinguish the many changes and silent reconstructions which have taken place in the course of time in the churches of Italy, as well as every-

[a] "Development of Christian Architecture in Italy. By W. Sebastian Okely, M.A., F.Cam.Ph.S., of Trinity College, Cambridge, late Travelling Bachelor of the University." Royal 8vo., 228 pp. and 16 Plates. (London: Longmans.)

where else, and would not have cited such buildings as S. Clementi of Rome as a structure of the fifth or sixth century, when it is actually of the twelfth or thirteenth. We suppose that the digging out of the side aisle of the original church of S. Clementi (fifteen feet below the level of the present one) has taken place since Mr. Okely was at Rome, but the diggings in the Forum and other parts had long shewn how greatly the level of the soil has been raised over the whole of ancient Rome; consequently all those churches which stand upon the present level of the soil must have been re-built long after the period of their original construction. The facts, also, that the original church of S. Clementi was built with fragments of the antique, that antique columns are still in their places under the floor of the present church, and that another set of antique columns has been used in the present or upper church, prove the almost inexhaustible supply of these old materials, and that it was by no means exhausted at so early a period as Mr. Okely has assumed.

The celebrated Roman basilicas, it is well known, were built entirely of fragments of the antique, made out and supported by rough brick walls carefully concealed. Such constructions appear to us hardly to deserve the name of a style of architecture at all, and the same marble columns and entablatures may have been used again and again as circumstances called for the enlargement or other alterations of the plan. If S. Clementi, which so long bore the name of the oldest church in Rome, is proved to have been entirely reconstructed many centuries after the date formerly assigned to it, others also require to be examined with more careful eyes than Mr. Okely appears to have brought to bear upon them. That sort of critical acumen which Professor Willis teaches does not shew itself in Mr. Okely's book, and this greatly detracts from its value, and shakes our confidence in his conclusions.

But although young eyes are not always better than old ones, that have learnt by experience where to look for those joints in the work which are the best guides to the history of a building, still the observations of a careful young man are not to be despised, and Mr. Okely appears to have done his work very carefully and thoroughly as far as his knowledge of the subject enabled him to do so. There is much merit in his book; his arrangement of the different parts and succession of styles appears to be sensible and judicious, the result of much study and observation of a large number of examples. His work really affords materials for an important chapter in the history of architecture: unfortunately, it is not well worked out, and the form into which the book is thrown is singularly repulsive to the ordinary reader; it is more like a mathematical treatise than a historical work: we suppose that this arises from its having been originally written in Latin letters, addressed officially to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and the mathematical education of the author made him consider it necessary to follow this form. The result is that the book requires

careful study, and is no light reading. There are none of the usual helps and guides to the reader—no index, no list of examples, no description of the plates. These appear to be very carefully drawn and well selected, but they are more like mathematical diagrams than architectural drawings. There are no names to any of the examples, and although these are numbered and most of them are referred to from the text, there are no counter references from the plates to the text, or to any description of them. After some hours' study it is possible to find the names of the greater part of the examples, but there remain several which we have tried in vain to find. For instance, Fig. 1, Plate I.: this may be said to be general, and to apply to any of the basilicas, consisting merely of columns and horizontal entablatures, with a clerestory window over it, but the window is peculiar, and is very suspicious of a medieval character, and it would be far more satisfactory to have a name to the example. Plate VI., Figs. 4, 5, 6, are nowhere referred to by name, so far as we have been able to discover. Plate VII. consists of twenty-three diagrams of the plans of compound piers, and of these the last two only are referred to by name. Plate X. contains nine elevations, and of these we have tried in vain to find the names of the first four. Plate XII. contains nine towers, of which No. 4 has no name; and the same of Plate XIII., No. 6. It may be our stupidity which has not enabled us to find them, after carefully reading through the book for the purpose, pencil in hand; but why should the author give his readers all this needless trouble? His own system of classification may be the best possible, but other people may not be ready to take this for granted; his drawings may be perfectly accurate, as we have no doubt he thinks they are, but they would be none the less so for having names to them, and it is not wise to call upon us to take things upon trust, when it is perfectly easy to give the power of verifying them by merely adding the name.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks to the utility of his volume, Mr. Okely has done good service by his zealous labours, and we trust he will be able to remedy these blemishes in a second edition. We heartily hope that other "Travelling Bachelors," and other students of our Universities, will follow the example of Mr. Okely, and examine the architecture of different countries with the same care; there is a wide field open for researches of great interest and value. But let each, before he starts, ground himself well in the principles of Rickman and of Willis, and do not let him try to distinguish himself, and display his knowledge of Greek, by inventing new terms, such as "morphology" or "morphologically." Architectural forms may be very well distinguished without the help of such new-fangled terms, which rather confuse than assist the reader.

We have scarcely left ourselves room for extracts, but the conclusion at which the author has arrived, after his three years' study of the subject, is so just and true, and so well expressed, that we cannot refrain from quoting it:—

"The conclusion we should arrive at, therefore, is, that Christian architecture did

really develope, not first this way and then that, as if through the capricious ingenuity of individuals, but regularly under the guidance of the universal principle, 'That every artifice of the construction must be displayed;' which came into operation gradually, while it undermined the action of the opposite principle, 'That every artifice of the construction must be concealed.' Hence we cannot conceive with 'the Ostrogoths' on the one hand, that Gothic architecture was an Eastern invention imported into Europe, where it suddenly and entirely displaced the Romanesque styles; nor can we, on the other hand, believe with an eminent architect, however flattering the thought may be to an Englishman, that Gothic architecture was first introduced into Italy from this country, and was afterwards imitated by the Italians in a manner worthy only of contempt. Nor can we agree with the assertion which has been frequently made, that although in England we are able to distinguish the styles of architecture, and name them according to periods of time, on the south side of the Alps the confusion of styles is so great that it would be hopeless to reduce them to anything like order.

"It will, perhaps, be said that a view equally extreme with any of the above has been taken here, and that we have made Italy alone the centre of all progress in Christian architecture. We must explain, therefore, that although the early basilican churches of Rome have been considered as the nucleus out of which subsequent Christian architecture expanded, yet it has been nowhere asserted that in after ages no step was taken in other countries towards the perfection of architecture, without following in the footsteps of the Italian architects.

"On the contrary, we have supposed that architecture developed in each country to a great extent independently, although not altogether without some mutual influences from whose operation Italy itself cannot claim exemption. If we were to attempt a treatment of the architectures of France, Spain, Germany, or England, similar to that which has been adopted here of Italian architecture, we should probably find like steps in their development, and phases determined by changes which were the products of accidental combinations, corresponding with those we have pointed out in the preceding pages; only with certain minor differences, whose effect was not to warp the direction of architectural progress under the action of the fundamental principle, but simply to constitute those varieties which we have called local. It is conceived, therefore, that the minds of all architects in different places and at different epochs were subject to a general law which they, perhaps unconsciously, obeyed while they exerted the freedom of their wills and the ingenuity of their intellects; and that, notwithstanding this law, the peculiarities of different races, or of the peoples of different countries, shewed themselves in certain effects discernible in their architectural productions; and further, that even provinces and cities possess buildings with features purely local; and still further, that the character of the individual architect has been to some extent impressed upon his works. And yet, while we discern these peculiarities, we can at the same time perceive the mutual influences of country upon country, province upon province, city upon city, and even of particular buildings upon others.

Among the influences of country upon country, the introduction of the pointed arch is said to be one; and it is a common opinion that it was brought from the East during the twelfth or thirteenth century. This cannot, however, be admitted, since, as has been already said, this form of arch is found among the Etruscan ruins, and, moreover, it probably existed here and there even in Christian churches considerably earlier than the twelfth century. It is true, however, that its Eastern luxuriance began before it became generally introduced into Italy; so far, therefore, we may consider that Italy, as well as other countries of the West, followed the example set in the East."—(pp. 193—196.)

Original Documents.

The following three letters, preserved in the State Paper Office, are from James Pilkington, bishop of Durham, to Sir William Cecil. The first is dated soon after his consecration, and is about equally divided between applications for thirty barrels of salmon to meet the hospitality expected from him on taking possession of his see, and lamentations over the state of the University of Cambridge, where he had been Master of St. John's College. The others entirely relate to the state of his diocese, and they give a curious, though very unfavourable picture of its condition. He professes that his troubles have in the course of a few months deprived him of what little wit he had at his coming, he knows not whether he or his people dislike each other the most, and if they were well ruled (by which he says he means "by a great power, and of him whom they fear"), he should be happy to be a sizar of his old college again.

JAMES BISHOP OF DURHAM TO SIR WM. CECILL.

No. I.—Dated May 22, 1561.

Gratia et pax. Now shall mi gretest and most urgent sutes be almost att ende (I thank your Honor for your diligens and furtherans therein.) Within few daies, Godd willing, I will repaire homeward. And wheras your Honor in mi last warrant hais nipped me so nere in reserving the wards to the Quenes use, itt will make a grete grudge in the countre for loosing thatt liberti, and your officers intermedling will ever be encroching on me, to mi cost and disquietnes. Furthermore, where those profettes are counted as parte of the valour of the holle Bishopric, I shall pai first frutes and tenthes for thatt which I enjoie nott, as I doe for Durram Place afore. Therfor if itt shall please your Honor to procure me in recompense of these losses, a warrant from the Quenes Ma^ti thatt I mai receve of the Fermer of Norham Castell 30 barels of salmon, which mi predecessor reserved for provision of his howse, beside the rent of £120, the Quene shall have full her customable rent of the Fermer, mi provision shall be moch better, and as ever I shall think miselfe most bounden to your Honor. If I have theim nott, thei will never be answered to the Quenes use, and there is such a expectation of howse keping, that itt makes me afraid to think on itt, seing I am so unhable to performe itt. For Cambridge I beseche your Honor have such a care that good heades mai be placed, and the evill removed: for some be such thatt I can nott tell whither thei doe lesse harme being absent or present, and none or veri few doe ani gudd. Mi hert bledes to think on S. Joās. I brought in halfe a score with me to itt, and thei are as readi to leave itt as I. 2 be with mi Lord Keper, 2 wold goe with me, 2 be gone to others, and the rest that have honesti or lerning be readi to flie. There is never a precher in the howse except one, and I see no hope of ani to folow. Thei see so litell hope of ani gudd to come, thatt thei be discoraged. Itt is more profitable and cumfortable both for mi brother and me to be together, butt thatt litell

honesti thatt is in the howse does so much desire him, thatt if itt mai nott be done, thei will me to kepe itt for a time. To continue the keping of itt I will nott, and he seing so litell studie and sobriete in the aunciest which shuld be best, hais litell plesure or desire to itt, nor I will nott therto move him: yett bicawse the younger sort in time with gudd governement mai growe to some lerning and honesti, if itt shall seme gudd to your wisdom to kepe outt a worse for a time, he wold doe his diligens. The stipend is butt £12, so thatt who so ever have itt, he must have other livings beside. The mater mai be so ordered, thatt going or coming he mai be the halfe att the College and the rest att his cure. As I ever misliked theim thatt lie continualli from their charge, so I doe still, and write nott this to be ani suter further than your Wisdom thinke gudd therein, butt onli to putt your Honor in remembrans, among your other weighti affaires, thatt the Universite decai nott so pitefulli in your tyme, to your dishonor. Itt is nott the lest part of your charge, althogh itt be lest profitable. Butt mi other sute for salmons I beseche you ferther itt, seing itt is nott hurtful to the Quene. The living Godd preserve you long to serve Him to the furtherans of his glori.

Yours JA. DURESME.

To the honorable and his speciall freind Sir William Cicill, Secretarie to the Quenes Ma^ue^.

No. II.—DATED OCTOBER 13, 1561.

GRACIA et pax. Paulus cum bestijs pugnavit Ephesi, ego hic imperium habeo in belluas utinam cum Paulo vincam (Corinth. 15.) The more I trie the more grefes I finde. Godd be mercifull to us. Here is a double jurisdiction, and whither is more troublesome, I well knowe not. Oneli I wrastel sub spe contra spem, as Abraham did. Mr. Fletewode sureli hais done gudd service here for the time: iff I might have such a helper, I wolde not dowte bi God's help to conquer mani things. Iff it please your Honor to understand the state of the cuntre, he can certifie you at full; in writing, possible it were I shulde touche those things, which your Honor wold not most gladli understand. But in mi judgement this I see, that here nedes rather authorite and power to be given than taken awai. Thei understand the taking awai of the Bishop's living, wherebi his power is the lesse, and so lesse is he regardet. The Erle of Westmerland lies not here; the Lord Ewri is of no grete power; the Bisshop is not able as he is wunte: who is there than to be afraid of? I am affraid to think what mai folou, if it be not foresene. The worshipful of the shire is few and of smal power; the people rude and heddi, and bi these occasions more bold. I can not finde 10 able Justices of Peaces, of wisdom and authorite of nather religion. The weake state of this cuntre therfor bi this, your wisdom mai better consider. If Mr. Menel and other, refusing the othe of their allegeance, mai be on the Councel [of the North] in authorite still, and have their doings for gudd, it will encorage other to the like or wurs. I am not much skilled in politie miselfe, and am not able to kepe aboute me mani such as be, nauther in peace nor warre; therfor gudd service must nedes faile, thogh mi will were never so gudd. I beseche your Honor lett me have the favor in finding these offices of Wardes that mai be; for it shuld gett me moe freinds in the cuntre. I understand that certain which felle afore mi predecessor's death, bi law mai be turned to me, bi your gudd gentill help and favor. There is a Bridge called Croftes Bridge betwix this cuntre and Richmundshire, so decaied that it is not like to stande all winter. Grete summes of monei were gethered long a goe for the repairing it. A litell was bestowed, but the grete part remanes in

mennes handes, and the Bridge not regardet. If it fail there is no passage possible, what nede so ever be. Bi commission it were sone tried what was bestowed and what remanes. I beseche you think on it.

I can not teil whither menne mervail more, to see a poore or preching Bisshop here; and the outward pompe and power taken awai, makes theim much bolder. I trust your Honor hais disburdened me of S. Joās afore this. Godd grant theim a gudd one. Mi brother Leonard's benefice here lies so nere the theves, having not a hedge betwix him and Tinedale, that none dare lie there almost, and in winter speciali. It is pite to here the evill report of misusing the provision of vituals at Berwic for the sowdiors. If ye enquire of other that will freli speke as thei doe here (for I wold not utter that I here), ye will think all is not well. I beseche your Honor auther stai the chaunge of Holden, or els that it mai be with lest losse possible. I am willed ones again to send upp the processe that came from your Court of Wardes, unsyned, bicause the direction semes to empeche some liberties, as thei think here, being directed to the Shireff and not to me. Thei trust your Honor will not be offendet, bicause the Shireff hais no attornei there, and 3 of the parties are come upp to answer theimselves, and the Ladie Hilton and Bullen her husband be, and have bene, prisoners long in London, and there mai be founde at your pleasure. I have hadd private conferens with the Erle of Westmerland for his marriage [with his wife's sister]: he has declared his autors and counsellors. I have said something to the contrari, but I hadd rather other menne shuld be judges openli, lest he shuld think me an evil neighbor; and where yet we agre well, peraventure afterward he might chaunge. Thus for this time I bidde you farewell, and daili in mi praiers commend your estate to God's holi tuition, that ye mai serve the realme to God's glorie. If I mai doe you pleasure you mai worthili command,

Yours assured in the Lord,

Ja. *Δυνελμεν.*

To the honorable Sir William Cicil, Chefe Secretari to the Quenes Majestie.

No. III.—Dated November 14, 1561.

Gratia et pax. Most honorable, I received letters from Mr. Sacvile wherin he willes to know mi estate in Howden, and the clere valor therof, making mention of the sute of Sir Francis Jopson. I have answerd to the effect that I dyd afore to your Honor. I will not sai much in it, bicause I will not seme to seke mine owne profet oneli, butt for the state of the cuntri, that it mai be well governed, I shall sai ferther as I beganne in mi last letters unto your Honor, and leave it ferther to your wisdom to consider. For the nature of the people, I wolde not have thoght there hadd bene so froward a generation in this reame. I doe not see that thei will be ruled without a grete power and of him whom thei feare. Thei see how small the Bishop's power is, and therfor thei contemne it. I am growen into such displeasure with theim, part for religion and part for ministring the othe of the Quenes Superiorite, that I know not whither thei like me wurs, or I theim. So gret dissembling, so poisonfull tonges and malicious mindes I have not sene. Sergeant Menel, (and others whose names be returned to my Lord Keper,) that refused to swere their allegeance to the Quenes Highnes, remaning on the Counsel at Yorke, and such grete authorites, makes mani to think evil of mi doings, bicause I will not suffer him to rule here as he hais done. I have not herd wurs reports of a manne than of him, that toke lesse paines for so grete profets, and yet thei that be like him and his freinds, be sore offendet that he mai not bere out

theim and thei him, as thei be wonte. I am moch destitute of gudd officers, and specialli a lawer, and can get none, bicause the fees are small. I am not able to encrese theim, and the commodities that shuld otherwise help to recompense their paines, are gone and delt among theim. I miselfe am unskilful, and therfor must thinges nede be out of order. The temporal jurisdiction is mi chefe trouble; the Chaunceller's fee (that served both in ecclesiasticall and temporall causes) is but 40 marcs. All thofficers' fees of the Chaunceri be but £14. The Shireffe's fee £20. Yet all Chauncellers were promoted to £400 at the lest. Sergeant Menel with his £14 purchased £400 lande. The Shireffe now having no lande, hais so mani fermes of the Bisshop that he is the welthiest in the cutre and rules all Mi ecclesiastical Chaunceller is a poore scholer. For the temporal Chaunceller I have entreated Mr. Deane for a time. Mi attornie in the Chauncerie Mr. Laiton, one of Graies Inne, if your Honour remember him. The Shirefe having all he lokes for, I think will not long continue in it, and all commodites being gone, I know none that will of frendship doe ani thing in ani of these, the troubles being so grete, the complaints so mani, the rude importunite of the peple so incredible, mi experiens so unhable to determine theim, that the grefes and cares of theim, where I hadde a litell witte at my coming, now have left me almost none. I speke these for this purpose, that the cuntre, rather than I, shuld be considered. If the peple were well ruled, I wold I were Siser in S. Joas. The Quene does not take awai so faste, but everi one here goes about to encroche on me and make a hande for theimselves, thinking all will awai, and I see no remedi but I must auther trie the lawe with divers of the mightiest, or else lose a grete portion of mi right. How so ever it will prove in the ende, and sureli the law here is endet as a name is freindet. I beseche your Honor consider the nakednes of this cuntre of gudd governers, and put to your helping hande in time. Mi dutie compels me to sai thus muche. I beseche your Honor lett me have your favorable helpe for such Wardes as be due unto me. If I might have the holle number of theim, I wold have a schole master for theim in my howse, and teche theim some thing to know Godd. I am the boulder to trouble your Honor with mani words bicause the mater is weighti, commen, and not private. The Lord for his merci sake preserve you long in honor to the lucki finishing of that that ye have godli begunne.

Yours Ja. δύνελμεν.

The last dai of mi visitation a young preist being called with his church wardens to take his othe, as the rest, to present such fautes as were amisse acording to the Quenes injunctions, refused to swere, bicause he said those injunctions hang on a farther authorite, which he cold not alow. This he spake openli afore all the peple, rejoising much at his owne doings. After in communication afore a grete number, he said he thought that nauther temporal manne nor woman cold have power in spirituall maters, but oneli the Pope of Rome. This boldnes the peple growe into, bicause thei see that such as refuse to acknowlege their due allegians, escape not oneli punishment, butt are hadd in autorite and estimation. I can not tell whither the cuntre will indite him, or no: that parte. In doing my dutie I forgete my dutie to trouble your Honor so long; but sureli these things in mi opinion wold not be lightli overpassed. Yet ones again I take mi leave, and commend your Honor to the Almightie, who ever blesse your doings.

Yours assured in the Lord to command

Ja. δύνελμεν.

To the right Honorable Sir William Cicil, these, Secretari to the Quenes Matie.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THIS Society held its fourteenth annual meeting, from the 27th of August to the 1st of September last, at Bangor, in Carnarvonshire. The merits of this locality as a place of assemblage are sufficiently obvious to all acquainted with the district: but to those who are not it is well to mention that British, Roman, and mediæval castellated antiquities abound there, and are of more than ordinary value, on account of the historic facts connected with many of them. With regard to the British and Roman, it is sufficient to say, that a few miles west of Bangor Agricola with his legionaries crossed the Menai Strait into Mona, and that Tacitus still forms the best local guide when any modern inquirer visits the spot. Near to this stands Segontium, now Carnarvon, the Roman capital of that part of Britannia Secunda, and Roman roads are traceable across the district in various directions. Cromlechs, erect stones, tumuli, camps, &c., of the early British period abound here. Some of the earliest Romano-British Christian inscriptions exist here. On Penmaenmawr alone there is quite a repository of British remains, from the camp to the circle and the lonely cistfaen or stone chest of the chieftain's burial. Holyhead, too, with its Romano-British wall, and its early British remains, is another interesting spot for the lover of Welsh antiquities; while the long line of the Snowdonian chain, the mediæval forest of Snowdon, is full of all kinds of remains, and of all periods. In fact, no part of Wales presents more vivid attractions to the antiquary than the county of Carnarvon. Three Edwardian castles in the immediate vicinity of Bangor need only to be mentioned to excite the attention of every one,—Carnarvon, Conway, and Beaumaris. The walled towns of Carnarvon and Conway, still perfect, are rare examples of thirteenth-century architecture. The cathedral of Bangor is but small and of poor effect. The record of its early condition has been almost entirely lost, from its having been burnt by Owen Glyndwr; but though the churches generally of this district have no very striking architectural beauties, still the ecclesiologist will find much to interest him among them, and various points of architectural history receive remarkable elucidation from their fonts and other details. The priory of Penmon, however, situated in one of the loveliest spots of Wales, at the entrance of the Menai Strait, and in full view of the great range of mountains, is alone sufficient to put the most cross-grained archæologist in good humour,—we had almost said in raptures,—should he be tempted to visit it.

So much for the choice of the locality. The President of the Association, who, according to its custom, is inaugurated for the year at these meetings, was C. G. WYNNE, Esq., M.P., representative in Parliament of the Carnarvonshire boroughs; and at the head of the Local Committee stood the Bishop of Bangor; Sir R. Bulkeley, M.P., and Lord-Lieutenant of the county; and the Hon. Col. Douglas Pennant, M.P. for Carnarvonshire. Many gentry and clergy came forward on this occasion. We observed the names of all the leading people of the district on the list of the Local Committee, and a great

number of the principal families of Carnarvonshire and Anglesey attended the excursions and evening meetings. In the town, besides the remarkable local museum of the place,—not so well known as it deserves,—the Association formed, as usual, a temporary museum of early and mediæval antiquities. This collection, though not large, contained some remarkably interesting objects, and was well supplied with coins, &c., from the Carnarvon Museum; with fine early British remains, and with curious series of early British inscriptions, &c., either drawn or rubbed. The Welsh Oghams were not forgotten on this occasion, and we observed on the tables a complete collection of Welsh seals of all dates, supplied by Mr. Ready, the sigillarist, to the Carnarvon Museum.

We also noticed a fine set of casts of early British and Gallic coins, as well as a considerable number of originals; and a good collection of Saxon pennies. Bronze celts from Brittany, of unusual forms, highly finished, were also exhibited; and by their side were many stone implements of various kinds, some of them very large, from North Wales. One member contributed a series of querns, from the simplest and rudest rubbing stones to others ornamented with scrolls, apparently of the thirteenth century. Although not bearing upon Welsh antiquities, there were placed in the Museum some splendid Spanish arms,—rapiers, swords of state, axes, maces, cross-bows, &c., brought over direct from the Peninsula. Among these, a headsman's axe, of rude form and workmanship, with a handle four feet long, was very remarkable. There was also an exquisite jewel casket, probably of the sixteenth century, made of polished brass, overlaid with blue steel scrollwork, of the most admirable design and finish. The lid of the box was covered all over inside with the open mechanism of the lock, shooting twenty bolts from one and the same keyhole, all round the edges of the lid.

Bangor is at present deficient in public rooms for meetings of this kind, though, when the new Town-hall is built, this will not be the case. On this occasion, therefore, the Association met within the walls of the National School, a large, commodious room of the good old-fashioned kind, and found it more convenient than had been anticipated. The weather, though not bright, was favourable: very little rain incommoded the members, and, in fact, the absence of heat was rather in favour of hardworking excursionists than otherwise.

It is the custom of the Cambrian archæologists to meet at the beginning of a week, on the Monday evening; to make excursions during four successive days; to assemble each evening for papers and discussions; and to separate on the Saturday. By this plan the principal local antiquities get well examined; they are commented upon each evening while impressions are vivid; local knowledge is brought to bear upon them; and, what is of great importance, the inhabitants of the localities are taught to open their eyes to the riches around them, and to take steps for their preservation. A most gratifying instance of good effected in this manner occurred during the meeting, and may be mentioned here. A tumulus, near Llanfachraeth, in Anglesey, supposed to contain the cistfaen, or coffin, of the British princess Bronwen, (it was opened many years ago and a female body found,) was in danger of obliteration from the tenant, who was going to plough the field where it stood. On the local secretary of the Association, the Rev. W. Wynn Williams, mentioning the subject to the owner of the land, Mr. Davies, of the Menai Bridge, that gentleman immediately perceived the value of this historic monument, and gave orders for at once preserving it, and surrounding it with a wall. Another instance, occurring at the same time, was the preservation from destruction of an early British circle of stones on the mountain above Tremadoc. The steward of the estate had ordered it to be destroyed, in order to let a tramroad from a slate-quarry pass through it (just as if it could not have been diverted a few yards!) but on Mr. Wynne, Peniarth, formerly President of the Association, hearing of it at Bangor, that gentleman, as trustee of the estate, instantly

issued orders to stop this act of stupid vandalism. These are instances of the good that may be effected by the thorough examination of local antiquities by Associations such as this.

MONDAY.

On the first evening, the President, Mr. C. G. Wynne, opened the proceedings with a very eloquent address. This document is so much distinguished from the ordinary run of presidential addresses, that we extract from it several passages. It will be found printed in the official report of the meeting published by the Society, and we really think it worth reprinting and distributing widely throughout Wales.

After some remarks on archæology in general, the speaker called attention to the various objects of historic interest around the place of meeting. He said—

"Here, in the immediate vicinity of Snowdon, on the banks of the Menai, and of 'Mona, the mother of Wales,' (as it is called by old writers,) we are surrounded by objects interesting to the historian and to the antiquary. Unfortunately, the interests and scenes of our national annals are those connected with the worst passions of our nature, and exhibit the familiarity of our ancestors with deeds of rapine and bloodshed, rather than with the arts of peace. They contain no records of commercial enterprise; they do not tell us what commodities were sold or bartered; what harbours were noted for the peaceful occupations of trade; or what chiefs were famed for the sciences and pursuits which elevate and advance humanity. Our attention is confined—except when drawn to our ancient ecclesiastical edifices—to castles, forts, earthworks for defence or defiance; scenes of conflict with invaders, Roman, Saxon, Norman, and quite as frequently between the natives themselves. These furnish well-nigh the whole materials of Welsh history. Archæology helps us to realize, with the fullest force of contrast, the different state of society which prevailed in those barbarous and lawless ages from that under which we have the happiness to live. Archæology, as a means of discovering, elucidating, and preserving ancient objects, and implements of arts, commerce, or manufactories, furnishes ocular demonstration of the gradual progress of nations, and the instruments by which it was effected. Things are great or small, good, bad, or indifferent, by comparison with other times and objects. The stone huts which abound among the wastes of these parts give us the measure of domestic accommodation enjoyed by our remote ancestors; we get a glimpse even of their *cuisine* in the bones and shell-fish which are found in them.

"It is by the light of archæology that we are enabled to measure the gulf which separates the rude canoe of excavated oak from the prodigy of modern shipbuilding which lately visited our coast. Through its aid the mind may revert to the coracles in which Hu Gadarn brought the Cymry to Britain, and may contrast with those frail barks the Channel fleet which lately anchored at Holyhead. By reflecting upon the rude ferry-boats which, even within living memory, were the only conveyance across the Menai, we can estimate the impulse given to commerce and to intercourse by the suspension and tubular bridges. We may look across the Straits, and imagine Pierce Griffith, the lord of Penrhyn, fitting out his ship in Beaumaris, at his own cost, and sailing with his crew of volunteers to resist the Spanish Armada, and from him and his companions our thoughts may return to the great Volunteer movement of the present day, and the gallant regiments now marshalling in Bangor and other towns, who, I have no doubt, would give as good an account of any other invader who might assail our shores as their ancestors did of the Spanish Armada. Standing upon the ruined tower of Dolbadarn, the antiquarian may picture to himself the unhappy Prince who was imprisoned there by his brother Llewelyn, leaning against the same battlement, and gazing upon the opposite hill, where then a few browzing goats and sheep alone disturbed the solitude, but whose slopes now echo with the rattle of rubbish shot down into the lake, the puffing of the locomotive, and teem with all the signs of peaceful industry.

"The traces of primitive or British occupation of this portion of Venedotia (Gwynedd) are abundantly observable in the ruins of old walls, of huts and cairns upon our mountains and moors, in numerous earthen entrenchments, and in traces of former cultivation upon hills and elevated side-lands now abandoned to furze or heath. The neighbourhood of Penmaenmawr will exhibit these furrows and indications of past industry. The hills around are covered with old forts and dwelling-huts. The whole district of Snowdon was, in fact, one fortress—al-

ways resorted to as a bulwark against aggression, often assailed and penetrated, but never occupied till Edward I. Its boundaries were the Conway on the north, and Traethmawr on the south, which the Welsh crossed when hard pressed, fortifying the defiles and castles along the frontiers with watch-towers interspersed.

"Besides the large castles, we find most of the hills and eminences fortified, under the various names of *moel, dinas, castell, caer, crug,* and *tommen.* The latter were the sites, probably, of wooden towers or stockades, analogous to the New Zealand *pah,* which, even with artillery, our troops have found it hard to penetrate. The camp upon Penmaen is mentioned by Camden as being, according to tradition, 'the strongest place of defence that the ancient Britons had in all Snowdon.' 'Moreover,' he adds, 'the greatness of the work shews that it was a princely fortification, strengthened by nature and workmanship.' Sir Lytton-Bulwer, in his novel of 'Harold,' gives a most accurate description of it, and makes it the scene of the death of Griffith ap Llewelyn, who was slain there, while resisting Harold's invasion of Snowdon, by his own subjects. On the summit of the Rivals, beyond Clynnog, however, is another example, perhaps the best that exists, of a British fortress. Its remote situation, and the difficulty of access to it, have preserved it in a more unaltered state than any other which I have seen. We have the treble wall of vast strength, with traces of towers at intervals,—the entrance-gateways, one of them still surmounted by its huge lintel-stone,—and within the enclosure, in great numbers, the most perfect specimens extant of the small circular buildings, whose nature has been disputed, but which, there seems no reason to doubt, were habitations, after the usual fashion of British houses, for the inmates or garrison of the enclosure. For we learn from Strabo that 'the houses of the Britons were round, with a high pointed covering;' Cæsar tells us that they were only lighted by the door; and on the Antonine column they are represented as circular, with an arched entrance. Comparing these accounts with the walls which still remain, we may be tolerably certain that they were conical, tent-shaped buildings, with walls of stone, roofed in with boughs, reeds, fern, or sods, without other aperture than the doorway. Immediately behind this fortress lies the secluded and almost inaccessible little valley, Nant Gwytherin, where Vortigern ended his days ingloriously. On Carn Bodnan and Carn Madryn are other interesting British remains, and I may here express my regret, with regard to that district of this county, that the intervening distance which compelled its exclusion from our programme has deprived both myself and many other gentlemen who reside there of the opportunity of shewing hospitality to those who might otherwise have been enabled to visit it on this occasion.

"Of the Roman period, the traces are less abundant than of the British. The sites remain—in many cases the names—and relics of domestic architecture continue from time to time to be brought to light. But Norman castles have arisen upon these sites which sometimes, as in the case of Carnarvon, and of Diganwy, near Conway, were constructed out of the materials of the Roman fort which occupied them. But perhaps the most striking remains of the Roman period, the best evidence of the scale upon which her conquests were conducted, and of the means by which they were maintained, is to be found in their great military roads. They had all this remarkable feature, that they radiated from some central point, instead of being constructed without general plan or policy; and it is a curious proof of the forecast and sagacity with which they were planned, that at this day the principal trunk lines of railway throughout the kingdom, north, south, east, and west, coincide very nearly with the ancient Roman roads in those several directions:—

The old *Watling Street* following nearly the course of the London and North-Western, and ran from Chester to Dover, then the chief port of communication with the Continent.

Ermine Street nearly represents that of the Great Northern.

Port Way — The Great Western from London to Exeter.

Stone Street—The London and Brighton.

"In this district within which we are now assembled, we still find in a very perfect state of preservation portions of the old Roman road of communication between Chester and Segontium. From Chester it ran to the Roman station of Varo, now Caerwys, past Bodfari, the private residence or villa of the Roman General Varus; whether Caerwys, the modern name of the camp, can be derived from Caer Varus, is a question which I must leave to Welsh etymologians. From thence the road crossed the Conway at the Roman station of Conovium, now

Caerhun, and from thence by Bwlch-y-ddaufen, and behind Penmaen down to Aber, whence it followed the line of the sea-coast.

"Remote and unproductive as this part of Britain must have been, the Romans seem to have thought it worth holding in considerable force, owing no doubt to the command which it gave them of the Irish Channel, and also probably for the sake of its mineral treasures—its silver, lead, iron, and copper mines, which were well known to and worked by them. Besides Caernarvon and Caerhun, they had a station at Holyhead, and several minor forts, with military stations on their lines of communication. It does not appear that Ostorius, after overthrowing Caractacus on the frontiers of Gwyned, penetrated further, but Paulinus (A.D. 60) a few years later made his memorable inroad into Anglesea, of which the well-known passage in Tacitus gives so vivid a picture. He threw his troops across just under Llanidan, where they crossed partly in boats, partly by swimming, the infantry holding on by the horsemen.

"Of the Norman dynasty, nearly every reign was signalized by a Welsh invasion. William Rufus, Henry I., Henry II., and Henry III. all attacked it, and were all unsuccessful. The defeat of Henry II. by the famous Owen Gwynedd is commemorated in the well-known ode of Gray. Of Henry the Third's invasion, an interesting record is preserved in a letter written from the royal camp at Diganwy, by a nobleman to his friends in England, in which he describes the hardships they were enduring, and their mortification at seeing a vessel from Ireland laden with wine run aground in the river, and fall into the hands of the Welsh.

"The defiles of Snowdon were the scene of the final struggles of the Welsh princes for liberty and independence. It had been their hunting-ground, and they appear to have carried their courts about with them in their hunting circuits, whence the numerous places which still retain the name of Llys (court). Llewelyn had a seat at Aber, another at Nantlle lakes, Llanllyfni, where Edward after the conquest held a fair, and subsequently a tournament at Morfa Nevin, which was attended by the chivalry of England. In some of the morasses of Snowdon above Aber, after Llewelyn's death and the fall of Dolbadarn, his last stronghold, his brother Davyd wandered with his wife and family in their extremity. The unfortunate prince was taken to England and executed there. But the fate and captivity of the two gallant brothers have been commemorated by their countrymen, who devoted the two adjacent peaks of Snowdon as a *carnedd*, or memorial-stone, to each, and they bear to this day the names of Carnedd Davyd and Carnedd Llewelyn. It was at Aber, too, that the last Llewelyn, after his hollow compromise with Edward, forgot his former renown in domestic life with Eleanor de Montford. And at Aber also resided his grandfather, Llewelyn the Great, with his wife Joan, the natural daughter of King John, whose sarcophagus, after being degraded to a cattle-trough, has been preserved in the grounds of Baron Hill. After the conquest, these parts witnessed several insurrections before their final incorporation with the realm of England. Madoc, son of the last Llewelyn, took Carnarvon, and brought Edward again into Wales to quell the revolt.

"Owen Glyndwr ravaged this district in his rebellion against Henry IV., and tried in vain to seize Carnarvon. There is a tradition that a certain Dean of Bangor (called the Black Dean) received Owen Glyndwr, young Percy, and Mortimer, in his house at Aberdovey, where a scheme was broached to divide the kingdom between them. In the civil wars Carnarvon yielded to General Mytton, and he in turn was besieged there by Sir John Owen, of Eifionydd, who hearing that Colonel Carter was on his way to relieve the place, went to meet him, and a battle was fought near Llandegai, where Sir John was taken prisoner, and North Wales submitted to the Parliamentary forces. I may mention, in connexion with Carnarvon, a proverb recorded by Sir John Wynn, which speaks of 'the lawyers of Carnarvon, (this being the seat of the law courts in North Wales,) the merchants of Beaumaris, and the gentlemen of Conway.'

"Speaking here in Bangor, some mention must be made of the cathedral, though the details of it, both architectural and historical, will be fully discussed on Thursday, and explained to us. The first bishop was appointed to the see about 550. King Edgar, when he invaded North Wales in 970, confirmed its privileges. King John forced the bishop from the altar, and obliged him to pay 200 falcons for his ransom. Fortunately, the episcopal manor of Gogarth (Ormeshead) was renowned for its falcons. The great minister Burleigh (Pennant tells us) writes to thank the ancestor of Sir Thomas Mostyn for a cast of hawks from Llandudno. The cathedral was destroyed

in 1071, and again by Owen Glyndwr in 1402, because its then bishop sided with the English. The present edifice dates from 1532. I cannot quit the subject of the cathedral without mentioning, as a subject of congratulation to all who are interested in this county and diocese, the fact that the bishop who now presides over it is the first for 145 years who is able to read, to preach, and, above all, to exhort in a colloquial manner, in 'a tongue understanded of the people.'

"Through these brief and disjointed notices of the chief incidents of Welsh history, connected with the district in which we are assembled, we have now reached the epoch which terminated the separate political existence of Wales, by the enactment of the famous 'Statutes of Rhyddlan,' framed by Edward I. in 1284. The succeeding period is one less interesting to the archæologist than to the politician or jurisconsult; and it is from them we must seek an answer to the question which cannot fail to suggest itself, whether the complete incorporation of Wales with the English realm has been attended with all the advantages which she was entitled to derive from it."

The Report stated that twenty-six new members had joined the Association since the last meeting; that the amount in the Treasurer's hands was £172 8s.; and that proposals had been lately made to establish more intimate relations with the antiquaries of Cornwall than have hitherto existed, so that that county may be brought more under the action of the Association. If this course is adopted, and if the Breton element should continue to be still further developed, it may become a matter of consideration how far it may be desirable to modify the title of the Association, so as to embrace those two other important divisions of the Celtic family—so intimately connected with ourselves. In alluding to the Cardigan meeting of last year, the Report made mention of the cordial reception there accorded to the Society, and then continued:—

"It must also be remembered that the Rev. H. Vincent, of St. Dogmael's, kindly consented to place the remarkable, and, your committee would add, invaluable Ogham stone, called the Segramnus stone, within the vestry of the church, which was considered the most eligible situation as regards its future safety. Circumstances appear to have prevented that gentleman from carrying out his intentions. The Committee, therefore, would suggest that the Association should renew their application to Mr. Vincent on the subject. They would propose, also, that a brass plate should be inserted in the wall of the vestry, recording what is known of the history of the stone."

After the Report had been received, Mr. G. T. Clark read an able paper on "Military Architecture," of which the following is a brief outline:—

"The military architecture of ancient Wales rests, with some other Cambrian glories, for its evidences chiefly upon the tales recorded in the *Mabinogion*, and the buildings seen occasionally by uncritical eyes in the crystal depths of Llyn Safaddu. The Welsh, previous to the twelfth century, held their country against the Saxons, as they had for a time against the Romans, by the advantage of ground; but although they knew how to strengthen a natural position by a bank of earth and a corresponding ditch, and in some cases by a wall of rude dry masonry, these defences, of which many remain, do not rise in execution to architectural structures, or in scientific arrangement to works of castrametation. These are the means by which mountain tribes have ever defended their country, and by the aid of which they have often beat off an enemy equal to themselves in courage, and far superior in numbers, discipline, and the appliances of war. These intrenchments still crown many a hill-top and point of vantage throughout the Principality. They are, as might be expected, more frequent and of larger area on the English frontier, but they are also found along the sea coast, and in the interior of the country, and were no doubt in many cases constructed and employed during the fierce intestine wars which were continually carried on among the Welsh tribes, and to which invaders have ever owed much of their success.

Speaking of the military earthworks of Wales and its borders, the writer said "they were very irregularly disposed, and that altogether there are of them about 609, of which Pembroke contains 112, Cardigan 79, Montgomery 55, Caernarvon 43, Monmouth 48, and Glamorgan 40. Some of the finest and most perfect are to be found in Herefordshire and Shropshire, and of these some have been attributed to the Welsh during their struggles under Caradoc (Caractacus) against the Romans

under Ostorius Scapula. Taking the general distribution of the camps from the north downwards, there are but few in the body of Anglesey, but they lie more closely along the neighbourhood of the Menai Strait, corresponding to others upon the opposite shore of Arvon. There are several upon the headland of Carnarvon fringing the sea coast, some about the mouth of the Conway river, and many, and of great strength, upon the high land between the Vale of Clwyd and the estuary of the Dee. Merioneth, though extending across from the Severn to the bay of Cardigan, contains but few camps and those chiefly on the upper Dee, between Corwen and Bala, about Towyn, and along the shore to the marshes of the Dovey. In parts of Montgomery they lie thickly posted, especially upon the Vyrnwy and Upper Severn.

"Having traced the plan adopted by the lords of the Marches for the conquest of Wales, which was to penetrate by the valleys and open country, and at certain points to erect castles strong enough to resist an ordinary attack, and often capacious enough to contain men and stores sufficient to reinforce troops in the field, or to receive them when wanted, Mr. Clark proceeded to show that North Wales, being more mountainous and containing fewer fertile tracts than the South, was both more difficult to attack and presented less to tempt cupidity. Here, moreover, the strength of the Welsh people was gradually concentrated. North Wales was, however, invaded in 1096 by the combined forces of Earl Roger and Hugh the Fat, Earl of Chester, who penetrated to Anglesey and built the tower of Aber-Llienawc, near Menai, which, however, they failed to retain. The Earls of Chester obtained permanent possession of the March of Tegengel, the tract between the Conway and the Dee, but with this important exception, but little progress was made during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The border castles of Chirk, Wrexham, Caergwrle, Hawarden, Holt, Flint, and Treffynon, or St. Winifred, formed a sufficient defensive line, and supported Dinas-Bran on the Dee, Ruthin, Denbigh, and Rhuddlan, a Domesday castle in the Vale of Clwyd, and Gannoc, or Diganwy, at the mouth of the Conway, an old Welsh work destroyed by lightning, it is said, in 809, but rebuilt in 1209 by the Earl of Chester, and around which Henry III. and his invading army encamped in 1215. It was not till late in the thirteenth century, when Edward Longshanks was firmly seated on his throne, that he was able to direct his undisturbed energies against the Prince of Snowdon, and after three great general insurrections, to reign paramount in Wales. The difficulties of the undertaking are sufficiently attested by the strong and stately castles of Conway, Beaumaris, Carnarvon, Harlech, and Criccieth, with which that prudent monarch thought it necessary to secure his conquest. The Welsh castles were not often seats of baronies, and were more frequently inhabited by a castellan, or constable, than by the lord. During the long and internally peaceful reign of Edward III., to whose foreign armies the Welsh largely contributed, the castles of the Principality ceased to be of importance, and many fell permanently into decay. Owen Glyndwr, early in the fifteenth century, has the credit of destroying many more; and a greater number still, ceasing, from the union of estates, to be family seats, were either pulled down for the materials, or converted into farmhouses. Those in or near county towns were often used as prisons, and are so described in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and some, like Carmarthen and Swansea, are still so degraded. During the Great Rebellion, such as admitted of being employed as military posts were occupied either for the King or the Parliament, and suffered accordingly, and others were blown up lest they should be so occupied. Since that period, time, weather, and their employment as quarries of squared stone, have nearly completed their destruction; and it is only within the last few years that the public have learned to regard their ruins as objects of interest, and that the owners, urged by public feeling, have in some few cases expended some trifling sums to preserve them. The greater number of the existing buildings are probably of the reign of Henry III., or early in that of Edward I. Some of the grander examples, such as Caerphilly, Kidwelly, Beaumaris, are regularly concentric, and quite equal to anything in England. Others, as Conway, Carnarvon, Caldecot, are a mere inclosure, divided into courts, and contained within curtain walls thickly studded with towers, and broken by regular gatehouses, and having the hall and other buildings disposed against the curtain along the sides of the principal court. The smaller castles of this type, as Dinas Powys, Pennard in Gower, perhaps Whitecastle, and many others, seem to have been a simple inclosed court, with walls from 10 to 30 ft. high, mural towers, and a gatehouse, but with small permanent accommodation within. The dwellings were chiefly struc-

H Lancaveille Jones del[t] *J H Le Keux fc*

BURY ST EDMUNDS. ABBOT MARCUS'S

tures of timber placed against the walls, and have in consequence long disappeared. When a castle, as Neath, Carnarvon, Newport, and Cardiff, was placed close to a town, it usually formed a part of the circuit of the walls. At Chepstow this does not appear to be the case."

This paper closed the proceedings of the evening.

TUESDAY.

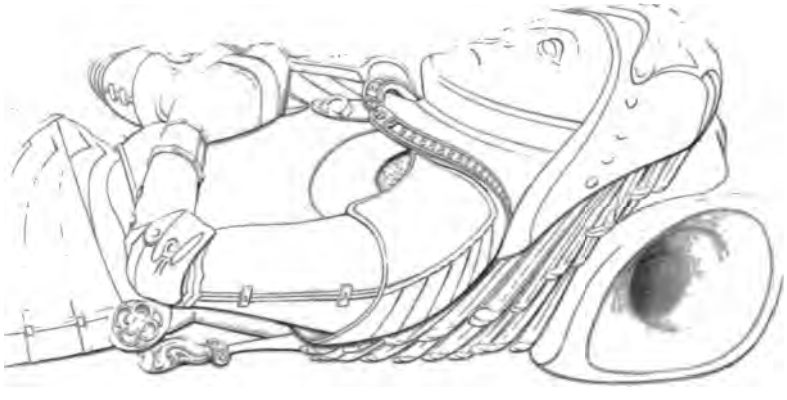
The Society made an excursion to Beaumaris, Penmon, &c. The party first visited Bryn Britain, said to be the site of a Roman camp, of which, however, there is little trace at present; and next Hen Blas, or 'Old Palace,' situate in Church-street, which was formerly the residence of the Bulkeleys. In the front is an old inscription, "If God be with us who shall be against us?" and in one of the rooms there is a fine specimen of a pendant roof. They were afterwards conducted over the church by the incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Jones, and then proceeded to the Castle, where they put themselves under the direction of Mr. Clark, of Dowlais, who undertook to explain the parts of the work. Having surveyed the whole, the party, a very numerous one, collected in the inner court, when

Mr. Clark addressed them from the ruins of the southern gatehouse. Commencing with some general remarks, he pointed out that the claims of Beaumaris were not of an ordinary description. It was not, like Dover, the key of an empire, nor, like London, the citadel of a great city; it had not, like Kenilworth, Berkeley, Rochester, or Oxford, been the scene of great historic events; no councils had been held within its walls; no statutes, dicta, or provisions were associated with its name; neither was it like Warwick, Pembroke, or Shrewsbury, associated with some of the greatest of our ancient nobles, Beauchamps, Nevilles, Mareschals, Clares, and Hastings. It did not, like Durham or Ely, display that grand combination of castle and cathedral so typical of that union of temporal and ecclesiastical power which formed so great a contrast with our present political and religious liberty. It did not, like Lincoln, dominate over a rich agricultural plain, nor, like Norwich, over a wealthy and early manufacturing city. It had not, like Chester, been the seat of palatines, who in theory almost equalled their sovereigns, and in practice often surpassed them; nor could it boast that graceful mixture of styles which all admired so much in Chepstow, Porchester, and Carew. Beaumaris, with none of these claims, yet deserved notice, because it was a rare instance of a mediæval fortress, built where the engineer had full choice of ground, where he had ample means at his command, and had besides the advice of one of the ablest and most warlike of the great race of Plantagenet. Mr. Clark then pointed out the precise position of Beaumaris in the chain of Welsh military works, and shewed that it was, with Carnarvon and Harlech, a grand precaution taken by Edward I. to prevent the Welsh again taking post on Penmaenmawr, or establishing themselves upon the flanks of Snowdon. Mr. Clark then said a few words upon the principles of Norman fortifications, explained by reference to the gatehouse before them the nature of a flanking fire, and then passed at once to the details of the great work in the midst of which they were assembled. Beaumaris Castle is built on the southern shores of Anglesea, upon the mouth of the Menai Straits, in full view of one of the finest prospects in North Wales, having the sea and the expanse of Arvon, no longer "dreary," for its foreground, and in the distance a chain of mountains extending from the Great Ormeshead and Penmaenmawr to Carn Davyd and Carn Llewelyn of the Snowdon group, and displaying in full view the magnificent gorges of Aber and Nant Francon.

The town of Beaumaris stands close west of the castle, and the space which, by the retirement of the water or the encroachment of the land, has been gained during the last four or five centuries, has with great judgment been laid out as a promenade. The castle is an excellent example of an Edwardian or concentric fortress, in which the engineer was left to lay down his plan unfettered, as at Conway or Carnarvon, by the peculiar disposition of the ground. It is composed of two courts, of which the inner is a quadrangle of about fifty yards square, contained within four curtains of the unusual height of forty to fifty feet, and of the still more unusual thickness of sixteen feet at the summit. At the angles and in the centres of the east and west sides are drum towers, six in all, and the greater part of the north and south ends are occupied by gatehouses. The angle towers are about forty-eight feet in diameter, with walls twelve feet thick, and the pas-

sage by which each is entered at the gorge from the court passes through twenty-two feet of masonry. Three of these towers are spanned by a single rib, intended to carry the joists of the floor above. Each has a well-stair at its gorge, and communicates with the trefoiled galleries and with the ramparts. The middle tower in the east side is a chapel, an oblong chamber resting on a vault, with a polygonal apse and groined roof. It is entered from the court by a double doorway, trefoiled, and has a vestry on each side communicating with the triforial galleries of the curtain, but with loops, and on the north side a hagioscope or squint looking into the chapel. The wall of the chapel is divided into seven bays, of which the five outer ones are pierced by lancet windows opening upon the face of the tower. The whole lower stage is panelled with trefoil heads, as is the west end. The north gatehouse is of the usual Edwardian plan, oblong, projecting into the court, with drum towers at the inner angles and half-round towers to the field. The ground floor is traversed by the entrance passage, partially vaulted and crossed by three portcullis grooves. On each side is a lodge and a porter's prison. The first floor contains a great hall, 73 ft. by 23 ft. 6 in., with five windows looking into the court, with flat-headed arches, of two lights, with transoms and window-seats within. They are peculiar. Two fireplaces remain—one in the north centre, one at the east end. The only entrances were by narrow well-stairs contained within the towers. The hall communicated with two chambers above in the half-round front towers, and these again with a portcullis chamber above the entrance. There is a second story, excepting over the hall. It is clear from the inconvenient arrangements of the hall, that it never was intended for more than the accommodation of the military governor of the place. The southern gatehouse in general plan resembled that on the north; the inner part projecting into the court, was pulled down, it is said, two hundred years ago, for building materials. The foundations remain, and shew the ground-plan. The curtain walls are very curious, being traversed by a complete series of triforial passages, which communicate with an extraordinary number of chambers in the wall, some for guard-rooms, others for the purposes of sewerage. The lower part of the eastern and north curtains seem to contain a most remarkable series of sewers, of great area, and which no doubt opened into the sea. The plan of the outer court is an octagon, symmetrical, or nearly so, and containing the quadrangle. Each of its angles is capped by a drum tower, between each pair of which is another tower, thirteen in all, the place of three being occupied by gatehouses and a spur-work. This court is very narrow, so that even if the assailants entered it they could not muster in very great force. The walls are low, and of moderate thickness, the requisite breadth of rampart being given by an internal projection upon corbels. The walls are looped. Parts of this court are marshy and seem to have been excavated for fish-stews. The gatehouses of this court are placed obliquely to those of the river court, so as not to allow of their being raked or carried by a direct rush, and a sort of outwork has been added in front of the inner south gateway as a further precaution against surprise. The outer northern gateway appears never to have been completed. The central gate arch has been blocked up in modern times. The lateral chambers each had a small door from the inner court, which have been blocked up, probably when the architect decided not to proceed with the work. It is said there was an outwork about 300 yards in advance of this front. The south gate is flanked by a long *caponniere*, or spur-work, which runs out from the outer curtain towards the sea, containing a fine gallery with loops either way, and surmounted by a broad rampart walk. In a drum tower upon this work is a staple with a ring, said to be for mooring ships, which then floated up to the walls. There is a smaller but somewhat similar spur-work at Chester. The exterior moat has been filled up for some years, but in high tides the sea has been known to rise to the foot of the walls. The interior court appears to have been occupied by buildings, no doubt of timber, placed against the walls. Some of these buildings may have contained the kitchen, the fireplaces, which remain, being large. The marks of the drawbridges and the contrivances for strengthening the gates with bars deserve attention."

After inspecting the castle, and partaking, at the Grammar-school, of the hospitality of Dr. Hill, the head master, the excursionists proceeded in carriages in the direction of Penmon, halting at Castell Lleiniog, a small square fort, with a circular tower at each corner, built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Hugh, Earl of Shrewsbury, A.D. 1098, when they invaded Anglesey, and committed great



J. H. le Blon f.

TOMBA DI BALDUINO CENTRICIO.

rations. He (the rev. gentleman) had himself found the one represented on the wall some few weeks ago at Spittal. It commemorated the burial of a man and his mother, and was very ancient. The emblems and the Christian characters which the stones bear formed a very important link in the history of the British Church, and established its independent existence, not by theory, but by facts. He next called attention to the Irish Oghams found upon the stones, which were the work, no doubt, of Irishmen who came over and marked those they met with in this country. He hoped that some Irish scholar would ere long come over to decipher those characters, to them still a mystery. The following inscription is from a long, rounded water-stone along the pilgrim road going to Bardsey Island, which Mr. Westwood thinks is of a late period, but which he (Mr. Jones) thought was rather early:—

MERACIVS
PBR
HIC
IACIT.

That meant "Meracius the Presbyter lies here." He next came to the famous Frondeg stone, in Anglesey, which still, he was sorry to say, served as a gate-post, and was certainly not safe in that position. It bore the following inscription: VINNEMAGLI, FILIUS CUUHI CINI EREXIT HUNC LAPIDEM. He alluded to another stone from Pentrevoelas, which bore a very early inscription, commemorative, some say, of Prince Llewelyn; which might be, but he thought it was much older. However, the inscription could not be read. The rev. gentleman concluded his very interesting and instructive address by impressing upon the minds of his audience, and especially those concerned in the restoration of churches, the importance of preserving from obliteration such ancient monuments of the past which indicated to them the early national history of the country.

The President desired Mr. Jones to explain to the meeting the object and origin of the Irish Oghams, and to state whether they were characters peculiar to Ireland or not.

The Rev. Mr. Jones said he knew nothing of them except what he had from Professor Graves. In a MS. preserved at Trinity College, Dublin, it was stated that a Norwegian rover cut them upon a wooden sheath. Some said they were pre-Christian, which was denied by others. He had not come himself to any satisfactory result. He also remarked that their existence went far to prove the communication which took place between the old Welsh and Irish saints. None of the stones bearing those characters are found in England. He again desired to impress upon them the importance of preserving such valuable relics of ancient history, which were generally to be found in churches, at the south-east angle of the chancel, the lintel or the threshold of a door.

Mr. Wynne (M.P. for Merioneth) offered some additional observations upon the incised stones in the county where he resided.

The Rev. H. Longueville Jones said that through the kindness of the Master of the Rolls a portion of the building accounts appertaining to Beaumaris Castle had been forwarded to them.

The meeting then terminated.

Wednesday.

A visit was made to the chief primæval antiquities of Anglesey, which were described by Mr. G. T. Clark at the evening meeting. He commenced his account by describing the sepulchral chamber at a place known and called in the map as "Ogof," which he supposed meant a cave. There was an extremely curious cromlech here, supposed to have been placed under a mound, of which they had a complete evidence before them. With respect to the details of it, he thought that it was of the utmost importance that a plan or a survey of the stones should be carefully made. It appears that the owner of the site, when the mound was taken away, enclosed it, and planted trees in the centre, which was now so overgrown with brambles, that it was with considerable difficulty they got at it. He recommended to the owner a better mode of

preserving that interesting spot in future. They next came to Porthamel, *Porth* meaning a porch, entrance, or a strait—*Amel* supposed by some (he did not pretend to know himself) to be an abbreviation of "Æmilia" It was evidently a place of defence, and the site shewed the dwellings of the renowned and ancient heroes of the country. From there they came to Brynybeddau, which he was told meant a hill or a ridge of graves; and here he wished to direct their attention to the superiority of the Celtic topographical nomenclature over that of any other nation. He found that the Welsh names of places almost invariably described actions, whilst in England those sort of names were very rare, and that distinction was a very important one. Then they came to Castell Idris, which was a half-round camp formed by a kind of a natural precipice, the earthworks of which were very curious. "Idris" was doubtless a name of a departed hero lost from the annals of the country. But they had "Cader Idris," in Merionethshire, and he might here observe that there was nothing more effectual to preserve the names of their worthies for future ages than to carve them upon the mountains or connect them with the rivers. Llanidan Church he declared to be in a very discreditable state. There was an old font within it which ought not to be rolling about in the manner they had found it, and he thought that by an outlay of a few pounds the interior would be much improved. There was besides the font a very curious saint; who that personage was ought to be the subject of future research. Having visited Hirgad and Caerleb, a Roman camp of an oblong figure, with a pretorium in the middle, they next came to "Cytiru'r Gwyddelod," which appeared to be a collection of Celtic huts, and upon which his friend Mr. Morgan might be able to throw much light; also to a cromlech, or rather a chamber where there was no mound. They paid a visit afterwards to the incised stone at Frondeg, which had been so ably alluded to by Mr. Longueville Jones on the previous evening, and he corroborated the statement made by the reverend gentleman that the stone was in a very dangerous position indeed; it should be immediately replaced. Mr. Clark again recurred to the church spoken of, and alluded to its register, written in Latin in 1666, which he hoped would be carefully preserved; and remarked that that was a fine opportunity for the Bishop of Bangor to evince the same careful watch over the registry of his diocese as he did over that of his own parish when Rector of Merthyr Tydfil. At Plas-Newydd they inspected the tumulus and cromlech, where important discoveries might be made if a miner was employed to open the cells there and see where the passage leads to. Mr. Clark proceeded to shew how cromlechs could be placed, and insure so perfect a level in such a position, which he did by an illustration of the means adopted in India for fixing huge monumental structures there, and concluded his interesting address with a description of two other (not very large) cromlechs near to the house of Plas-Newydd, where some traces of a mound were seen.

W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P., (Merioneth,) spoke of the exploration carried on under his superintendence (by the kind permission of Lady Willoughby de Broke, who placed some labourers at his service,) when at Plas-Newydd some two years ago. Having got as far as the chamber, they came to a very large stone, which evidently went beyond the wall at the end of the chamber. Under that no doubt a cromlech would have been found; but his time being short, the exploration was abandoned. The hon. gentleman then alluded to the cromlechs which were to be seen in the Hundred of Ardudwy, in his own county, and to a very remarkable figure on the top of one stone in Dyffryn, a rubbing of which he shewed to a gentleman who had considerable experience in that kind of stones in the Channel Islands, and to another competent authority in his own county. One thought it was artificial; another that it was natural. It was worthy of note that the cap-stones of the cromlechs in Merionethshire were larger than those in Anglesey. He then

described the Hengwrt Carneddau; and concluded his observations by a description of a thin concentric shield in his possession, found at a place called Gwerneinion.

The Rev. E. L. Barnwell closed the proceedings of the evening by reading a paper, of the time of James I., on the Manners and Customs of Anglesey.

THURSDAY.

An excursion was made to Bangor, when Mr. Kennedy led the way over the cathedral, and pointed out alike its architectural details and the events of its history:—

"The cathedral church is dedicated to St Daniel, by whom it was first founded, about the year 525. He was elected the first bishop about 550, (but according to Usher, 522,) and was the son of Dunawd Fyr, or Dinothus, abbot of Bangor Iscoyd, in the reign of Maelgwyn Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, who was the founder of Penmon and patron of Taliesin. He is said to have been the most liberal prince of his time. The cathedral was destroyed in 1071, by the Saxons, but was rebuilt by King John in 1212. It suffered greatly, as did the cathedral church of St. Asaph, in the wars between Henry III. and the Welsh about 1247. During the rebellion of Owen Glyndwr the cathedral was destroyed by fire, A.D. 1402, and rebuilt in 1492 by Bishop Dermis, or Dennis, temp. Henry VII. The tower and nave of the cathedral was added by Bishop Skeffington in 1532. On the west wall of the tower is the following inscription:—THOMAS SKEFFINGTON EPISCOPUS BANGORIENSES, HOC CAMPANILE ET HANC ECCLESIAM FIERI FECIT ANNO PARTUS VIRGINIS, MCCCCCXXXII. The tower was designed to have been carried up to double its present height, as appears by the thickness of the wall, but on Bishop Skeffington's death, his executors immediately roofed it in at its then height, thus depriving the edifice of its intended and due proportions. In this tower were hung five tuneable bells, which were all cast at the expense of Bishop Lloyd. The heaviest and largest of the five was cast the last, and placed with the other four; it weighed about 15 cwt., and had the following inscription:—'In honorem D. O. M. Humphredus Lloyd, Episcopus Bangor, dat dicat dedicat 1687.' On the other four was this:—'Humphredus Lloyd, Episcopus Bangor, reparavit 1687.' To which words were added on the treble:—'Thomas Roberts of Salop, cast these five.' These bells were sold by Bishop Bulkeley. Owen Gwynedd, a valiant Prince of Wales, was buried here beneath a plain arch in the south transept. Bishop Skeffington's heart was also deposited here in 1533; but his body was interred at Beaulieu, of which monastery he had been abbot. The interior of the edifice was fitted up in the time of the Very Rev. Dean Warren, assisted by the vicars, A.D. 1824, one of whom, the present venerable Dean, afforded very material assistance in procuring the necessary funds. In connection with this work, the stained glass (by Evans of Shrewsbury) which now fills the east window was put up, the expense of which was defrayed at the request of Dean Cotton out of subscriptions collected to present him with a testimonial on his preferment to the deanery. In the year 1858 the works of the new oak roof over the choir or chancel were completed under the direction of Mr. H. Kennedy, architect, of Bangor, the timber being found to have entirely decayed. About the same period the magnificent altar cloth, the two carved oak chairs, and other internal furniture, were presented by the late excellent Bishop Bethel. We are told it is intended to carve the square stone corbels supporting this roof, when funds can be obtained for the purpose. The organ was the gift of Dr. Thomas Lloyd. Besides the cathedral church, there was formerly an ancient parish church, which stood behind the bishop's palace, about 400 yards north-east of the cathedral. It was built by King Edgar in 975, and was called Llanfair Edgar Frenhin. It was taken down by Bishop Dermis, or Dennis, in the time of Henry VII., and with the materials a portion of the cathedral was repaired. The ground-plan of the cathedral church is cruciform, and comprises the following:—a nave, 138 ft. long and 25 ft. wide between the inside of the arcades, which are 3 ft. thick and 34 ft. high,—extending to the transept, 110 ft. long and 15 ft. wide; the north and south walls are 4 ft. thick and 20 ft. high; north and south transepts, each 34 ft. long, 25 ft. wide, and 34 ft. high. The choir, or chancel, is 55 ft. long, 27 ft. wide, and 34 ft. high, the walls being 3 ft. 6 in. thick. The tower at the west end is 18 ft. square, and 61 ft. high. The pinnacles are 7 ft. 6 in. high. The style of architecture may be divided into five periods:—

"1st. The two buttresses and the cap of a third placed in the centre of the south gable end of the south transepts may be said to be of the First Pointed,

or Early English style; perhaps late in this style.

"2nd. The north and south doorways in the aisles of the nave, the western arch opening into the tower, the jambs of the north and south windows in the transepts up to the springing of the arches, and part of a pier at the eastern extremity of the south aisle of the nave, which are of Second Pointed, or Decorated character in style.

"3rd. The windows in the north and south aisles, which are said to have been brought from the ancient parish church by Bishop Dermis, which are also of the Second Pointed, or Decorated style. The tracery of these windows has been preserved on the south side, all but in one window, while in the north side only one has escaped mutilation.

"4th. The large east window and the font are good Third Pointed, or Perpendicular, of the period of Henry VII., and Bishop Dermis, or Dennis' work.

"5th. The work of Bishop Skeffington, namely, the tower, nave, north and south aisles, &c., is of inferior design.

"The most interesting monuments are those of Owen Gwynedd and of the several bishops of Bangor."

The party then proceeded to Plas Alcock, called the Archdeacon's House, and referred to in Shakespeare, the noticeable features of which were the chimney stack and the stone over the fireplace, now covered with paper. The little Gothic doorway on the opposite side is said to have formed part of the Archdeacon's establishment.

The visitors next examined some ruins called the old chapel; two good Perpendicular windows exist there. They then visited Penrhyn Castle, the mansion of the Hon. Col. E. G. Douglas Pennant, M.P., which occupies a commanding elevation, the supposed site of the ancient palace of Roderic Molwynog, Prince of Wales. After inspecting the brilliant suite of apartments, and partaking of luncheon, the party proceeded to Llandegai Church, which is dedicated to St. Tegai, and contains some effigies from Llanfaes Priory, and a mural monument, in memory of John Williams, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of James I., and Archbishop of York in that of Charles I. He is represented in episcopal robes, kneeling at an altar. Thence they proceeded to an old house called Cochwillan, the birthplace of Archbishop Williams. The old hall, the remains of a large pile, is evidently of the fifteenth century, and one of the finest specimens, if there are any to compete, in North Wales. It is nearly in its original state, and the fireplace still remains. The kitchen and offices probably formed a kind of square, but none of these now remain.

At the evening meeting, James Davies, Esq., of Hereford, read a paper on "Parochial Churches in Herefordshire dedicated to Cambro-British Saints," which was followed by the reading of a paper by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, written by Mons. R. F. LeMen, upon "Early Breton Antiquities."

On Friday a select party started from Bangor to examine the stone circles, and ascend the summit of Penmaenmawr. The name Penmaenmawr signifies the head or end of the great stone or rock,—a vast, naked, gloomy rock, presenting towards the sea a rugged and almost perpendicular front, its height above sea-level being 1,545 feet. On the summit stands Braich-y-Ddinas, (or Dinas Penmaen,) a British fortified post of extraordinary strength, and of extent sufficient to afford shelter to 20,000 men. Within the innermost enclosure is a well, with an unfailing supply of pure fresh water. This is deemed the strongest post possessed by the Britons in the district of Snowdon; it was, indeed, impregnable. About a mile from Braich-y-Ddinas is Y Meini Hirion, one of the most remarkable relics of Druidical times. It is a circle, eighty feet in diameter, consisting of ten erect stones, enclosed by a stone wall; and there are, besides, several smaller circles, one of which surrounds the remains of a cromlech. This tract has certainly, at some period, been much inhabited, for in all directions may be discerned the remains of small rude buildings in great numbers. Tradition says that a sanguinary battle was fought here between the Romans and Britons, and that the cairns were raised over the bodies of the Britons who were slain.

The morning of Saturday was devoted to a final meeting, at which it was announced that the Society would assemble at Swansea next year.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Sept. 24. This Society commenced its twelfth annual meeting at Clevedon, in the Public Hall, the museum being arranged in a smaller room below, occupied as the offices of the Board of Health, and which was well stored with articles of antiquarian interest.

Among the gentlemen who, in the course of the day, attended, were the Right. Hon. Lord Talbot de Malahide; Sir A. H. Elton, Bart.; Hon. P. P. Bouverie; R. Neville Grenville, Esq.; F. H. Dickenson, Esq.; W. E. Surtees, Esq.; R. A. Kinglake, Esq.; R. K. M. King, Esq.; Colonel Pinney, M.P.; W. F. Pinney, Esq.; P. Bouverie, Esq.; T. P. Porch, Esq.; G. S. Poole, Esq.; J. H. Parker, Esq.; E. A. Freeman, Esq.; W. F. Elliot, Esq.; R. Badcock, Esq.; Rev. T. Hugo, M.A., F.S.A.; Rev. F. Warre; Rev. T. Bliss; Rev. W. Braikenridge; Rev. F. Browne; Rev. H. J. Barnard; Dr. Pope; Dr. Falconer; Dr. Woodforde; Dr. Metford; Dr. Kelly; Dr. King; W. J. Braikenridge, Esq.; John Batten, Esq.; W. W. Monckton, Esq.; Messrs. Samuel J. Brown, (London,) Lloyd, Mayhew, A. A. Clarke, Parfitt, (curator,) &c.

A committee meeting was held in the morning, at which it was decided to hold the next meeting at Langport, and that the President for the year (R. Neville Grenville, Esq.) should continue in office till its close.

The annual general meeting was held at twelve o'clock. Mr. Neville Grenville having taken his seat as Chairman, said, that in opening the 12th meeting of that prosperous Society, he had to thank them very sincerely for the honour they had done him in placing him in the chair on that occasion. When he looked down the list of his predecessors, and when he looked at the list of members over whom he had to preside, he could not help thinking that they had descended *inter minora sidera* to find a President. The report, he was glad to find, was of a most satisfactory nature. Of course the Society wanted money; every society that he ever heard of did. He was glad to see some gleams of hope of that great desideratum being realized, which had occupied the attention of the Society for so many years, and been so often mentioned by different Presidents and in different reports,—the obtaining materials for a county history worthy of Somerset. For his own part, he had a strong notion that the proper person to edit that very desirable history existed, but had not yet come forward. All the Society could do was to assist in furnishing materials, for which, if they would put their shoulders to the wheel, they would have many opportunities. He trusted that, as Hutchings's "Dorsetshire" was being brought forward in an improved and valuable form, so Collinson's "Somersetshire" would be brought out in a greatly improved and much more valuable form. In order to assist in obtaining a history, it was most important that any accounts of old families in the county with heraldic devices should be sent to the museum at Taunton, for nothing was more interesting than the history of the people who lived in those venerable houses of which Mr. Parker would give a description. He (Mr. Parker) could tell nearly everything about the designs, conceits, and wishes of the architects and builders of those ancient houses; but when he came to the interior, there he stopped, and could say but little more. They knew, from the habit of going over those magnificent houses which were preserved throughout the land, how much interested they were in the persons who lived in them. Very little was known about the old families of the county; and it had often struck him that Somerset was a sort of standing evidence of the vanity of those who "think that their houses shall endure for ever, that their dominions shall continue from generation to generation, and call their lands after their own names." Where were the Rodneys, of Rodney Stoke? where were the Lytes, of Lytes Cary? where were the

Fitzpaines, of Cary Fitzpaine? And where, he must also ask, were the Ralphs, of Brompton Ralph, and the Nevilles, of Fifehead Neville? But while he paused for the unsatisfactory though sentimental answer which echo was supposed to give, he was reminded of a stanza of Byron's:—

"Where's Brummell? Dish'd.
Where's Long Pole Wellesley? Diddled.
Where's Whitbread, Romilly? where's George the Third?"

Still, though so many families were swept from the face of the earth, there were a few men of the county who could give a good account not only of themselves, but of their ancestors. The Warres of Hestercombe must have been men of valour and renown, and their descendant had earned for himself no little distinction. He was the Garibaldi of their excursions, and, as he (the Chairman) trusted, would take the present excursionists safely into the heart of the country, and, without shedding any blood in the conflict, lead them into every stronghold of antiquarian interest. His (Mr. Warre's) colleague, Mr. Elliot, had kindly lent his magnificent illustrations of Somerset, which went a great way to promote a good county history, for when people saw views of the places and relics that existed, it made them inclined to hear something about them. He could not help reminding the company that there existed in the town an interesting link which joined the middle ages with the present, for the church contained the honoured ashes of the venerable Hallam. In conclusion, he could only regret, as they had elected him their President, that he could not do as the President did last year, but, *ille terrarum mihi præter omnes angulas videt*, that was, as some persons would explain it, his "ancestral halls,"—or, as others would say, his "humble home,"—Butleigh, was not within reach of the excursionists; otherwise it would have given him great pleasure to have followed the example of his worthy predecessor, to have given them a sight of all that was interesting and all that was old there, not omitting to ask them to discuss a joint or two of the oldest of old mutton, and to broach a cask, *nata mecum consule Manlio*.

The Rev. F. Warre then read the Annual Report.

The Rev. T. Hugo, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on "Mynchyn Buckland Priory and Preceptory," from which we make the following extracts:—

"The Priory and Preceptory of Buckland, Mynchyn Buckland, or Buckland Sororum, was one of the Commanderies of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and it was both a Priory and a Preceptory. The latter was a normal example of a Hospitallers' Commandery; the former was the sole instance in the kingdom of its peculiar class. It was a community of women, and the only one that the Order possessed. As such its history presents us not only with a subject of the greatest local interest, but with an unique chapter in monastic annals at large—one of which no other county save Somersetshire can furnish an example."

After some remarks on the foundation and internal economy of the Order, Mr. Hugo gave a history of the Priory, from which it appeared that it was founded about the year 1167, by William de Erlegh, lord of the manor of Durston, for a community of Augustine Canons. A number of years afterwards these Canons were removed from their monastery and a sentence of outlawry passed against them. The house was given by Henry the Second to Garner of Naples, the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. It was not a simple transfer, but a very important stipulation was introduced into the grant and directed to be fully and faithfully observed. It appeared that there were a few sisters belonging to the Order, who resided at several of the Commanderies, Hamptone near Kyngestone, Kerebroke, Swynfelde, and other places. It was ordered and agreed to that these ladies should be removed from their various places of residence, and be placed in one common and conventual home at Buclande, and that the Order should have no sisterhood belonging to it in England, save and except in this house alone. This occurred about the year 1180, or from ten to fifteen years after the original foundation. After tracing the history of the Priory down to the time of its dissolution, in 1544 and 1545, the rev. gentleman said:—"Various remains of an older structure are built into the present farm buildings; but none that I noticed during

a careful examination are older than the sixteenth century, and accordingly may never have formed portions of the monastic edifices. There is, however, one solitary memorial of a very touching character, with a description of which my history shall conclude. A very beautiful Lombardic cross occupied the centre, and on either side I read the inscription, almost as sharply defined as when first engraved upon the hard surface, SEOR ALIENOR DE ACTVNE GIT ICY DEL AIME EIT MERCI AMEN. The letters are remarkably fine, and the whole is of a truly artistic character. This, however, we may consider its least interesting peculiarity. It is eloquent of something higher than even Christian art, how noble and beautiful soever. Who Sister Alienor of Actune was, is now, I fear, beyond the power of the genealogist to discover for us and declare. But this ancient gravestone, disinterred from its long night of centuries, has once more made the world acquainted with her name, and will now, through her unworthy remembrancer, do so to a far wider extent than it ever published it before. It is a silent and yet speaking witness of one who 'did what she could' in her ancient day; who, perhaps amid much to discourage and distress her, laboured and fainted not in her high resolve, and at length, when human toils were over, entered into that rest for which, it cannot be too much to imagine, her life in this sacred home very eminently tended to prepare her."

Mr. Parker then delivered an address on the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages, which will be given *in extenso* in our next Number.

The Excursion.

Soon after two o'clock, a large excursion-party started to visit some of the places of interest in the neighbourhood. The Rev. T. Bliss, of Clevedon, acted, on this and the succeeding days, as conductor, Mr. Parker undertook to give descriptions of the houses, manorial or monastic, that were visited, and Mr. Freeman of the churches. The explanation of camps and earthworks fell to that indefatigable explorer of those ancient remains, the Rev. F. Warre.

The party first halted at Clevedon Court, the residence of Sir A. H. Elton, Bart., and Mr. Parker gave a description of the house.

On a high eminence, commanding a most extensive and beautiful panorama of land and sea, is situated Cadbury camp. This encampment was considered by the Rev. F. Warre to be one of the most perfect though simple specimens remaining of the Belgic kind of British earthworks. Without entering on the question whether or not there were any people in this country earlier than the Celtic occupation, though probably there were, it was known that the southern part of the island was occupied by a tribe called the Loegri, who were cognate with the Cymri of Wales. About three hundred years before Christ there came Galedin (Belgæ) from "the land of waters," supposed to be the mouth of the Elbe. They came in naked ships, probably boats without sails, and landed first in the Isle of Wight, where they were received with great hospitality; but they repaid the kindness by overrunning a great part of the country, their frontier extending from the mouth of the Parrett to that of the Axe. Therefore there were two distinct races occupying the country at an early date, if not three. There was a marked difference in the camps; in some there was a threefold arrangement of earthworks, of which the innermost was the most strongly fortified. These, he considered, were aboriginal encampments, of which Worle-hill was an example, while the present was a Belgic one. He was confirmed in this idea by the fact that on the first range of high ground on the other side of the Parrett and Axe, there was a series of works, every one of which was of the primeval type. Nor did it militate against it, that Worle-hill and Dolberry-hill were within the conquered territory, for probably the Belgæ, like other invading forces, would use what came to their hand. Mr. Warre expressed regret at having heard that it was contemplated to destroy the earthworks at Worle by making a road over the hill, and said that if the object was to increase the value of the property, the Society could not interfere, but if it was a mere fancy, he trusted it would not be carried out. He believed that the encampment on Worle-hill was one of the oldest in Europe, and had rea-

son to think it was earlier than that at Dolberry. He then pointed out marks of a trackway, on each side of which were hut circles. This trackway, he explained, led to a village without the works, and which probably arose there in a similar way to those that had sprung up in the neighbourhood of castles.

The church and manor-house at Tickenham were then visited. The buildings form a highly picturesque group. The square-headed windows, and ancient effigies of a knight and lady in the church, attracted the chief attention. The manor-house was attributed to the fifteenth century.

The excursionists then returned, and reached Clevedon at about six o'clock, where dinner was provided at the Royal Hotel. In consequence of the lateness of the hour there were no formal toasts proposed.

The Evening Meeting.

A meeting was held at half-past seven at the Public Hall, when, after a few remarks from the President, an account of the excursion was rendered by Mr. Freeman.

Lord Talbot de Malahide desired information in regard to the flint knives, called cave knives, exhibited in the Museum today. Were they found in the same caves with the remains of the extinct animals, and could there be any idea given as to the date of both?

The Rev. F. Warre said that these knives were found mixed among the rubble of the hut circles on Worle-hill. He had found similar ones on the Quantock hills. At the suggestion of Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Warre gave an account of the remains he had found in the hut circles. There were at the top six to eight inches of surface mould, after which he came to rubble from the hill, then to skeletons, bearing marks of extreme violence, and apparently of two different races,—one a gigantic race, with skull presenting the most uncivilized appearance, the other smaller and more advanced. With them were found iron weapons. Under these skeletons and weapons was another deposit, from four to to six feet, then a layer of black earth, with burnt sticks, and little stores of grain of different kinds, curious glass beads, and fragments of an exceedingly early period. He conceived that the burnt remains were to be attributed to the time of Ostorius, who probably destroyed the place, but did not occupy it. A deposit of rubble then took place, and when Ceaulin overran the country, a fierce conflict most probably took place, in which the Britons were defeated, and some of the killed were left in the places where he had found the skeletons. He had also found the bones of animals now extinct.

The Rev. F. Browne enquired whether Mr. Warre thought the flint knives were of the same date as the extinct animals?

The Rev. F. Warre said he thought they were not. He had no doubt they were used by the early inhabitants of the country, but he had seen so much of the power of water in carrying things down from the surface by drift, that he was inclined to think they were washed down in that way.

Lord Talbot de Malahide said he had a very curious flint knife in his possession which was found in the bed of a river in Ireland, and there was a piece of moss wrapped around it as a handle. It was remarkable that it should have been so perfectly preserved, but he saw no reason to suppose it was of so early a date as had been ascribed to these implements. He had two flint arrow-heads which were found on the field of Marathon, and were probably used on the side of the Persians at the battle of Marathon.

In the course of some further conversation, the Rev. F. Warre expressed the opinion that the fortifications at Worle were probably constructed with the aid of Phœnician engineers, and remarked that the works surrounding the city of Carthage were on a precisely similar plan. He did not suppose that the flint knives belonged to the people resident in the camp, for he found them mixed up with the earth, and not with the other remains in the huts. Probably they belonged to a ruder race.

Extracts were then read from a paper

by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, on the subject of ancient sculptured stones, particularly those recorded to have stood in the cemetery of the Abbey at Glastonbury. The paper suggested the desirability of bringing together all the engravings of sculptured stones that had been published, and issuing them in a well edited volume.

Mr. Dickenson suggested that this paper should be referred to Dr. Guest, or some other gentleman who was an authority on the subject. He should like to see it published with a copious commentary.

The Rev. F. Warre said he would write to Mr. Scarth, and request his permission to adopt that course.

TUESDAY.

In accordance with the custom adopted by the Society, Tuesday was devoted to an excursion. A large party started at ten o'clock. The road lay through a very beautiful country, with charming green lanes, in many places overshadowed with trees. The village of Walton-in-Gordano was the first at which the cavalcade pulled up. Walton Castle was pronounced by Mr. Parker to be a house of the time of James I. or Charles I., built in the mediæval style. The ruins of the old church are of the period of Richard II. The font was removed from it to the new edifice, which also has the old porch re-erected. Not far distant is Weston-in-Gordano, where the Rev. W. Hautenville read an account of the Percival family, by whom the church was founded. The Rev. F. Browne also gave some particulars of several of the more distinguished members of the same family. This church has been very beautifully restored. Mr. Freeman expressed great delight at the manner in which the work has been carried out. Usually, he said, when a church was restored, it was meant that it was pulled down, but here it had been repaired without destroying one ancient feature. The church contains a monument to the Percivals, which Mr. Freeman said was the latest instance he knew of a French inscription on a monument in England, the date being 1483. The Rev. F. Warre remarked that at Hinton St. George there was a monument to Sir Amias Paulett, which was a century later, and had an inscription in French. A curious gallery over the doorway in the porch was the subject of much speculation. Above it was a niche, and a passage made in the wall led to it. Mr. Freeman thought that the niche was probably formerly occupied by some saint held in local veneration, and the gallery was placed there to accommodate worshippers. Mr. Parker thought this scarcely likely, as in such cases there was usually a passage both ways, so that persons might go up one side and come down the other. Remains of a similar gallery in the porch were afterwards found in other churches, and it was considered a local custom; according to the tradition of the county, it was used for singing or chanting a part of the service on certain occasions, as at weddings. Such a gallery is quite distinct from the usual room over the porch, erroneously called the parvise. Weston once had a manor-house, but it has entirely disappeared. The remains of an old building still in existence were pronounced by Mr. Parker to be part of a barn of the fifteenth century.

At Portishead also the church has undergone renovation. The Perpendicular tower was the chief object of attention, and the east window was pointed out as a good example of the transition from the flowing to the geometric style. Mr. Freeman said he should place the tower very high, if it had any "growth" in its arrangement. The stages ought to increase in elegance and richness, from a plain and solid lower story, to a light and rich belfry story. The tower that people admired most, that of St. Mary's at Taunton, he (Mr. Freeman) placed very low down, for it had a series of stages all equally rich, and any one of which might be taken away without destroying the design. This tower had a fault of a very similar kind. The manor-house at Portishead was described by Mr. Parker as being of the date of Henry VIII., with a turret in the Elizabethan fashion,—a very good example of the period.

Portbury Church formed the next point

in the programme. The churchyard contains two noble yew-trees, said to be as old as the edifice itself. At the foot of one of them, a former parish officer has immortalised himself by the inscription, "Francis Bevan, *Churchworn*, 1733." The church contains memorials of the Berkeley family, by whom it was built, and was said to have some points of resemblance to the church at Berkeley. Its chief characteristic is its great width, and a singular appearance is caused by the chancel-arch having in some of the alterations been thrown askew. The foundations and the lower part of the walls are Norman. It has a Norman doorway, and several windows of the Decorated style. The beautiful sedilia of the thirteenth century were much admired. The Priory at Portbury is a mere ruin, consisting of four bare walls. Mr. Parker conceived the part remaining to have been the prior's house, but whether there were any extensive buildings beside it was impossible to say. The date was that of Henry VII. The Rev. T. Hugo said the house was one of St. John of Jerusalem, and was only required to accommodate two or three monks. Portbury camp was then examined. The Rev. F. Warre pointed out the entrance to it, between two circular earthworks, from which a path appeared to have led to the top of the hill, which is surrounded by an earthwork. The rev. gentleman considered it to be intended merely for the protection of cattle. In a marshy district, where the land was sometimes overflowed, it was necessary to have places where the flocks might be driven, and the fortifications were just such as to prevent the herds and herdsmen from sudden attack. The largest work of this kind he had seen was Brent Knoll.

There is an exceedingly picturesque and interesting church at Clapton. The piers are Perpendicular, with foliated capitals,—a circumstance which led Mr. Freeman to remark that he saw no reason why modern architects should not, with the grand outline of the Somerset Perpendicular, adopt also the ornament of the foliated capital. The church has a quaint-looking monument of the Arthur family, the inscription on which is singular, from the omission of the surname:—"Here layeth the body of Edmund, son of Henry, Esq., who departed this life November ye 25, anno 1672." The bench-ends were considered to be of the thirteenth century, and Mr. Parker characterised them as some of the earliest in England. These bench-ends it was proposed to remove, in a contemplated restoration; but from the strong opinion expressed on the subject, it is to be hoped that the visit of the Society will be the means of their preservation. On visiting Clapton Manor-house, the excursionists were not a little surprised to find a beautiful screen—one of the most remarkable, Mr. Parker said, in the county—left exposed to the weather. It is fixed in a sort of sham door-way, but does not open, and answers no purpose whatever. The screen was formerly placed between the hall and the servants' offices. It is beautifully carved, and probably of the time of Edward I. or II. The front of the mansion has the arms of the Arthurs and Berkeleys impaled over the entrance, which gives the date of 1442, but the interior is thoroughly modernized. There is also a gate-house, of the time of James I.

After leaving this place the party returned to Clevedon, where a cold collation awaited them at the Royal Hotel.

A public meeting was held in the evening, at which Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Parker, and the Rev. F. Warre, severally gave an account of the proceedings of the day. Mr. Freeman mentioned that at Walton the clergyman had placed a notice in the church to the effect that the initials "I. H. S." meant "Jesus the Saviour of Men," (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*). This was a mistake; the letters should be "I. H. C.," and were a contraction of the Greek name "Jesus." The Greeks sometimes changed their *S* into *C*.

The Rev. F. Browne gave some memorials of the family of Gorges, and an outline of the history of Nailsea Court. This court was once occupied by the notorious Major Wade, who took an active part in the Monmouth rebellion, and proved a false friend to his associates. Capt. Rogers, a relative of this Major

Wade, captured a Spanish vessel containing 500 bales of Pope's bulls, each bale containing sixteen reams, intended for South America. The same person brought Alexander Selkirk from Juan Fernandez. The rev. gentleman read some very curious extracts from the Nailsea vestry-books. One was in 1792, and related to a payment by the minister "to the viper woman for making a child on John Lovell, at a guinea a-week." This entry was long a source of difficulty to him; but in 1852 he found it stated in "Notes and Queries" that Pliny, Galen, and other ancients attached medicinal properties to the flesh of vipers. In Madame de Sevigné's letters there occurred an order for ten dozen vipers, two to be taken each day. He supposed that the woman had made viper-broth, and given it to Lovell's child. In 1715 there was entered 1*s.* for leather for the bell, and the head of an "oter;" but in another place the churchwardens spelt it "the head of an author." The same year there was an entry, "Paid Dr. Lovell for a whip for the church, 2*d.*" "Paid Dr. Lovell for whipping dogs at church, 31 weeks 1*s.* 9*d.*" It puzzled him to think who this unfortunate medical man could be that was paid 1*s.* 9*d.* for whipping dogs 31 weeks; but on the next page he found—"Paid Dr. Lovell for mending Catherine Poole's shoes, 2*d.*" The last entry was perhaps the most unfortunate, as it was for whipping the vagrants,—"Paid John Tucker for entertaining those that looked after two vagrants till they could be whipped, 3*s.* 2*d.*"

Mr. Freeman remarked that viper-broth was in use within his remembrance, and that the office of dog-whipper was an ancient one in cathedrals.

Mr. Dickenson enquired of Lord Talbot de Malahide whether it was correct that an Act of Parliament had been passed in reference to treasure trove.

Lord Talbot de Malahide said that he had a bill prepared and laid upon the table of the House of Lords; but he found the difficulties were so great that there was no prospect of its passing. Some of the difficulties were technical, and were of a very ridiculous kind, but it appeared that, in order to a bill being passed, it must originate in the House of Commons. The Society of Antiquaries in Scotland had prevailed on the Government to offer to pay the full value for all articles of the kind found in that country; and he (Lord Talbot) memorialized the Treasury to adopt a similar practice in England and Ireland. He had information to shew that this had been done in Ireland, and there was reason to believe that the arrangements were nearly completed in England; but he must confess that the difficulty of getting anything like an answer from the Chancellor of the Exchequer was such as he could not have conceived, and he had scarcely been treated with courtesy. The law of Scotland was different from that of England. In Scotland everything that was found in the earth belonged to the Crown; in England only articles of the precious metals; and in some instances the Crown had waived its privileges, and given them to private individuals. Hence the difficulty of passing an Act, in which the rights of all these persons would be involved.

Wednesday.

Another excursion took place this day. The route commenced with Nailsea, where there is a small 15th-century church with a good tower, and a manor-house chiefly of the time of Elizabeth, with an earlier part, of the reign of Henry VIII. Some of the rooms are handsomely panelled, and in one of them the arms of the Cole family are carved above the mantel-piece.

At a short distance from Nailsea is Chelvey. The church of this parish has memorials of the Aish and Tynte families. One of the latter is an incised slab of the thirteenth century—a mode which Mr. Parker stated is common in France, but very rare in England, where brasses are generally used. The doorway is Norman, and there are some thirteenth-century windows. There is a place in the pulpit for an hour-glass. Chelvey Court is a mansion of the reign of James I. It has a fine illuminated and gilt mantel-piece, a noble staircase, and several panelled rooms. The

house contains a secret chamber, probably intended for the concealment of a Roman Catholic priest. It was built by an ancestor of the Tynte family, to whom the estate belongs.

The party next drove towards Brockley Combe, and passed up that fine and romantic defile. The sides are deeply wooded, and high limestone rocks appear above and between the foliage. The loftiest of these rocks reaches a height of 300 feet. But few spots are there in Somerset exhibiting a more wild and varied beauty. Descending from Broadhill-down, and passing close to Barley-lodge, once the residence of Hannah More, the vehicles next pulled up at Wrington. The house in which Locke was born adjoins the churchyard. The church is really a noble edifice. The lofty nave, with its clustered pillars and foliated capitals, the shafts carried up and supporting angels with shields, the fine Perpendicular windows and clerestory, present a picture rarely equalled in parochial churches. The chancel is small, and in the Decorated style. Mr. Freeman pointed out that, in consequence of its being retained when the other part of the church was rebuilt, the builders had been somewhat hampered in regard to length. The nave would have been much finer had there been six bays instead of four. As it was, the nave of Martock church was grander, having greater length and richness. Martock Church had also some elaborate work in the spandrils, which was missing here; and the lower part was of extraordinary splendour, though the clerestory was not equal to it. Still this was one of the best and purest specimens of Perpendicular Somersetshire architecture. The tower Mr. Freeman considered to be the finest parochial western tower without a spire in England—therefore, probably, in the world. He, however, corrected a statement that had been made,—that he had said it was the finest tower in the world. That was not the fact, for he did not compare it with towers of totally another description, or with those of cathedrals and abbeys.

Leaving Wrington, Congresbury was soon reached; and here also is a large church, but one of a different character. The tower is surmounted by a spire. The pillars of the south aisle are Early English, and are surrounded by detached shafts, while the opposite aisle is Decorated. This peculiarity gives a singular appearance to the church. The detached shafts were added in the course of restoration. Mr. Freeman remarked that they were not there when he last saw the church, but there was no doubt that they originally existed, as the bases were there. The clerestory is early Perpendicular. The manor-house is a building of the date of about 1470, and has on its front a remarkably rich ornament in imitation of the *tooth ornament* of the thirteenth century, but with the arms of Pope, one of the executors of Bishop Beckington.

At Yatton, where the excursion terminated, the fine church met with great admiration. Mr. Freeman considered it not quite equal to that at Wrington, though it had much in common with it. The western front he especially commended; and compared it to that of Crewkerne Church. The sacred structure is cruciform in shape; the nave is lofty and spacious, with elegant clustered pillars, similar to those at Wrington, and shafts carried up to support the roof. The chancel and transepts are earlier Perpendicular, but the south transept has a Decorated window. The tower is surmounted by an unfinished spire; a feature not unusual, Mr. Freeman said, in this district, but exceedingly rare in those parts of the country were spires were numerous. In Northamptonshire, where there were so many spires, he only knew of one incomplete, and that was at Naseby, and was said by the people to have been broken during the famous battle. Near the church is a good house of the fifteenth century, the exterior perfect, with the interior modernized.

The party having left the church, thanks were voted to the local Secretary (Rev. T. Bliss), to Mr. Parker and Mr. Freeman, to the ladies for their company, and to the President for presiding. The proceedings of this very gratifying and successful anniversary then terminated.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 11. The annual meeting was held in the school-rooms of St. Sepulchre, Northampton, the MAYOR in the chair. The proceedings commenced by Lord Henley laying the foundation-stone of the new buildings connected with the restoration and enlargement of the very remarkable Round Church, after which the Report of the Society was read by the Rev. T. James. After alluding to the immediate occa-ion of the meeting, it proceeded: —

"Of new and restored churches which have come under the consideration of our committee since our last meeting, in October, 1859, are the designs for the new chapel at Catesby, by Mr. W. Gillett; for the new aisle of Tiffield, built for Lord Southampton, by Mr. Law; for the restoration of Owston Church, Leicestershire, by Mr. Goddard; the enlargement and reseating of Uppingham Church, by Mr. Pearson; the rebuilding of Gilmorton Church, by Mr. W. Smith; the reseating of the nave of Wellingborough Church, by Mr. Law; for a new church of brick, at Leicester, by Mr. Scott; the restoration of Ketton Church, by the same architect; the rebuilding of Sutton Basset Church, by Mr. Goddard; the restoration of Kibworth chancel, by Mr. Slater; for the new Training College of Peterborough, by Mr. Scott, (the building of which is for the present postponed); for a new girls' school at Weedon, by Mr. Law; new National School at Islip, by Mr. Slater; and for additions to the school at Holywell. Sub-committees have visited the churches of Stoke Bruerne and Raunds, with a view to projected improvements, and I am happy to be able to announce to-day that the church of Horton is about to be placed for restoration in the hands of your chairman. . . . .

"In every case the principles of correct church arrangement have been recognised, and, in most, completely carried out. It would be but repeating an old story to say that, in every instance, low, open, uniform seats have been adopted, galleries disanulled, pulpits simplified, the old reading-pew discriminated into prayer-desk and lectern, and that, wherever practicable, the greatest step perhaps of all has been gained, of placing the choir in their proper place—the chancel.

"During the year, a most interesting communication was made to the Society by Mr. Canon Argles, relating to the discovery of a stone sedile and benches, in the Saxon tower of Barnack. A niche in the west wall, formed by a triangular heading of beam-shaped stones, which had greatly puzzled the antiquaries, was found, on the removal of the soil, to be the canopy of a stone sedile, no doubt a seat of great honour in Saxon times, when the fine tower-arch opened into the church, and formed, probably, a chapter-house for the ecclesiastics connected with the building, or, possibly, the tribunal of some secular power. But, whatever its use, it must undoubtedly be pronounced the most ancient place of solemn session and conclave existing in this kingdom.

"The colouring of the apse of the choir of Peterborough Cathedral has been finished, and, combined with that of the roof and the scraping of the stone-work, has tended greatly to remove the cold and cheerless aspect which the east end formerly wore. The present painting can, however, only be regarded as a temporary expedient, awaiting the introduction of some richer material and design, worthy of the east end of so noble a cathedral. One new window of coloured glass has been lately inserted in the cathedral, and others are about to be added. . . . .

"One other most important class of buildings our Society has from the first never lost sight of, though it has had great difficulty, and little external encouragement, in bringing it more prominently forward, viz., that of cottages for the labouring classes. From time to time, without success, we have applied to local Agricultural Societies, who might be supposed to have even a nearer interest than ourselves in this matter, but have been unable to get them to join with us in offering a prize or prizes for the best model cottage for the Midland districts. At length we have been encouraged in our undertaking by some of our associated Architectural Societies, and, having hit upon a plan which seems to us to combine every desideratum of a good cottage, we are about to publish it, with specifications and estimates, for distribution among our members, and possibly also for general sale. If we are really successful in this design, I feel that we shall have accomplished a work not secondary to that of the furtherance of correct taste and arrangement in ecclesiastic and scholastic architecture; and shall deserve to be ranked among the practical, working Societies of the county, if, in addition to

handsome churches and good schools, we have done all that externals can do to give the poor man a comfortable home.

"By a rule of our Society, it is our office to procure photographic pictures of all old buildings, of any architectural character, before they are destroyed or restored, (and I am sorry that the latter word often implies the former). These have already been made for us by the skilful hands of Mr. Jennings, from the originals at Catesby, Sutton, Higham, and elsewhere; and, by a recent resolution, we have commissioned the same artist to obtain for us faithful representations of all the ancient bridges on the Nen and other rivers of the county—a class of structures many of which have great interest and picturesque beauty, but which the tide of modern improvement is soon likely to sweep away.

"On the establishment of our Society, some fifteen years ago, the very first application which we received was from the Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, to assist him in carrying out the restoration of his church, and we promised him that assistance; but immediately afterwards, circumstances, into which I need not now enter, rendered it advisable that we should first take in hand the restoration of St. Peter's. Mr. Butlin at once generously postponed his prior claim, on the understanding that when St. Peter's was finished we would immediately set to work with the larger and more important work of the Round Church. Upon the completion of St. Peter's, the claim of St. Sepulchre's was revived, but with little success, till, upon the lamented death of our late most kind and intelligent President, the Marquis of Northampton, a new effort was made and several additional subscriptions given. It was proposed, at the outset, to have made the whole restoration a memorial to Lord Northampton, and if the London committee had acted as was expected, the work might have been done, but we have been obliged to abandon the larger scheme, and form a separate local Memorial Committee, with the more confined object of connecting a memorial of the late Marquis with some portion of the round church, (in which he took so great an interest,) and leaving the greater work of restoration and enlargement to a general committee. The fund for the Northampton memorial the special committee still hold in hand, to the amount of £300 to £400; and when the round part is cleared of its incumbrances, they will be prepared to advise upon the outlay of the sum. A handsome central font and a memorial pavement are probably the objects to which those subscriptions will be devoted. Meanwhile the many calls for church and school purposes within the town prevented the general committee from pressing the claims of poor "Pulchre's;" and though a few additional subscriptions fell in, and the money in the banks gained some little interest, yet the cause flagged, and the sum collected was greatly inadequate to the large amount required. Last year a local committee, composed chiefly of parishioners themselves, from whom alone a real living spring of action could be expected, and from whom it ought to come, took the matter in hand in earnest, and by joining the older general committee brought the business to the position in which you now find it. Of that position I shall leave the local secretary to speak; but, before I do so, I must be allowed to mention what that committee in their own report would be disposed to omit, how much the parish, and the town and county also, are indebted to the zeal of the Vicar and the two churchwardens, Mr. Colledge and Mr. Page, and equally so to two other parishioners, Mr. Rands and Mr. Gray, without whose unwearying exertions little would have been done.

"Of course there is still a want of funds to carry out the entire plan of Mr. Scott, and with less than that I hope you will not be satisfied. We feel the strongest interest in the restoration and enlargement of St. Sepulchre's Church, and will continue to promote this object to the utmost of our influence and power; not looking to the work as mere antiquarians, but as fellow-Churchmen, wishing to see room made in the mother church of so large a parish for that great body of the poorer parishioners whom the miserable existing accommodation has so sadly debarred from their equal rights in the House of God.

"This brief summary of our proceedings will, I hope, shew (for by the nature of our present meeting I consider that our Society is, in a sense, on its trial before the public to-day) that we are not mere dabblers in matters of taste, but that while we keep an eye to the preservation, or at any rate to the record, of local antiquities, and to the promotion of good style in architecture, the greater part of our time and care is devoted to practical objects, bearing immediately upon the religious, educational, and domestic welfare of the people; and that, whether in the church, the school, or the house, the class for whom we labour most heartily, and whose battle we shall be

ever readiest to fight, is that of our fellow-workmen, the labouring poor. With that spirit our Society was instituted; in that it has endeavoured to walk; that, in holy words, it has embodied in its adopted motto one which we have just had permanently engraved on its new badge and seal—'NISI DOMINUS;' and in accordance with which, I trust, it will not be deemed inappropriate for me to conclude my report by repeating, in English, the whole text, already read in St. Sepulchre's churchyard to-day,—'Except the Lord build the house their labour is but lost that build it.'"

The report of the Local Committee for the restoration stated that—

"the subscription commenced in 1852, having remained in abeyance for several years, in consequence of the restoration of St. Giles' and other undertakings having engrossed public attention to that extent as to render the success of any simultaneous exertions for the present object very doubtful. The committee in 1859 finding no such obstacles then existing, considered that a favourable opportunity presented itself for again bringing the subject to the notice of the public. It was accordingly resolved, at a preliminary meeting, held the 16th of June, 1859, at which the Rural Dean presided, that the works should be immediately proceeded with; that tenders should be obtained for the execution of the works, and that a renewed appeal should be made to the diocese at large for the purpose of procuring further funds, and that payment should be requested of those promised subscriptions remaining unpaid, and a sub-committee was appointed for the purpose of carrying these resolutions into effect.

"The result has been that subscriptions to the amount of £1,724 have been obtained, of which £1,441 1s. 4d. has been received, leaving about £300 still uncollected; this, with £124 8s. 10d. allowed by the bankers for interest, makes the amount actually received to the present time £1,565 10s. 2d., or, including the unpaid subscriptions, £1,860. We have also the pleasure of announcing that a grant of £175 has been made by the Incorporated Society for the Building and Enlargement of Churches."

The works are under the direction of Mr. G. G. Scott, but the funds in hand are yet insufficient to carry out the design.

The Rev. G. A. Poole, Vicar of Welford, read a paper, which traced the history of the church from its foundation He said:—

"It is scarcely necessary to remind you that there are four round churches, and four only, still remaining in England. These churches owe their peculiar form and arrangement to a desire on the part of their founders to embody their recollection of the round church of the Resurrection in the Holy City, in which they had worshipped as pilgrims or crusaders. Inferior as they may be in grandeur, as they certainly must be in intrinsic interest; imperfect as they doubtless all are as copies of a remote original, this was the type after which all our round churches were erected, and this the spirit which led to the adoption of their peculiar plan. Two of the churches thus owing their form, and their very existence, to these facts and feelings, were erected by the Templars and Hospitallers respectively, two religious Orders associated under the most solemn vows for the protection of pilgrims to Jerusalem. These were the Temple, in London, so called because it belonged to the Templars; and Little Maplestead, in Essex, which was attached to a commandery of the Hospitallers. But if these two churches seem to be more especially interesting, from the chivalrous Orders to which they owed their erection, the other two have also a peculiar claim, and perhaps a higher, on account of their greater antiquity. These are St. Sepulchre's in Cambridge, and the church in this town of the same consecration. Of these, the church in Cambridge has, perhaps, the priority, having been consecrated in 1101; but that in Northampton followed immediately after, being assigned, with great probability, to Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Northampton, who died in 1115, after having been long absent from this country. This church, then, if erected by him, must be as old as the former within a very few years, and may be even older; and there is nothing in the character of its original portion which at all casts a doubt upon the most remote antiquity we might be inclined to give it. Thus, besides its connection with the history of the Crusades, which it shares with all the round churches, we claim for St. Sepulchre's a date scarcely, if at all, less remote than that of the oldest of the other three. . . . . .

"Simon de St. Liz built the castle of Northampton, and about the year 1084 he largely endowed the convent of St. Andrew, making it, however, unhappily, an alien priory, subject to the Cluniac

Abbey of St. Mary de Caritate, on the banks of the Loire. As he advanced in years, his zeal for the faith advanced also, and towards the close of his life he took the cross and went to the Holy City. He was fortunate enough to return, and zealous enough to repeat his journey; but being seized with an illness on his homeward way, he died about the year 1115, at the aforesaid abbey of St. Mary de Caritate, and was there buried.

"The condition in which he left the church of St. Sepulchre's may be very probably inferred from several indications still remaining. It seems certain that it consisted of the present round, together with a chancel, terminating in an eastern apse. The principal entrance was most likely through a highly-enriched doorway at the west end of the round, which has given way to the present tower. Instead of a tower or other steeple to the original church, the round was crowned with a lofty clerestory or lantern, with a conical roof of high pitch; and as there was a triforium over the aisles of the round, which has now disappeared, the whole elevation would not be deficient in height. The chancel, I imagine, had no aisles, and like that at Little Maplestead, which was also without aisles, terminated in an apse.

"In the interior, the central circle of eight pillars and arches was surrounded with an aisle with a groined roof, over which was a triforium, opening into the church by a series of arches, probably little inferior in height to those below. Resting on these, and rising to some considerable height above them, was the clerestory or lantern, doubtless of eight lights, with appropriate decorations. A richly moulded arch would lead to the chancel, the details of which can be supplied only by probable analogy. This at least there can be no reason to doubt, that it was, both externally and internally, a structure of very considerable elegance, and one which would excite the admiration, as well as the interest, of all who looked on it as a legacy from the deceased crusader to those who had not been privileged to see its antetype in the Holy City.

"It did not, however, satisfy more than two or three generations in the state in which Simon de St. Liz left it; and probably it was then, as it was often again, and is now, perhaps for the last time, want of space for those who would worship in it that led to essential changes in the fabric. It was probably about 1180, during the time of the gradual introduction of the pointed arch, but while the old Norman details were generally retained, (thus forming a transition era,) that the northern wall of the chancel was cut through, to form an arcade for the addition of a northern aisle. The work does not seem to have been judiciously or even carefully conducted, for the changes about this time originated a series of failures in the fabric, which led, first to the necessary erection of certain unsightly buttresses, and ultimately, perhaps, to the failure of the round, and the sacrifice of the old triforium and clerestory. The twelfth century, however, probably closed upon a church scarcely differing from that which St. Liz had finished before 1115, except that a northern aisle had been added to the chancel.

"Thus, so far as at present appears, the church remained for upwards of a century, for it is not till early in the fourteenth century that there are any indications of a south chancel aisle. And it was before the close of the same century that the present tower and spire were erected. This was not without a purpose; for the round had probably suffered so much by former changes as to require great repairs. The aisle vaults and the triforium were probably sacrificed at this time, and the clerestory rebuilt on a much more meagre scale, though certainly not so wretchedly as at present. A tower and spire were therefore required to give character to the church. I need hardly tell you that this last feature is of great beauty, and long may it remain an ornament, not to this church only, but to the town of Northampton.

"Whatever has happened to St. Sepulchre's since the erection of the spire has been by way of destruction and deterioration. The only comfort we can derive from an inspection of it is this, that the very fact that matters have been getting worse and worse for two hundred years, necessitates so entire a reconstruction, that we destroy, without compunction and regret, what the exigencies of restoration and enlargement require to be swept away; and that we are certain, under the direction of our very able architect, to hand over the remodelled edifice to the parish, and to the people generally, as greatly increased in beauty as in usefulness, and not diminished in interest."

After various remarks from Mr. G. G. Scott, Sir Henry Dryden, and other gentlemen, on the true principles of restoration, and the expression of a very general opinion that "restoration not unfrequently meant destruction," the meeting separated.

In the evening another meeting was held, the Rev. Lord ALWYNE COMPTON in the chair, when a very interesting paper on Round Churches was read by Mr. James. We give a few main points. He said:—

"A *round* church! People will at once go to see that, who would pass by a hundred rectangular ones; partly, no doubt, because the form is rare, partly because it is connected with that little bit of archæology, which the most modern student has picked up, of the relation of that plan to the Holy Sepulchre, and partly, I think, also from the circular form in itself commending itself to our love of beauty and completeness, so that from the "round O" that children delight in above all the letters of the alphabet, to the globe which is our world, and to the mightier spheres which circle above us in the vaulted sky, all round things have a peculiar charm for us, symbolizing, as they do, that eternity which the heart of man yearns to as his home.

"It may be, I think, because the age of imagination has passed away, and that we are become, as most certainly we are, more prosaic, flat, commonplace, square-headed, and unideal, that the round form has evaporated from our architecture, and that we can now seldom catch its vanishing image except in a windmill or a folly...

"Who can fancy the daring tower rising on the plain of Shinar other than a round building, tier above tier, reaching unto heaven? What are those round towers of Ireland, and those far more ancient topes and lâts of India, the works of the early Buddhists, but embodiments of the same spirit of aspiration, striving to express its craving after the Eternal and the Infinite by a form at once most lasting and limitless?

"The earliest buildings of all nations are their tombs, and these also, from the same feeling that erected them, are the best preserved. Leaving out the strange and isolated art of Egypt, the earliest existing tombs of old Greece and Etruria, and of the further North and East, are, for the most part, round; or, at least, domed and vaulted, and so partially in curved lines. So with that much larger group of later Roman buildings, such as the Pantheon, the temple of Tivoli, the tombs of Cecilia Metella, of Augustus, Diocletian's palace at Spalatro, the church of San Vito (a tomb of one of the Tossia family) at Rome, and many other buildings in which the round form is distinctly developed.

"But to come to those circular buildings of which Time has spared both their forms and records, and taking up the buildings of the Christian era of Constantine, we have the tomb of his mother, Helena, who died in 328; and that of his daughter, Constantia, now known as the Baptistery of St. Agnese. They are both nearly on the same plan.

"Of the fifth or sixth century is the much larger building (its diameter being 210 feet) now called the church of S. Stephano Rotundo, at Bologna. The pillars are all taken from older buildings. This was probably a tomb or a baptistery.

"In Santi Angeli, at Perugia, we have almost the identical form, though of much smaller diameter, (115 feet,) and we here see the first additions to the simple round in the forms of the square porches. Up to this point there is nothing to indicate any place set apart for the Holy Communion. The tomb of the saint, or the font, would occupy the central point; and though, from the tradition of the catacombs, the tomb might also form the altar, yet we find no divergence from the concluding circular wall for eucharistic purposes till we come to the budding chancel of the baptistery at Nocera dei Pagani, (on the road between Rome and Naples,) where a small intersecting circle forms a recess, at the entrance of which, or possibly on the chord of the smaller circle, the altar stood. The groundplan of this church, in which the type of our future round churches first comes distinctly out, is singularly like (and it may help you to remember it) that of one of those venerable watches which our fathers delighted to carry in their fobs.

"The integral round being once broken, the expansion rapidly increased in various directions; the chancel became yet more developed, and the octagon form, the intervening link between the square and the circle, which had already appeared in the central font, comes out into prominence, sometimes affecting the outer, sometimes the inner arrangement of the building, as is seen in the main groundplan of St. Vitale at Ravenna. . . .

"It would be tiresome to give you a mere catalogue of the many existing circular and octagonal baptisteries and churches still existing in Italy, and, at rarer intervals, in Northern Europe. Fergusson's 'Handbook,' and the much larger French work, by Isabelle, on *Edifices Circulaires*, though referring chiefly to classic instances, will supply ample examples to those who are inclined to exhaust the subject. The baptisteries of Florence, the Duomo Vecchio of Brescia,

Pisa, and Parma, the campanile of Pisa, known as the 'Leaning Tower,' are familiar to us all, either by the engravings, or still more faithful photographs, which every traveller brings home with him. All combine, more or less, the rectangular with the circular form, and none of them very much exceed or fall short of the diameter of 100 feet, which may be taken as the average measure of this class of buildings. . . .

"Before I conclude, I would briefly sum up the inferences which may be drawn from the very cursory and imperfect statements I have made on the very wide and, as yet, unexhausted subject of round churches. You will at least have seen that our four round churches are only a small remnant of a much larger number which once existed in England, and that these were not invariably connected with the Orders of the Templars or of the Hospitallers, though probably in almost every case (the round chapel of Ludlow Castle perhaps being one exception) with some crusader or pilgrim to the Holy Land, and, therefore, constructed in imitation, more or less direct, of the rotunda of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; in all which cases, as I have said, the 'round' constituted the nave or western portion.

"But from the earliest Christian ages, and linking on by subtile but unbroken chain, with ancient Rome and Greece, and, indeed, with the monumental history of almost every people, there existed a series of tombs, towers, temples, baptisteries, chapels, of circular or curvilinear form, which had no connection with the Holy Sepulchre, (except that it was itself one link in the general chain,) and which, quite irrespective of any imitation of that sacred building, are to be traced in the round portion, wherever situated, of the ecclesiastical buildings of the Middle Ages, and which received their greatest and final development in the manifoiled and multangular apses, which constitute so striking and beautiful a feature of the finest continental churches.

"In contradistinction to the use of the rest of Europe, England kept steadily, as a rule, to a square east end; and though at Canterbury and Tewkesbury, and in a few other noted examples, the circular form appears, yet often, with obstinate and hardly excusable persistence, as at Peterborough and Westminster, she capped the curved apse with a rectilinear addition, protesting, as it were, against the foreign element, and reserving the round form for the western end. Round apses have been a favourite resuscitation with modern architects, and where, as in the new chancel of St. Sepulchre's, they can give the reason why, there can be no objection to their introduction, but a new round church, we can never hope, never wish to see again; the reason and the feeling for it is past; and its form, which was ill-suited even for the unreformed Church, is doubly so for our own. As a baptismal vestibule, nothing can be grander; but in these days we want too much room for our congregations to be able in a new church to throw away so much space on mere architectural effect. The more incumbent upon us, therefore, is it to preserve that unique and beautiful feature, when we find it here. The fifth round church in England we shall never see; but we may yet make ours the most remarkable of the remaining four. There is more of the original in Maplestead; more completeness in Cambridge; more splendour of decoration in the Temple: but for size and usefulness, for correct arrangement and artistic effect, for local association, and, above all, for supplying the urgent spiritual wants of a daily increasing parish, the work which your committee has taken in hand will, if carried out in its integrity, yield to no church restoration, whether of round church or square; and will, when finished, become the glory, as it has hitherto been the shame, of Northampton."

In answer to a question as to what was intended to be done, and what the expense would be, Mr. James said, "The circular part was the only part left by the crusaders, and with that they should not interfere in the least, except to remove the high pews and galleries. The present chancel and aisles would be thrown into the nave, and a chancel would be built out further east. If a ladies' committee was formed, and the funds raised, the northern aisle would be restored. The round part would be converted into a baptistery. Even if they had money, all they wished to do at present would be to put windows where at present there were only holes in the clerestories, and put a new conical roof in place of the present roof."

A Museum was formed which remained open on the day following the meeting; it contained many rare and valuable books, some excellent photographs, chiefly of county antiquities, and also a miscellaneous collection, embracing coins, tradesmen's tokens, weapons, &c.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 12. The President, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory, in the chair. The following new members were elected:—

Dr. Hatchell, Inspector-General of Lunatic Asylums; John Lee, Esq., LL.D., Hartwell House, Aylesbury; Chas. Faulkner, Esq., Deddington; Miss Arbuthnot, Loughcutra, Gort; Nicholas Grattan, Esq., M. R. C. S., South Mall, Cork; Denis Barry O'Flynn, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Carricknavar, Cork; Geo. Gabriel, Esq., Bandon; Thos. Lynch, Esq., Rathmines, Dublin; John Browne, Esq., M.D., Dundalk; Mr. P. Magennis, National schoolmaster, Knockmore, Derrygonelly; Mr. P. M'Dermot, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Kilkenny; and the Rev. John Quarry, M.A., the Rectory, Middleton.

The Rev. G. L. Shannon presented, through Mr. J. G. Robertson, a parchment document connected with Kilkenny, being the original commission of Oyer and Terminer to the Mayor of Kilkenny, Robert Marshall, Esq., Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Christopher Robinson, Esq., Justice of the Court of Chief Place, to hold Summer Assizes in the city of Kilkenny, in the second year of the reign of George III.

Mr. Cullen, J.P., High-street, presented a specimen of ancient turning, found in taking down a very old wall connected with his premises.

The Rev. James Mease presented an ancient atlas, and read some observations on the topographic names in a map of Ireland included therein; he pointed out that at the time of its publication at Utrecht in 1698, so little was known of Ireland, and the names were so blundered, that it was impossible to identify more than a few of the places indicated.

The Secretary directed the attention of the meeting to three very fine specimens of sepulchral urns, deposited in the Society's Museum by Lady Elizabeth and Captain Wemys, Danesfort.

The Rev. James Graves said, that beside the intrinsic value of the urns, two of which were of rare and highly ornamented form, their discovery was further very interesting as throwing light on the etymology of the locality in which they were discovered. Danesfort was a modern corruption of the ancient name, Dunfert, which signified "the fort of the burying-place." The fort, a conspicuous earthen dun, was there still to tell its own tale; but until the discovery of these ancient sepulchral remains, there had been no proof of the connexion of the locality with any ancient place of interment. As regarded the particulars of the discovery, Mr. Graves gave the following account:—

"On the opposite side of the road to Stoneyford, in a field belonging to a tenant of Captain Wemys', sand has been wont to be raised for a long time past. The sand-pits are formed in a spur which runs eastward from the knoll, crowned by a well-defined earthen dun, which, with some planting and an old summer-house, forms a conspicuous object in the deer-park of Danesfort. It is probable that discoveries of sepulchral remains had been previously made in the course of excavations for sand, but no evidence exists of any such find until about twelve months before that about to be described, when a small cist formed of four stones, with a flag at top and bottom, was met with by a labourer employed in the said pit. In this cist were some burned bones and a very fine and elaborately ornamented urn with a cover, having a handle at top for lifting it. It was of half-baked clay, but very solid. It had been kept by the finder until lately, when the late Colonel Wemys obtained it, along with another of more common shape, the particulars of the discovery of which I have not been able to learn. The former of these two urns was since unfortunately broken and lost. In the latter part of the year 1858, Colonel Wemys having had occasion to raise sand, excavations were commenced at the place already described. In opening the pit two skeletons were discovered; the bones were exceedingly friable, and went to pieces when exposed to the air: they lay at full length about three feet under the surface. There is no record of any implement or ornament having been found with them. Near these skeletons indica-

tions of a pit presented themselves, and on a section of this being made, there was found, about six feet under the surface, a large stone, measuring 4 ft. 7 in. by 4 ft. 4 in., of irregularly oval shape, and eleven inches thick. On removing this, a regularly built cist presented itself, the sides of which (I saw one stone 4 ft 6 in. long and one foot deep) were formed of single stones about four feet long; the ends, of one stone, about one foot broad; and the cist thus formed was about one foot deep; the bottom of it was covered with calcined human bones, (some of which I saw lying on the grass); across this cist at top lay long stones, placed at intervals, and in two of these intervals, shaped like pigeon-holes, resting on the side stone, were placed two elaborately ornamented urns. These were again carefully covered, every crevice between the stones completely closed with spawls of stone, and, over all, the large slab above described had been placed. All rested on another large flag 6 ft. 9 in. long, by 4 ft. 8 in. across, which, though rough beneath, presented a smooth surface for the bottom of the cist. The workmen describe the spawling of the cist to have been so carefully done that a heavy smell arose when it was opened. All the stones belong to the calcareous strata of the district."

The Secretary submitted to the meeting a magnificent volume which had recently been published by one of the members of the Society, Dr. W. D. Hemphill, of Clonmel. The work consisted of letter-press descriptive of the scenery, antiquities, and more remarkable modern buildings of Clonmel, Cashel, Caher, Lismore, and their vicinities, illustrated by an immense number of photographic views adapted to the stereoscope. The letter-press evinced accurate and extensive research combined with graphic descriptive powers. The frontispiece was a large photographic plate of the round tower and northern transept of Cashel Cathedral, which for artistic effect and clearness of detail was far before a first-class line engraving, placing, as it did, before the eye portraits of every stone in the structure. The work was a credit to the Dublin publishing trade. The letter-press presented unexampled elegance and clearness of type, ornamented on every page by rubricated borders of the most tasteful design. The photographic plates, executed by Dr. Hemphill himself, preserved accurate portraits of all the more important antiquities of the district.

The following papers were submitted to the meeting:—

"Notes on Kilkenny Printing in the Seventeenth Century," by the Venerable Archdeacon Cotton, being notices of some broadsides and official documents issued from the press of the Confederate Catholics, at present contained in Cashel library.

"Account and Drawing of Incised Primæval Scorings, found on the Sides of a Natural Cavern known as 'The Lettered Cave,' on Knockmore Mountain, near the Village of Derrygonnely, in the County of Fermanagh;" some of which resemble runes, and others seem to be cognate with the incised ornamentation on the stones of the great artificial cave at New Grange, co. Meath; contributed by Mr. P. Magennis, this day elected a member of the Society.

"Topographical Illustrations of the Suburbs of Kilkenny — Part 2," by Mr. John Hogan. This part was devoted to the investigation of the traces of several ancient roads converging to, and diverging from, the Irish town of Kilkenny, and displayed an extraordinary amount of research on the part of the writer.

A special vote of thanks having been passed to Lady Elizabeth and Captain Wemys for the fictile urns this day presented, and the obligation of the Society to the other donors and exhibitors having been duly acknowledged, the meeting was adjourned to the first Wednesday in November.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Sept. 5. The monthly meeting was held in the Castle, JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., V.P., in the chair.

Mr. White read a note on Roman Roads in Scotland, suggested by his recent Scottish tour:—"When the Romans quitted this country, they left behind them, wherever they had been, most memorable traces of energy and perseverance. Down to the commencement of the last century, Britons, Picts, Anglo-Saxons, and Normans successively trode the roads formed by these enterprising men; and, in the wilder parts of the country, such highways still form the boundaries of townships, and afford passage for men, horses, and cattle. The fugitives from the battle of Neville's Cross fled to Lanchester and Corbridge, that they might avail themselves of Watling Street, as the most direct way to their own country; and the spearmen from the field of Otterburn went on a portion of the same tract, when they conveyed the body of their leader to be interred on the left of the high altar in Melrose Abbey. In Stirlingshire, the army of Edward the Second proceeded on the Roman road from Torwood to Miltown, and then halted to arrange for the deadly conflict which was to take place at Bannockburn. On the same line, but within a mile of Stirling, Randolph's spearmen encountered Clifford's horsemen, and overcame them. At a point north-west of Stirling, where the road crossed the Forth, a wooden bridge had been erected in 1297, a prominent object in the battle where Wallace triumphed over Warren and Cressingham, and near to which, on the summit of the Abbey Craig, a monument to the Scottish hero is about to be raised. One of the most remarkable features, however, of this road, may be seen about a mile to the east of the Bridge of Allan, where it ascends a rocky barrier on the side of a mountain, and has been cut for about 150 yards out of solid stone, leaving a way nearly 4 yards in breadth at the bottom, and at an average from 12 to 15 feet high on either side. Proceeding still further north, this highway crosses Allan Water, and passes the celebrated camp at Ardoch, which I regret I had not leisure to visit, but which I am told is, in its kind, one of the most perfect specimens of Roman fortification in Scotland."

Mr. Longstaffe read a more detailed account of the church of Hexham than he was enabled to give on being called upon, at the Society's hurried visit, to expound it. This account we have already published *, but some of the additions may be here recorded. In noticing the assumption that the church shared the general fate of such edifices at the hands of the Danes in 875, and that it was rebuilt by Archbishop Thomas, junior, at his introduction of regular monks in 1113, Mr. L. thinks that the first view is not improbable, as Richard of Hexham (who became prior in 1143) speaks of all of Wilfrid's churches at Hexham in the past tense. Some towers and battlements of his principal church of St. Andrew's were remaining; and the monks had built upon the ruins of many edifices which time and devastation had destroyed. But it is plain, from the acts of the previous hereditary priests, that they were in possession of St. Andrew's church, and, from the history of the relics of the early bishops, that the whole pile was in some order. The old monasteries of Tynemouth, Jarrow, Monkwearmouth, and Gateshead were, in like manner, represented by churches between the Danish invasion and the Conquest. Not a fragment of Norman masonry has occurred at Hexham; and it is very improbable that the predecessor of the present structure, which was built about 1200, should have been erected so little before it as in the year 1113. The fugitives to the sanctuary at Beverley had their meat in the refectory, and their bed, if of respectable rank, in the dormitory, or within the court of the refectory, or in some house.

Mr. Longstaffe thinks it worth consideration whether the chamber above the chapter-house at Hexham might not be

* GENT. MAG., Oct. 1860, pp. 399—401.

for the same purpose. The transept and stone staircase formed a ready access from the outer door under the landing which opens to this chamber and to that above the door, which Mr. Longstaffe supposes to correspond with those at Beverley and Durham for the sanctuary attendants. After much interesting but somewhat technical matter, Mr. Longstaffe identifies the shrine and tomb popularly known as Prior Richard's and other works bearing the initials *r. l.* crossed like the badge of St. Andrew, with Prior Rowland Lechman, who presided over the monastery from 1479 to 1499. To his successor, Thomas Smithson, must be attributed the rood-screen, (the curious inscription on which states that Prior Thomas Smithson made it); and a stone in a house of the Market-place, where the cross-keys of York and the cross of St. Andrew are accompanied by the letters t. S. interlaced.

Dr. Charlton said that he had understood that the Saxon cross now at the Spital, near Hexham, was found in making a grave at Warden, and that its head is in the garden at the latter place. The part at the Spital has wheat and grapes on one side, and the crucifixion on the other. Of the Spital (St. Giles's Hospital) itself, the greater part disappeared at a recent period, but some walls and a wooden image of St. Giles still remain. He himself remembered the departure of the old mulberry-tree.

Oct. 3. John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

An expression of the regret of the Society at the decease of their honoured and venerable President, Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., was ordered to be recorded on the minutes.

On the table lay an assemblage of objects recently found at Lanchester, near the Roman camp, which were described by Dr. Charlton:—

"The articles were discovered on the property of Mr. Balleny, in the bank of a small rivulet that flows past Greencroft, by a man who was fishing in the stream. Their position was about four feet, we believe, below the present soil; and his attention was called to them by observing one of the axes sticking out of the bank. All the articles now exhibited are apparently of iron, unless the broad and perfect double-edged sword be of bronze. The articles are eighteen in number, and consist of two swords,—one broad, double-edged sword, with the hilt perfect; the other, much corroded, single-edged, and ornamented down the blade. Of axes, there are four,—three of one form, but different sizes, and the fourth of another shape. There are four scythes; a double-headed pick, like the miner's pick of the present day, but much smaller; a single-headed mattock; and two other instruments of iron. We have likewise a pike-head, a ring of iron like that of a bridle bit, and the remains of a buckle. We believe that all the articles discovered are here, except one axe-head.

"The large sword, which has not suffered, or at least only in a slight degree, from corrosion, and is of a metal more resembling bronze than iron, is 34½ inches in total length. The hilt, from the cross-piece to the top of the knob, is 5 inches. The blade, which tapers gradually to a point, is 2¼ inches at its broadest part near the hilt. Two distinct ribs or elevations run down the blade at about half-an-inch from either edge. The cross-piece is crescent-shaped, its end projecting about half-an-inch from the blade, and tending forward about three-quarters of an inch. The knob-piece is likewise crescent-shaped; but the hollow of the reversed crescent is filled up by the knob, itself of elongated form. The second sword is of iron, without the hilt, and greatly corroded. Its length is about 30 inches, of which the blade measures in inches about 26. It is single-edged, and along the blade, in two lines, there runs an inlaid ornament, apparently composed of alternate inlaying of copper and gold, and about one-eighth of an inch in breadth. From some indications in some parts of the blade, we are inclined to think that on the upper side of the blade this line was double. One of the axes is what is called the taper-axe in Anglo-Saxon documents—or at least it bears a resemblance to the axes found in Anglo-Saxon graves, though it is straight, not curved, as in Anglo-Saxon specimens. The other three axes, one large and two smaller, have a long blade extended parallel to the direction of the shaft upwards and downwards. The blade of the largest one is exactly 12 inches in the cutting-edge. The mattock and pick require no particular description, except that both are exceedingly small. The other two iron instruments are formed of bars of iron about half-an-inch in diameter, square, and

terminating in the one instance in a spear-point at one end, and a gouge-shaped, or rather spoon-shaped, formation at the other; the other, which is about 18 inches long, is pointed-shaped at one end, and more obtuse at the other. The four scythes are almost exactly alike. The blade is straight, or nearly so, with a right-angled crook to attach it to the shaft. Each blade is about 16 inches long, by half-an-inch in breadth. The large iron ring and buckle may possibly have formed a portion of horse-furniture."

Dr. Charlton considered that the largest of the swords was of Scandinavian origin, and that the axes and scythes might be from the same locality. Mr. White contended that some of the implements were probably agricultural; and one at least seemed to him, from the bearing of the handle, to have been a hoe, and not an axe.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 2. At the monthly meeting of this Society, T. ALLIS, Esq., in the chair, the following gentlemen were balloted for and admitted members, viz.,—Colonel Hamley, St. Mary's, York; Dr. Gibson, Bootham, York; Wm. Driffield, Esq, York; the Rev. W. A. Wightman, St. Mary's, York; and E. Graves, Esq, Grove-terrace, York. F. N. Manning, Esq., the Dispensary, York, was elected an Associate.

The Rev. J. Kenrick, Curator of Antiquities, called the attention of the members to the inscription on the monument of Flavia Augustina, discovered at the Mount near York, a copy of which is given in our January number of this year. The Rev. Dr. M'Caul, President of University College, Toronto, having seen the inscription, had suggested that the letter I., which stands immediately before LEG., had formed part of the abbreviation PRI. This may have stood either for Princeps or Primipilaris, examples of both occurring in inscriptions. The latter is perhaps the more probable. The primipilaris was the chief of the centurions, ranking immediately below the tribunes, and of course receiving larger pay than the rest of the order. The monument in question, though course in execution, must have been costly, and we may conclude that Caeresius, who dedicated it to the memory of his wife and children, was a person of higher military rank than a common soldier.

A sepulchral stone was lately discovered in the cellar of St. Mary's Convent, without Micklegate-bar, a locality which has furnished many similar monuments. In the upper part the head of a young female is sculptured, with a wreath on one side and fruits on the other. The inscription is D. M. DECIMINAE DECIMII FILIAE. The stone is mutilated below, and the part broken off has not been found. It probably contained the age of Decimina, with some expression of parental regret. The names Decimus and Decima, Decimius and Decimia, are common in inscriptions; Deciminus is rare, but is found on a monument at Lyons. See Gruter, ccclxxvi. 8. A denarius of Antoninus Pius, found in York, was presented, having on the reverse the legend VOTA SUSCEPTA X, a record of the decennalian vows undertaken on behalf of the Emperor. A colander of bronze was also presented, found at Marston, probably Roman, although the circumstances of its discovery have not been distinctly ascertained.

In the recent excavations on the shore at Lendal, a leaden bulla was discovered, bearing the inscription HONORIUS, P.P. III. This Pope, whose pontificate extended from 1216 to 1226, is connected with the history of the fabric of York Minster. Archbishop Walter de Grey was commencing the erection of the transept, for which work large contributions were needed. To excite the liberality of the pious, the Archbishop, the Dean and Chapter, the Penitentiary, and two of the canons petitioned the Pope that Archbishop William, who died about seventy years before, might be inscribed in the catalogue of saints in the Church militant, on the ground, not only of his holy life and conversation, but of the many miracles wrought by him during his life and after his death. The letter of canonization was issued from the Lateran on the

18th of March, 1226, "tied with a silken string and a bulla." (Browne's "York Minster," i. 52.) If the bulla lately found be not the identical bulla originally affixed to this document, it no doubt has issued from the same source. The collection of the Society contains bullæ of Nicolas III. and Gregory IX., the immediate successor of Honorius III., which correspond with this in style. In the Journal of the Archæological Association, (ii. 97,) is given a drawing of an iron instrument used in stamping these bullæ. Mr. Corner, by whom it was exhibited, does not say where it was obtained, whether in England or at Rome. It is called in the notice "an instrument used for *forging* papal bulls;" but perhaps by this word is only meant 'stamping' them. No doubt such documents were sometimes forged, in the legal sense; but it is difficult to conceive how it could be proved that this particular instrument was used for forgery.

A leaden impression of the conventual seal of the abbey of Hayles in Gloucestershire was also presented to the Society. It was found in a field at Acaster Malbis, on the banks of the Ouse, about twenty years ago, but was thrown aside and only lately brought again under the notice of the occupant of the farm on which it was discovered. In a note to the account of this celebrated abbey, contained in Dr. Bandinel's edition of the *Monasticon*, (5,687,) it is said that "a matrix of the seal is in existence, of which an impression is in the hands of one of the editors of this work;" referring no doubt to Mr. Caley. The note continues, "It represents a male figure, supposed to be that of the founder," (Richard, Earl of Cornwall, second son of King John, who was afterwards king of the Romans and emperor of Germany,) "standing upon a pedestal and having in one hand a globe surmounted by a cross, in the other a sceptre," (rather, a branched rod). "The inscription is SIGILLUM FRATERNITATIS MONASTERII BEATE MARIE DE HAYLES. It was found in a potatoe field, called Lowgarth, near Langrick on the Ouse, in 1821." This description corresponds in every particular with the impression found at Acaster. It is singular, as Acaster and Langrick are near to each other, and on the same bank of the Ouse, that the matrix should have been found at Langrick in 1821, and this impression at Acaster some years later, neither place having any known connection with Hayles Abbey. As it does not appear that Mr. Caley possessed or had even seen the matrix, it may be that his impression, and that which has lately come to light at Acaster, have been both derived from the same source, neither of them being of any high antiquity. The Acaster impression, certainly, does not bear the marks of having been long buried in the ground, or exposed upon the surface. Perhaps this notice may meet the eye of some one who could give evidence of the discovery of the matrix, or point out where it now exists. In the account given of the discovery in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, (vol. xcii. p. 545,) it is called a seal, not a matrix, and is said to be of mixed or bell metal. Like the Acaster impression, it is described as being pierced through the shaft, which accords better with a seal than a matrix.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, the secretary, Mr. Noble, read a letter from the Town Clerk of York, accompanying a circular from the Home Office *, in which it is announced that the Lords of the Treasury have authorised the payment to finders of ancient coins, gold or silver ornaments, or other relics of antiquity, of the actual value of the articles, on their being delivered up for the behoof of the Crown, and desiring that if the finders neglect or refuse to give them up, measures may be taken for their recovery, and information may be forwarded to him. The Council unanimously resolved to present a memorial against the above order, the execution of which would not only prevent the formation or increase of local museums of archæology, but discourage the efforts of those who might be disposed to engage in antiquarian researches.

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* See GENT. MAG., Oct. 1860, p. 385.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

ARCHBISHOP HOLDEGATE'S PALL.

MR. URBAN,—I had frequently been puzzled by an entry in Dr. Ducarel's Excerpts from Cranmer's Register, which seemed to imply that on the confirmation of Dr. Robert Holdegate as Archbishop of York, Cranmer, who was at that time not in communion with the Court of Rome, had delivered to the Archbishop elect a pall, the garment which, during the greater part of the Middle Ages, was understood to be a sign of the plenitude of metropolitan power, and as such was only bestowed by the Pope. The question naturally suggested itself, Whence did Cranmer get this pall, or authority to bestow it? Theoretically it ought to have come from contact with the body of St. Peter himself. Had he ventured on a parody of the Papal rite? or was the pall he delivered something entirely different from the Roman? or, finally, was not the whole entry a misapplication, taken from the ancient forms by some ignorant copyist?

The other day, having an opportunity by Mr. Knyvett's kindness, I copied out the original record from the Register, and as it is no doubt unique, for no other archbishop, for the last thousand years, has ever ventured on such an act except as the Pope's delegate, I transmit to you a copy, in the hope that it may interest some of your ecclesiastical and antiquarian readers. I believe that it has never been printed, even if it has been noticed before. The ceremony took place Jan. 16, 1545, in Lambeth chapel, in the presence of the Archbishop, and the Bishops of Westminster and Chichester, and Mr. Antony Huse, Registrar. The oath taken on the occasion is printed in Wilkins's *Concilia*. The entry occurs in the Register, folio 309:—

ORATIONES ANTE BENEDICTIONEM PALLII.

Salvum fac servum Tuum:
Deus Meus, &c.
Mitte ei Domine, &c.
Et de Syon, &c.
Dominus vobiscum.
Oremus.

Deus Pater et Pastor Ecclesiæ Triumphantis, famulum Tuum quem pastorem ecclesiæ Tuæ militanti præesse voluisti, propitius respice, Da ei verbo et exemplo quibus præest ita proficere, ut ad illorum consortium quorum vicem gerit in

terris, unà cum grege sibi credito, valeat feliciter pervenire, per Christum Dominum nostrum.

BENEDICTIO PALLII.

Adjutorium nostrum, &c.
Qui fecit cœlum, &c.
Sit nomen Domini, &c.
Ex hoc, &c.
Oremus.

Summe verè Sacerdos ac Æterne Pontifex, Domine Jesu, a quo omnis honor et potestas principium obtinet et effectum, benedicere et sanctificare digneris hoc pontificalis dignitatis plenitudinis insigne, ut quicumque tali præditus honoris signo, in ministerio sacro ad laudem et gloriam Nominis Tui, eis in conspectu populi Tui usus fuerit, hoc in ejus dignè splendeat actubus quod præmiis remuneretur æternis, Qui vivis, &c.

Aspergatur aqua in hæc verba: Ab ipso sanctificetur hoc insigne in cujus honore instituitur, In Nomine Patris, &c.

Traditio Pallii.

Ad honorem Dei Patris Omnipotentis, Filii et Spiritûs Sancti, Intemeratæque Virginis Mariæ et totius cœlestis exercitûs, ac illustrissimi et serenissimi in Christo principis et domini nostri, Domini Henrici Octavi, &c., cui soli et nulli alii obedientiam et fidelitatem debes et exhibuisti, in decus Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ ac Metropolitanæ Ecclesiæ Eboracensis tibi commissæ, tradimus Tibi Pallium in plenitudine Pontificalis dignitatis, ut eo utaris in divinis celebrandis, infra Ecclesiam Tuam et omnibus diebus ab antiquo usitatis. Accipe igitur, frater charissime, e manibus nostris pallium hoc humeris tuis impositum, summi, viz. sacerdotii Domini Nostri Jesu Christi signum, per quod undique vallatus atque munitus valeas hostis humani temptamentis viriliter resistere et universas ejus insidias solerter et penetralibus cordis tui divino suffultus munimine, procul abjicere, præstante eodem Domino nostro Jesu Christo, qui cum Spiritu Sancto in Unitate Patris vivit et regnat per omnia Sæcula Sæculorum, &c.

Oratio post Traditionem Pallii.

Deus, qui de excelso cœlorum habitaculo corda fidelium, Spiritûs Sancti gratia cooperante, corroborando illustras, Archipræsulem hunc quem Sanctitatis Pallio decorasti, virtutum cœlestium robore confirma, et gratiæ Tuæ superfluentis rore copiose asperga, ut ejus exemplo pariter et documento famuli Tui clerus et populus ei commissus, iter vitæ ingredi et cum eo regni tui consocii fieri mereantur, per Dominum Nostrum.

On this document I have to remark, first, that the forms of the prayers before and on delivery of the pall are almost identical with those customarily used on like occasions, which will be found in Maskell's *Mon. Rit.*, iii. 299, &c.; the peculiarity consists in the *Benedictio Pallii;* of which I have no means of judging whether it is a copy of the order used by the popes or an original composition. Secondly, that no one ought to take offence, as if Cranmer had been doing a piece of hypocrisy in this act, or a mere mockery of a ceremony which he had no right to celebrate. I will refer to De Marcâ, lib. vi. c. 7, from which place it will be seen that the pall was not in its original use a sacerdotal, but an imperial robe, that it was bestowed first by the emperors only, and afterwards by the popes with

their permission, or with the permission of the kings of France on French bishops, and that the use of it as a sign of the plenitude of metropolitan dignity was much later than the original custom of bestowing it as a distinction of honour or compliment. Thirdly, that Cranmer seems to have acted on the occasion, consciously or unconsciously, as the "alterius orbis apostolicus et patriarcha." (Eadmer, *Vit. S. Anselmi*, ii. 4.)—I am, &c.

Navestock, Oct. 12, 1860. WILLIAM STUBBS.

TILTEY ABBEY, ESSEX.

MR. URBAN,—Will you allow me to offer you a brief description of a monastic house in Essex which, lying somewhat remote from the high road, is not often visited? Tiltey Abbey, distant four miles from Great Dunmow, and one from Great Easton, affords a beautiful specimen of Decorated architecture; the details are remarkably elegant. It is difficult to imagine that the present edifice was the church belonging to the abbey, inasmuch as its ground-plan is a simple parallelogram, and not cruciform; it seems more likely that the existing building was, as has been conjectured by some writers, the chapel to the hospital for strangers at the abbey gate. Be this as it may, it now forms the parish church of Tiltey, and with the exception of a large portion of grouted wall, from which the ashlar stones have been removed, constitutes all that remains of the conventual buildings. The west front and greater portions of the side walls are Early English in character, with very deeply splayed windows. The original side walls do not appear to have extended further in an eastern direction, as the Early English piscina, &c., remain almost entire on the south side; immediately next to which commences the additional portions of the church, which consist of Decorated work of the finest character. Externally, this eastern portion has a fine bold buttress at each of the angles, each buttress containing a niche which is partly in it and partly in the eastern wall of the church. That wall itself, up to the stringcourse, consists of squared stone and flint, chequered alternately, above which rises the beautiful eastern window of five lights, the flattened gable of the building being surmounted by a stone cross of exquisite design and in good preservation. On the north and south sides of the chancel are windows of equal beauty and design, but less magnitude; and within the chancel are sedilia and a piscina of corresponding excellence. On entering the church the visitor's attention is arrested by a venerable gravestone, on which is a small brass plate with the following inscription:—

"Abbas famosus, bonus et vivendo probatus
In Thakely natus, qui jacet hic tumulatus
Thomas dictatus qui Xpo fit sociatus
Rite gubernavit istumque locum p'amavit."

Thakely Street, as it is called, the birth-place of this worthy abbot, is about six miles distant, and stands on the present and Roman road from Bishop's Stortford to Dunmow. Judging from the character of the inscription, it seems probable that Abbot Thomas lived in the fifteenth century.

Eastward of this slab lies another of very interesting character. The matrices, once deeply filled with brass, shew a beautiful cross of early design extending over the slab, around which, and between fillets, can still be read the inscription, in Longobardic capitals, similar to those on the gravestone of Jone de Kobeham, in Cobham Church, Kent; it is as follows:—

"MAHAUD : DE MORTEMER : GIST : YCI : IESU : PUR :
SA SE(W?)EPITE : EMISERICORDE : DE SA : ALME : EIT : MERCY :"

There are three other brasses (all of which seem to have been brought from other parts of the church) within the communion-rails, one on each side of the chancel. That on the south side represents a knight in armour with his lady, habited in the costume of the sixteenth century; at their feet are five sons and six daughters. On the slab are four shields of arms, two at top and two at bottom, with the following inscription:—

"Hic jacet sepultus cum Conjuge Maria Gerardus Danet de Bronkynsthorp in Comitatu Lecestrie Armiger et serenissimi Regis Henrici octavi Consiliarius. Obiit anno a Christi nato Quingentesimo xx° die mensis Maii quarto et anno predicti Regis Henrici xv° quōr aĩbꝫ propicietur Deus Amen."

Weever states "that Bruntingthorpe, neare to Leicester, hath long been the habitation of the antient familie of Dannet, who beareth Sable, guttée argent, a canton ermine;" and such bearing appears among the quarterings on some of the shields on the brass on the north side of the chancel, whereon is pourtrayed the effigy of a knight in armour, with his head resting on his helmet, his hands conjoined in prayer, and his feet cased in broad-toed sollerets. By his side is his lady in Elizabethan costume, her dress open in front, and a pomander hanging down almost to her feet. Below are the figures of three boys and two girls. There are also three shields of arms, on some of which, as previously stated, the arms of Dannet appear. What relationship existed between the families must be left for better heralds and genealogists than the writer to explain.

The inscription on the second brass is as follows:—

"Here under lyeth buryed wh Mary hys wyfe, George Medeley of Tyltey, in the Countye of Essex, Esquier, which deceysed the one and twentyeth daye of Maye, in the yere of oure Lord God one thowsand fyve hundreth threescore and two, and in the fower and fyfteth yere of hys age."

The last brass to be described lies nearly in the centre of the chancel, close to the communion-table: it represents a lady kneeling at a faldstool; on her right are three sons, to her left as many daughters, and beneath

three children in swaddling clothes, typical of their deaths in infancy. Above the lady's head are three shields of arms, and the words—

"Christus mihi vita
Mors mihi lucrum."

Beneath we read,—

"Here lyeth buryed the body of Margaret Tuke, wife unto George Tuke, of Layer Marney in the County of Essex, Esquier, who deceased the 25 day of October, Anno Domini 1599."

Such are the brasses in the abbey church of Tiltey, and well are they worth a pilgrimage for the purpose of obtaining rubbings of them. Your pages, Mr. Urban, may not be occupied with long digests of the *Monasticon*, Morant's valued tome, Britton, and other writers, for information which may readily be obtained respecting the subject of this paper, neither is it my purpose to do more than chronicle generally the things of antiquity which still remain for the inspection of the antiquary, but yet we may scarcely leave the consideration of Tiltey Abbey without informing the general reader that it was an abbey of White, or Cistercian monks, founded, according to Camden, by Maurice Fitzgilbert in the twelfth century, that it lasted until the year 1535, when in the chapter-house, of which no relic is now to be traced, John Palmer, the last abbot, resigned for ever the pastoral-staff with which he had presided over the monastery of the Blessed St. Mary of Tiltey. The common seal of the abbey, in the finest possible preservation, is in the possession of St. John's College, Cambridge, and capital impressions of it may be obtained from that well-skilled seal-collector, Mr. Reddy of Lowestoft. It is circular in form, and represents the Virgin with the Child Jesus standing under a gorgeous canopy, while the abbot and five attendant monks in the monastery are singing praises in their names; around is the legend,—

"Sigillum Commune Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ de Tyltey."

I am, &c. C. S.

SYNAGOGUES AT ORLEANS AND ESTAMPES.

Mr. Urban,—Rigordus, the biographer of Philip Augustus, tells us that, in the year 1183, that king drove the Jews out of his dominions, and had their synagogues consecrated as churches in honour of Christ and St. Mary:—

"Easdem synagogas ecclesias Deo dedicari fecit, et ad honorem Domini nostri Jesu Christi et beatæ Dei genitricis et virginis Mariæ, in iisdem altaria consecrari præcepit."—(p. 166, ed. Frankfort, 1596.)

He goes on especially to mention that at Orleans and Estampes, the citizens, following the zeal of their king, not only had the Jews' synagogues consecrated as churches, but endowed them as collegiate churches:—

"Hujus ad exemplum Aurelianenses cives inducti, caput suum, i.e. Regem imitari cupientes, in ecclesiâ quæ quondam Aurelianis fuerat synagoga, præbendas perpetuo instituerunt, ubi clerici ordinati die ac nocte divina celebrant officia pro Rege et pro omni Christiano populo et pro statu ipsius regni Francorum. Simili modo in Ecclesiâ Stampensi, quæ fuerat

synagoga, factum fuisse vidimus."—(Ib., p. 167.)

Many of your readers will doubtless remember Mr. Scott's most interesting description of the mediæval synagogue still in use at Prague. That is a fourteenth century building. It is clear that those synagogues of the twelfth century could not have been inferior to it; for buildings which were thought worthy of being consecrated as churches, and one of them of being endowed as a collegiate church in the second city of the King's immediate dominions, must have been structures of some size and some architectural merit.

The question now arises, Are any remains of these synagogues to be found among the existing churches of Orleans and Estampes? On this point I shall be glad of any information from those who are versed in the ecclesiastical history of those towns.

I do not know whether we are bound to infer from the words of Rigordus that all the synagogues received the particular dedication of St. Mary — Gallicè *Nôtre Dame*. His expression would be literally satisfied by an altar of St. Mary in each, though the church itself had some other dedication. Still it is among churches called *Nôtre Dame* that we should most naturally look for the converted synagogues.

Estampes has four very good churches, all containing portions, greater or smaller, as old or older than 1183. But we must observe that the phrase of Rigordus is not merely "a church at Estampes," but "the church of Estampes"—"Ecclesia Stampensis, quæ fuerat synagoga." "Ecclesia Stampensis" is a common formula for the chief church of a town, cathedral, collegiate, or conventual. I cannot help thinking that this "Ecclesia Stampensis, quæ fuerat synagoga" means the present church of Nôtre Dame at Estampes, which is much the largest of the four. It is a most extraordinary building, both in outline and ground-plan, and I remember, puzzled me not a little, though certainly no notion of its possible Hebrew origin presented itself to me. The greater part must be later than 1183, but, as far as I remember, there is a good deal which must be older. It would be worth while to examine it minutely, in order to resolve this special point, whether this church be not really the old synagogue of the twelfth century recast and enlarged in the thirteenth. Of course I only throw this out as a hint to those who are better versed in the local history of Estampes than I am. But I may remark that the parts which look oldest have a most unusually military look. Defence would naturally be a very important consideration in the days of its Hebrew occupation.

The other three churches at Estampes are less likely to be the one we want. St. Basil and St. Giles (called by Mr. Petit St. Jules) are fine cross churches; St. Martin has a most beautiful Transitional apse with radiating chapels. But none of them present anything like the singularities of Nôtre Dame, and I can hardly think that any one of them was *the* "Ecclesia Stampensis."

Of the churches of Orleans I know less; I have notes of three only, no one of which is called Nôtre Dame. But we must observe that Rigord does not speak of "Ecclesia Aurelianensis" like "Ecclesia Stampensis." The synagogue did not, as at Estampes, become the principal church of the city. We must not look for our synagogue either in the cathedral church of St. Cross or in the (I believe) conventual church of St. Anian. The only other church I know in Orleans is one with the odd name of St. Pierre le Puellier; but doubtless there are, or at any rate have been, many others; and probably some local antiquary may be able to identify the missing synagogue.—I am, &c.,

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Somerleaze, Wells,
Oct. 18, 1860.

EPISCOPAL NAMES IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

Mr. Urban,—Although I have declared an intention of leaving "The Writer in the 'National Review'" to himself, I shall be glad if you will allow me room for some remarks on the letter of "W. S. N."

Your correspondent appears to have made episcopal names an object of especial study, and I should be very glad to profit by his lessons; but, unfortunately, they are much too advanced for me. He argues in a way which I am unable to follow; he draws distinctions which I cannot apprehend; he uses illustrations of which I cannot see the pertinency. In one case, (that of Herbert, bishop of Norwich,) he lays down, as if it were settled and generally acknowledged, an opinion which is altogether new to me; in another case, (that of Ralph, bishop of Durham,) he intimates that everybody is supposed to be acquainted with something which I cannot possibly guess at; but in neither of these instances does he tell us anything of the grounds on which his opinion rests, and in the second of them, he does not even hint what it is that we are expected to believe. I am quite willing to take on myself the whole blame of my inability to understand his letter, but I really must venture to ask for some explanations.

"Of all the bishops of the century, down to 1162," says "W. S. N," "only Henry Murdac, Archbishop of York, and Walter Durdent, Bishop of Lichfield, have names similar to Becket. All the rest, with the exception of the Peches and Ffolliotts, bore either patronymics, territorial names, or nicknames . . . Peche is, however, on the roll of Battle Abbey; Ffolliott is also a Conquest family; Murdac appears under the form of Filius Murdac on another ancient roll of the Conqueror's followers."

What is the distinction in kind between the names Murdac, Durdent, and Becket, on the one hand, and the names Peche and Ffolliott, on the other? Before reaching the end of the paragraph, I supposed it to be that Peche and Ffolliott came into England at the Conquest, and that the others were somewhat later; and if such had been the meaning, I might have asked how this could prove, or help to prove, that the name of Becket did not belong to Thomas of Canterbury. But then we are told that Murdac, too, appears among the names of the Conqueror's followers, so that I am quite at a loss what to make of the passage. And there are other puzzling things in it. How, for example, is it known that *Durdent* (which seems to mean *hard-tooth*) belongs to the class of surnames rather than to that of nicknames? And is not *Murdac*, in the combination *Filius Murdac*, a Christian name rather than a surname?

May I also ask why "W. S. N." writes the name *Foliot* in the fashion which I have copied above? Some years ago I applied to "Notes and Queries" for an explanation of the *ff* which some persons are pleased to substitute for *F* as the initial of their surnames, and the result, as gathered from several answers, was as I had expected,—that the practice has arisen out of a misunderstanding of MS. documents, in which the capital *F* has the form of two small letters. From this it would seem to follow, 1. that in printing, and in any kind of written hand which possesses a distinct form of the capital *F*, the *ff* ought not to be used; and 2. that for the combination of a small letter with the capital there cannot be even that false appearance of MS. authority which has led to the use of the initial *ff*.

I need not here re-state my grounds for believing that the surname of Becket is rightly given to the Archbishop. But I am unable to follow "W. S. N." in one of the most important points of his parallel between "St. Thomas and St. Edmund." For, although "both were ejected from the Calendar by Henry VIII.," surely there was such a difference as to the manner of their ejection as entirely to destroy the likeness. Reverence for Edmund was no conspicuous part of the system which Henry VIII. attacked; his shrine at Pontigny,—even if it was then better worth robbing than it is in our own time, when it has fallen into a wretched state of decay,—was beyond the reach of the English king's rapacity; and his name (in so far as I know)

was merely swept away from the Calendar among a multitude of others. But I need not say that the ejection of "St. Thomas" was a very marked and special thing; and on this account it is that I should wish to speak of him under some designation which may not have the appearance of partisanship on the side either of the Roman Church or of the king. When "W. S. N." tells us that "no one ever talks or writes of Archbishop Rich," I might meet him with the question, Did any one thirty years ago talk or write of "St. Thomas of Canterbury"? But it is more important to point out that "W. S. N." seems here to admit modern usage as a guide for us in such matters; which is precisely what I had supposed him, in common with "The Writer in the 'National Review,'" most especially to deny.

"Of course," your correspondent goes on, "if it be an inconvenient affectation to call a man by the name which he bore among his contemporaries, no further discussion is needed." I must take the liberty of saying that the flippant misrepresentation contained in this sentence is more worthy of "The Writer in the 'National Review'" than of such an opponent as I really believe "W. S. N." to be. He cannot but know that I have never maintained, as a general proposition, that which he here imputes to me. But I said, and still think, that if the surname of Becket really belonged to the Archbishop, it would be an inconvenient affectation to deny ourselves the use of it on the ground that his contemporaries preferred to speak of him by his official title. It would be an affectation, as being a needless departure from the common practice of later writers; and it would be inconvenient, because it would deprive us of a means of marking his individuality and of introducing some variety of designation into narratives of his life. So opposite, indeed, is my own feeling on such matters to that of your other two correspondents, that, if I had believed the surname of Becket to be wrongly given, I should, after stating this once for all, have held myself at full liberty to make use of the name, as being that by which the Archbishop is commonly known in history. If the contrary principle were to be enforced, we should be forbidden to speak of *Chrysostom* or of *Charlemagne;* we should hardly be allowed to speak of Abélard by any other name than *Peter*. Nay, the title of *Saint* (which your correspondents are so much disposed to insist on in the case of Thomas of Canterbury) must be refused, not only to him, but to every one else who bears it. Indeed, there is no knowing to what extravagant lengths this kind of purism may be carried; perhaps we may next be forbidden to speak of *Lord* Macaulay's writings, on the ground that at the time of their original publication the author's contemporaries knew him and spoke of him only as a commoner.

I am, as has been already intimated, unable to understand how "W. S. N.'s" examples of "the absurd mistakes into which the practice of modernizing surnames has led able writers" can serve to illustrate the question whether Archbishop Thomas ought to be spoken of under the name of Becket. But, as some of the names which he mentions have an interest for me, I am glad that he has added these examples, whether relevant or otherwise.

"When," asks your correspondent, "shall we have heard for the last time of Archbishop Roger of Bishopsbridge, i.e. Pont l'Evêque?" I beg leave to say that from me, at least, no one has ever heard of "Bishopsbridge" in connection with Roger, except for the purpose of pointing out that the name is a mistake, ("Becket," p. 20.) But I must confess that the next instance of error,—"Bishop Sawbridge, i.e. John of Pontoise, *Latinè* Pontiserra or Pontisara," —awakens uncomfortable recollections in me. Not that I have ever spoken of John of Pontoise under the name of Sawbridge or any other name; but in connexion with the mention of a certain Abbot Walter, I have, in a book which it is not likely that "W. S. N." has ever done me the honour of looking at, translated *Pontisara* by *Pont-Isère*. No doubt the same blunder had been made before me by some of my betters, such as Gieseler (*Kirchengeschichte*, II. ii. 15,) and the Dean of St. Paul's, (Latin Christianity, iii. 143). But

it was the less excusable in me, because I had observed the position of Pontisara in one of Spruner's maps, and ought to have identified it with Pontoise; and I am thankful for your correspondent's correction, although it was not meant for me, and although my fault was different from that which he speaks of.

Passing over the blunder as to "Barlowinwac," which does not concern me, we come to the statement that "Herbert de Losinga (i. e. of Lorraine) is construed to have received that name from his propensity to leasing or glozing." Here there are two things which are new to me,—the prefix *de*, and the information that *de Losinga* means "of Lorraine." After looking into a good many old authorities, I have been unable to find the *de* in any one of them, although from Mr. Thorpe's index to Florence of Worcester we might suppose that it occurred in that writer's Chronicle. Unless, therefore, "W. S. N." can not only shew good authority for the *de*, but explain the absence of that particle in the old works where it does not appear, I do not see how *Losinga* can mean Lorraine or any other country. William of Malmesbury (§ 338, ed. Hardy) quotes some verses beginning,—

"Surgit in ecclesia monstrum, genitore *Losinga*,"

where the word looks much as if it were intended to signify the father's nation; and if so, Herbert must have borne it in right of his father only, unless it be compatible with the statement that he was himself born "in pago Oxymensi," (*Barthol. de Cotton*, in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, i. 389,) i. e. in the district of Auge, in Normandy. But what proof is there that *Losinga* was equivalent either to *Lotharingia* or to *Lotharingus?* Ducange and his editors know of no other meaning for the word than that which is given by the Bishop's contemporaries, Florence of Worcester (ii. 33) and William of Malmesbury (*l. c.*), as well as by the later mediæval writers, who all deduce it from Herbert's propensity to flattery. And if it be wrong to follow these authorities in connecting it with the Italian *lusingare*, the mistake is, at least, not one of those absurdities into which "the practice of *modernizing* surnames has led able writers."

"On the same principle," your correspondent continues, "Ralph Flambard's name was explained;" and, of course, we are left to infer that such an explanation is another absurd instance of modernizing. In order to place before the reader all that I know about the matter, I may quote a note which was published some years ago:—

"It has been questioned whether he was called Flambard (*firebrand*) on account of his character, since he figures under that name in Domesday Book (p. 51) as a possessor of land in Hampshire before the Conquest, (Lappenberg, ii. 167; Foss. i. 63.) But Anselm [his own contemporary] says, 'Propter crudelitatem similem flammæ comburenti prænomine Flambardus,' (Ep. iv. 2); and it would seem from Orderic (iii. 311, ed. Le Prevost) that the name was given to him as characteristic before he attained power."

Here, again, the explanation, true or false, is carried back to the man's own time. But may I ask (although "W.S.N." seems to write as if we ought all to know) what is the right view as to this name? Does it mean anything, and, if so, what? Or, if it is an ordinary unmeaning surname, what is the difference in kind between it and Becket or Murdac, Peche or "Ffolliott"?

Lastly, may I venture to beg for a more distinct reference to the "well-informed German historian" who "describes the conqueror of Culloden as called Duke of Cumberland from his excessive corpulency?" That there *is* such an historian I take for granted, on your correspondent's authority. But I must doubt whether the epithet "well-informed" can be deserved by a German who, having undertaken to write about any English subject, was ignorant that Cumberland is the name of a county which has given a title to many of our princes; more especially if he wrote since the time when it began to be evident that the Dukes of Cumberland would in all

probability inherit the German kingdom which they have now held for almost a quarter of a century.

I am extremely sorry to take up so much of your space; but if "W.S.N.'s" letter had not been so enigmatically short, my own would not have been so long; and I trust that he will now give the information which I have asked for in such a form as to spare me the necessity of troubling you any further.—I am, &c.

J. C. ROBERTSON.

Precincts, Canterbury.

[SYLVANUS URBAN has received several communications respecting the letter from Canon Robertson which appeared in the last number, all complaining of the manner in which Mr. Freeman's name is used, as an unfair introduction of personal questions into the controversy. If it was an error to have admitted into the pages of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE such observations as were contained in that letter, he was led into it solely by a desire to be thoroughly impartial, and as the name of a gentleman well known to the literary world was appended to the letter, he passed over with greater leniency what might have been, if it had been strictly judged, regarded as a breach of literary etiquette, and would have been refused insertion. SYLVANUS URBAN quite agrees with one of his correspondents, that Canon Robertson ought not to expect an admission or denial from Mr. Freeman, as to his being the author of any or all of the articles assigned to him, nor that any conclusions ought to be drawn from Mr. Freeman's silence, because the latter may justly refrain from a correspondence which can only, in the eyes of most persons, sin still further against the laws of literary etiquette.

Whether the principle of anonymous reviews furthers the cause of literature or otherwise, SYLVANUS URBAN is not called upon to give his opinion, but he must admit that when an article is written anonymously it is not fair to the writer to attribute that article, whether rightly or wrongly, to any one by name publicly. And now having had an opportunity of looking into the matter, he quite agrees with those correspondents who have written on the subject, that the introduction of Mr. Freeman's name, in connection with any other writings than his letter to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, was totally uncalled for. In the article referred to in the "Saturday Review" (which is on Mr. Morris' book) Canon Robertson's name occurs only by a passing allusion, and in the "Edinburgh Review" he is not, so far as SYLVANUS has observed, mentioned at all.

The letter, too, about Northampton Castle, which is the only communication having Mr. Freeman's name attached to it, is on a different subject to that touched upon by any of the reviews mentioned by Canon Robertson. And therefore SYLVANUS URBAN quite thinks that it was an error on the part of Canon Robertson to introduce such matters when the controversy might well have stood on its own merits.

With regard to the general question whether the use of surnames had become general so early as the twelfth century, SYLVANUS URBAN is too well aware how much the opinion of the learned is divided upon it, to venture on any decision. He is quite content to leave it to be discussed by such very competent persons as Canon Robertson and W. S. N., whom he has reason to know to be one of the most learned persons in England in such branches of study. It would be difficult to find three other persons so well informed in the history of the twelfth century as Canon Robertson, W. S. N., and E. A. Freeman. He is anxious that the discussion should be continued, and he hopes it may be carried on without acrimony and personality.]

PAINTED GLASS AT SHELTON CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Mr. Urban,—A remote church in Norfolk, which I recently visited, contains some painted glass to which it may be worth while to call the attention of those of your readers who are amateurs of that species of art, as there is not much of the same character existing *in situ* in this country. The church of Shelton, situated about twelve miles south of Norwich, is a handsome building, erected by Sir Ralf Shelton about 1490, principally of brick, with a light clerestory extending the whole length of the church, and two aisles, also reaching as far as the east end of the chancel. The three eastern windows—of the chancel and two aisles—are all filled with stained glass; but the window which especially attracted my notice is at the east end of the south aisle: it is small and filled with Perpendicular tracery, by which the lower part is divided into two lights. In these lights, under canopies of Gothic work very freely treated after the German manner, are two portraits in a kneeling attitude. On the left is a man in a crimson robe lined with fur; on the right a lady in the angular head-tire worn in the reign of Henry VIII., and a dress the prevailing colour of which is also crimson. There is no desk or book in front of either, but a shield of arms before each, with helmet, mantling, and crest. The arms indicate the subjects of the portraits to be Sir John Shelton, Knt., who died in 1539, and his wife Anne, who was daughter of Sir William Boleyn, and aunt of the queen her namesake, and died in December, 1556. Below are some other shields of arms of the Shelton family and its allies, and scrolls with inscriptions.

That which is singular about this window is still to be mentioned: it is the exquisite skill with which the figures, and especially the heads, are executed. The female head has been a little injured, but it exhibits a remarkably handsome face very delicately pourtrayed. The head of the man is perfect and uninjured by time, and is worthy of the pencil of Holbein. The portraits would appear, from the character of the work, to have been executed in Germany, from careful drawings made for the purpose from the life. The German origin of the work is further shewn by the peculiar treatment of the heraldry. The helmets face one another. The shield of Sir John bears the arms of Shelton, Azure, a plain cross or, and for a crest, instead of the Moor's head which is the proper crest of the family, a pair of wings sable, each charged with three roses or. The lady's shield, instead of bearing the arms of Bullen (Argent, a chevron gules between three bulls' heads sable) for its entire charge, has this coat upon an inescutcheon, occupying the greater part of the shield, and covering what appears to be an inverted branch of a tree; and the helmet has for its crest a tree. I can only account for the apparent incorrectness of the heraldry by supposing that the artist was furnished with an imperfect drawing, and was too far from his employers to obtain fuller information.

I do not remember to have observed any German glass of the sixteenth century in its original position in any other English church. Probably other examples may be known to some of your readers. The admirable drawing of the present work, and its interest also, as containing a portrait of one from whom the unfortunate mother of Queen Elizabeth probably derived her name, and who seems to have had no small share of that hereditary gift of beauty which proved so fatal to her niece, has induced me to think it worthy of mention in your pages.

In Blomefield and Parkins' "History of Norfolk," there is an account of the family of the ancient lords of Shelton, and some description of the church, but no especial mention of this window. It is remarkable that the principal east window of the chancel also contains figures of Sir John Shelton and his wife, in surcoats of the arms of Shelton and Bullen, and also of his father Sir Ralf Shelton, the founder of

the church, and his wife Margaret Clere. These figures are of ordinary design, and apparently of English workmanship.

I may mention, before closing my letter, that the historian of this part of the county of Norfolk, in his account of the Shelton family, refers to a curious MS. "formerly kept at Shelton Hall, which had a drawing of the house in it, and the arms of such families as the Sheltons married into." By a singular coincidence, a few days after visiting Shelton, I met with this very MS. at Norwich, in the possession of the Rev. J. Matchett. It is a square volume in vellum, containing, at the commencement, a view of the old hall, built by Sir Ralf Shelton, the founder of the church, and in its subsequent pages nearly a hundred well-executed coats of arms, apparently painted at the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century. The first coat is, Quarterly, 1 and 4, azure, a cross or, 2 and 3, sable, three escallops argent, which is described as "Shelton his antient coate quartered with his coate by Conquest." Opposite to this is a shield of the first of the above coats, with supporters, two white talbots, the crest a Saracen's head couped at the shoulders, and the motto "GHENBE AND THOL." The following explanation is written above, "The Cittie called Andrinople, distant 250 miles from Constantinople, beareth this Coate of Armes, from whence Shelton had them by Conquest, and therefore giveth the Head." Can any of your readers suggest a meaning for the motto? In an old paper note pinned into the book the motto is said to have been "since found to be *Cheewoonte and Tholl*," which, to me, is no more intelligible than the other.—I am, &c.

FRANCIS NICHOLS.

157, *Westbourne-terrace,*
Sept. 19, 1860.

ANGLO-SAXON RELICS, KENT.

MR. URBAN,—Some valuable Anglo-Saxon relics, recently found at Sarr Mill, Thanet, having come under my notice, I induced the possessor to exhibit them to the Council of the Kent Archæological Society, at their meeting held in Canterbury a short time since. Having the sanction of the President to make an offer to their nominal owner, subject of course to the right and permission to retain them, I was in hopes they would have been preserved for the county in which they were discovered: in this I fear I have been disappointed.

I venture to give you a description, trusting the same may not prove uninteresting to your readers, and to antiquaries in general.

In August last, in chalk land at Sarr, about six feet below the surface, some workmen, in excavating the soil for the erection of a steam-engine, found the following relics:—A fibula, a bulla, four gold coins or medals, a large and symmetrical bronze bowl, a metal pin, bead of amethystine quartz, necklace of beads of amber and of coloured clays, iron weapons, metal clasp of large purse, and some pieces of iron, the use of which I was at a loss to determine. These were deposited in a grave where a skeleton was found lying with the head north-west by south-east. The skull of the defunct was tolerably entire: it was rather thick, with a low forehead, and posterior part somewhat protuberant; but, with the exception of a few of the vertebræ and some fragmentary bones, little else remained. The teeth indicated that the deceased was of no very advanced age. A second grave, near the first, was also found, but it contained nothing but a few bones.

The fibula found in the first grave was very beautiful, and nearly perfect. It had lain on the left breast. The external rim consisted of garnets or garnet-coloured glass, interlaced with gold chequer-work in half diamond patterns. Within it was a deep border of gold work, then an inner circle of garnets or of coloured glass, interlaced also with the gold chequer: again, another circle of beaded gold; and in the centre of all a large boss of ivory or sea-horse's tooth, divided quarterly with the

same sort of gold chequer. The centre of the fibula consisted of a large carbuncle, surrounded by a thin border of the same gold-threaded or chequer-work. Four other ivory studs, forming a square, contained also carbuncles, and completed the ornamentation of the brooch. This relic was 2¾ inches in diameter, being of the same size as the fibula found near Abingdon, figured in "Pagan Saxondom," plate 3, and which it strikingly resembled in almost all other particulars.

The bulla was of gold, with ornament of mosaic or chequer-work of red, blue, and white stones, and very similar to one described plate 4, fig. 7, in *Inventorium Sepulchrale*. It had a loop for suspension.

The bronze bowl was entire, except that it had been neatly repaired at the bottom by a patch of metal, affixed by small studs. There was also one small hole in it. The metal was quite sound, and scarcely appeared to have suffered at all by its long inhumation. This bowl is of a shape not often found in the graves of Kent. Mr. Akerman has given an example of one (see "Pagan Saxondom") which was discovered by the late Lord Londesborough in 1843, at Wingham, in this county, and which it exactly resembles, even to the pattern of the open lattice-work of the stand. Similar pateræ, Mr. Akerman informs us, have been found in the graves of the Franks.

In this bowl were deposited bones, some said to be human. This, however, I am not fully convinced of. Also the bones of sheep and oxen. For what purpose they were placed there, and whether in the first instance with or without their fleshy adjuncts, I am unable to determine. The circumstance, however, is remarkable.

A small metal pin, and a scax or knife, were also found in the grave, together with a large sword, a relic but rarely discovered in the Anglo-Saxon interments, and which is probably indicative of the rank or high command of the deceased warrior.

Perhaps, however, the most interesting part of the remains were the four gold coins, or rather medals, for the gold loops for suspension were portions of the original substance of the metal. They were in size rather larger than a shilling, of very pure gold. They were inscribed round the borders, the impression on one side being a somewhat rudely sculptured head with a cap or helmet, and on the reverse a sort of double cross with a ball or globe.

These coins, with the relic described above, doubtless formed a necklace, and with the bulla as the centre-piece, and the two gold medals on either side, must have constituted an ornament alike costly and magnificent in the eyes of the followers and subjects of the chief who bore it. I attribute to these medals a Frankish origin, for they appeared to me, in the very brief inspection I had of them, very similar to the examples found in the Sibertswold grave which are given by Mr. C. R. Smith in the *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, No. 172, and ascribed by him to the Merovingian series, but a friend well skilled in numismatic lore, and to whom I sent a somewhat imperfect wax impression, owing to injury received in transmission, has given his opinion that they are the coins of Mauricius, who, first a notary born in Cappadocia, became afterwards a general, and A.D. 582 was raised to the Roman empire.

This Anglo-Saxon grave, if such it was, appears to exhibit some details which may give a different direction to our speculations, and may afford another proof that in our eagerness to attribute all similar discoveries to the Jutish or Anglo-Saxon tribes, we too strictly ignore the existence of those other numerous island or continental septs or nations, who at one period of the history of Europe were in a constant state of movement and progression, and who doubtless visited England, sword in hand, either as the allies of the Saxons or of the Danes, or as their rivals, claiming possessions, or seeking conquests in lands more inviting, or less contested, than those which they had abandoned.

It is to be feared that this small but very choice collection of relics, so especially interesting to any Kentish antiquary, will be lost to the county. The Kent Archæological Society hoped, under the sanction of the Government, to obtain

these remains for an Anglo-Saxon Museum in a central part of the county, where they would have been daily accessible to the inspection of the public, considering that such a repository could not be better established than in the heart of that district where the Saxons founded their first kingdom. But in this hope they have been disappointed, for after imagining that their offer would be accepted, to their disappointment they learned that another party had been fortunate enough to secure these relics. Had they received any intimation that a higher price was expected, they would have endeavoured to have met the views of their holder in order that these remains might have been secured for their contemplated County Museum.

I am, &c.,

Canterbury. JOHN BRENT.

BACON-HOUSE, NOBLE-STREET, ALDERSGATE.

MR. URBAN,—Stow, in the "Survey of London," says, "This house was of old called 'Shelley-house,' as belonging to the family of that name. Sir Thomas Shelley, Knt., was owner thereof in the 1st of Henry the Fourth."

It was afterwards called "Bacon-house," because the same was new-built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Adjoining to it was the house of Serjeant Fleetwood, Recorder of London, who new-built it.

Fleetwood was Recorder from 1571 until 1591, and many of his letters to Lord Burleigh are dated from "Bacon-house," where he died, February 28, 1594.

In 1628 the house was purchased by the worshipful Company of Scriveners, and was used as the hall of that Company; but, about the middle of the last century, it was sold by the Scriveners to the worshipful Company of Coachmakers, whose hall it became and now is. The front in Noble-street (except the entrance to the hall) was, however, retained by the Scriveners. The back part of the house, as rebuilt after the fire of London, may still be seen from Oat-lane, and is now occupied as a glove-manufactory.

In the conveyance to the Scriveners, the house is stated to have been anciently called "Shelley's tenement," but then "Bacon-house," and that it had formerly been in the possession of Sir Ralph Rowlett, Knight*, afterwards of Sir Nicholas Bacon, then of Christopher and Robert Barker, Nicholas Goff the elder, and Nicholas Goff the younger, and subsequently of Sara Savage and George Egylshaw, physician; and it was conveyed by Sir Arthur Savage and Dame Sarah, late wife of George Smithies, alderman, Thomas Viscount Savage, and Richard Millard, to Charles Bostock, scrivener, I presume in trust for the Company.

Christopher Barker and Robert Barker were printers to Queen Elizabeth; and Mr. Ames, in his account of Christopher Barker, says that he had a printing-office in Bacon-house, near Foster-lane, in which he printed Acts of Parliament, &c.

Christopher Barker died in 1599, and after 1588 the business was carried on by his deputies. Robert Barker, his son, who was a prisoner in the King's Bench from 1635, died there in 1645. Probably, Nicholas Goff the elder, and Nicholas Goff the younger, although neither of them are mentioned by Ames, were deputies or assigns of Christopher or of Robert Barker, and I should be glad of any information on that point.

Among the books printed by Christopher Barker, in the list given by Mr. Ames, I find the following printed at Bacon-house:—"Acts of Parliament, in 23rd Elizabeth, 1581; 'Christian Meditations,' by Theodore Beza, imprinted in Bacon-house, 1582; Acts of Parliament, 27th Elizabeth, 1585, imprinted in Bacon-house, near Foster-lane."

The Recorder, Fleetwood, is not mentioned in the conveyance of Bacon-house to Charles Bostock; and although his letters are dated from Bacon-house, Stow mentions the house of the Recorder as

* Sir Ralph Rowlett was Master of the Mint to King Henry VIII., and he was connected by marriage with Sir Nicholas Bacon, they having married two of the daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke.

separate from Bacon-house, which was rebuilt by the Lord Keeper. It may be that the Recorder's house was built upon part of the original site of Shelley-house.

In Coachmakers' Hall were held the meetings of the Protestant Association, which, under the presidency of Lord Geo. Gordon, led to the riots of 1780.

I shall be pleased if these notes, which I think cannot but be interesting to so venerable a printer as SYLVANUS URBAN, elicit any information from your correspondents respecting the Barkers, their deputies, or successors, or in relation to any of the successive owners or occupiers of this ancient civic mansion.—I am, &c.,

GEO. R. CORNER.

3, *Paragon, New Kent-road, September* 16, 1860.

P. S.—Presuming Nicholas Goff, or Gough, and his son of the same name, to have been printers, and the name seems to sanction that notion, may I hazard a conjecture that their printing-office was removed from Noble-street to the north side of Fleet-street, and that they gave their name to Gough-square. It is possible that they and the Barkers had a lease only of Bacon-house, and that on the expiration of the term, the freehold having been purchased by the Scriveners, the Company declined to renew the lease, and converted the premises into a hall for themselves, and thereupon the printers were obliged to remove their presses to another locality.

"OLD" ST. PETER'S AT ROME.

MR. URBAN,—It has several times occurred to the writer as singular, that there appears to be no published record—at least he has not met with any, in some extensive attention to such matters—as to what kind of building a former St. Peter's at Rome was, (though we know enough about our own "old" St. Paul's). The present church was begun, if my memory serves, about the close of the fifteenth century, but doubtless there was some stately previous building, whether on the same site or not, though probably not the first Roman cathedral.—I am, &c.

J. D. PARRY,
Author of "The Coast of Sussex."

A MISREAD DATE.

MR. URBAN,—You are probably acquainted with a descriptive poem entitled "Dartmoor," published (second edition) in 1826. Nearly one half of the volume is composed of notes, giving much curious information respecting this wild region. In one of these notes it is stated, that in a part of the moor situated near Dartmoor prison, is a certain spring or well, called Fice's Well, the sides and entrance to which are composed of granite, and that on this granite is inscribed, in common Arabic numerals, the date of 1168. "The date," adds the author, "is an extraordinary one, and the whole bears the undeniable appearance of great antiquity."

In the summer of 1859, being in that neighbourhood, I was led to examine the spot, and thereby am enabled to correct Mr. Carrington's statement, and to give the real date inscribed on the granite, which is 1568. The second cypher is rudely and indistinctly cut, and might, on a hasty glance, be well mistaken for another 1, but a closer inspection shews it to be beyond doubt a 5, and this was pointed out to me by the very intelligent guide who accompanied me to the spot.

I believe I am right in thinking that 1168 could not possibly be the date inscribed, unless it had been the forgery of a later period, inasmuch as our present Arabic or Indian cyphers were not introduced until a period considerably subsequent to that date.—I am, &c.

Oct. 8, 1860. H. M.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol. XII. (London: John Russell Smith.)—This volume is quite equal in interest to any of its predecessors, and contains papers by the Rev. Edward Turner, W. Durrant Cooper, R. W. Blencowe, Mark Antony Lower, and other well-known antiquaries. Mr. Turner treats of Uckfield, Past and Present, and also of the ruined town and church of Aldrington, with its Anchorage. Mr. Durrant Cooper edits Proofs of Age of Sussex Families, *temp.* Edward II. to Edward IV.; and prints a supplement to his account of the family of Oxenbridge, containing a memoir of John Oxenbridge, a celebrated Puritan divine, who, after many wanderings, settled at Boston, in New England, and died there. Mr. Blencowe prints extracts from the Memoirs of the Gale family, one of the many that in the seventeenth century made fortunes by the Sussex iron-foundries. Mr. Lower has collected some curious particulars of the Hospital of Lepers at Seaford; but a more interesting paper of his is a Notice of Sir Edward Dalyngruge, the builder of Bodiam Castle. That knight made a vast fortune in the French wars of Edward III. and Richard II., and dying circa 1394, was buried in Robertsbridge Abbey. His mutilated effigy was dug up there in 1823, and under the impression that it was one of the Pelham family, it was presented to the late Earl of Chichester. Afterwards the discovery of the cross engrailed led to its correct appropriation, and it is now placed in the Museum at Lewes. Previous to this it had, on being found not to be a Pelham, been buried in the garden of his lordship's town-house, in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, and next it was placed in the coach-house, where it was viewed and reported on by a member of the Society, Weston S. Walford, Esq.:—

"A rather 'strange eventful history' is this," says Mr. Lower, "of a piece of chiselled alabaster, representing a man great in his time, a valiant soldier, who had built a castle out of the spoils of war, and who had been entombed in a monastery which he had endowed with noble gifts. No long period elapsed ere the fair proportions of the statue, reposing gracefully upon its altar-tomb within the abbey church of Robertsbridge, were doomed to destruction by some *malleus monachorum* under the dictation of Henry the Eighth. Hacked and hewn to pieces, it was buried as a useless thing, until its exhumation, as above related, brought it to the light of day. A second inhumation and a second disinterment, a generation later, in the metropolis, and its presentation to our local museum, wind up its extraordinary career. We have all heard of the 'vile uses' to which every created thing may return, but this object has returned to a use by no means vile; and it is something for the fame of a fourteenth century hero, that curious antiquaries of the nineteenth look with interest upon his mutilated effigy, and are induced thereby to search into the personal history of the man of whom it is the rude and imperfect presentment*."—(pp. 223, 224.)

Equally remarkable is a paper by the Very Rev. Canon Tierney, on the Discovery of the Remains of John, seventeenth Earl of Arundel, in the church of Arundel. The earl was killed in France, in 1435, and was buried in the church of the Grey Friars at Beauvais, but a passage in the will of a Shropshire gentleman, first noticed by Mr. Kingston, of the Public Record Office, shewed that his remains had been redeemed from French custody by an attendant (Fulke Eyton, the testator), and probably buried with his ancestors in the College of Arundel. A search there proved this to be the case; and this is but one instance out of a thousand of the curious and important corrections of current history that are daily being effected

* "Is it too much to assert, that a memorial like the present in vol. xii. of the 'Sussex Archæological Collections,' is a surer means of preserving from oblivion the man to whom it relates than any alabaster statue, or other material monument whatsoever, could be!"

by means of examination of the wills and other papers of comparatively humble individuals.

Among other papers we notice a very useful one on the Dedications of Churches and Chapels in West Sussex, by Charles Gibson, Esq., Richmond Herald, and the Records of Thomas Lake and Henry Lennarde, shewing their troubles with the contumacious people of Yarmouth, when they visited them in 1588 as bailiffs of the barons of the Cinque Ports. The suggestion made by Mr. Durrant Cooper, in the last volume of the "Collections," has been acted on, and we have a rather copious collection of Monumental Inscriptions from Seaford and from Berwick, furnished by H. Simmons, Esq., and the Rev. E. B. Ellman. Notes and Queries, and a full Index, complete the volume, which is very creditable to the talent and research of its contributors.

We will conclude our notice with a brief quotation from Mr. Turner's paper on Domus Anachoritæ, Aldrington, which suggests a new meaning for the inscription of Mangnus, the Dane, now preserved in the church of St. John sub Castro, at Lewes:—

"The earliest anchorite in this county, of which we have any information, is Mangnus of St. John's, Lewis; of whom we have no other knowledge, than such as we are able to obtain from the inscription which was discovered engraved on the stone, forming the circular arch of the Norman doorway leading into the chancel of the church, when it was taken down in 1857. Nothing was thought of it at the time; and it would probably have been lost for ever, had not 'some lovers of antiquity,' as they are described, residing in Lewes, of whom, no doubt, that excellent antiquary Mr. Rowe was one, anxious for the preservation of so early and interesting a memorial, collected the stones and placed them in their original form against the south wall of the church, beneath which was subsequently placed the coffin stone, or monumental slab, which was found in digging in some part of the churchyard; and was so disposed of under the erroneous impression that it had covered the mortal remains of Mangnus; and for its preservation when the *old* church was entirely pulled down, we are indebted to the zealous exertions of Mr. M. A. Lower, who secured it a place in the *new*.

"The inscription, which consists of four hexameter lines in monkish Latin, and Anglo-Saxon character,—for where the letters are of a later date, they are interpolations, made probably at the time it was discovered, to fill up vacancies found to exist,—and which is, upon the whole, in a tolerably perfect state, a small portion only being missing, is as follows:—'Clauditur hic miles, Danorum regia proles, Mangnus nomen ei, Mangne nota progeniei; Deponens Mangnum, se moribus induit agnum, Prepete pro vitâ, fit parvulus Anachorita.' From it we learn that this Mangnus was a knight of some fame, and of the royal race of the Danes; but that becoming disgusted with the world, and all earthly things, the vanity and vexation of which his own unhappy experience had taught him, he retired from society, and became an anchorite.

"It will be observed that I have treated this inscription not as an epitaph, in which light only it has heretofore been considered, but as referring solely to the fact of his retiring from the world, and inclusion as an anchorite. Its whole bearing, as well as the force of particular expressions made use of in it, have led me to take this different view of it. 'Clauditur,' with which it commences, is, in my judgment, a term much more applicable to seclusion *during life*, than to confinement in a tomb *after death*. The word 'hic,' too, in an inscription over a doorway, would seem to point more appropriately to the situation of his cell than to the place of his burial. The construction which I put upon these two words is, 'here is shut in as an anchorite;' and from them I am led to infer that the situation of Mangnus' cell was just on the outside of this doorway, which would then become his means of access to the church. Placed in such a position, and engraven possibly by himself during the period of his inclusion, it would not only be useful as a record of the fact of his having become an anchorite, and of his own submissiveness in so doing; but it would be to him a constant monitor how much more conducive to earthly happiness the practice of contentedness and self-denial is, than giving way to strife and envying, how much more the comfort of life depends on the exercise of humility and condescension, than in vain attempts to secure worldly greatness and honour."—(pp. 132—134.)

As is customary with the Sussex Archæological Society, the present volume is enriched with several excellent wood engravings.

A Handbook of Mottoes borne by the Nobility, Gentry, Cities, Public Companies, &c. Translated and Illustrated with Notes and Quotations by C. N. ELVIN, M.A. (London: Bell and Daldy.) —This is a serviceable collection of mottoes, alphabetically arranged, but it would be considerably improved if an index of names were given. Some introductory observations classify mottoes in four divisions—those of a general character; those having reference to the bearings, or a punning reference to the name; or, lastly, reference to both name and bearing. The work is dedicated to the Queen's Champion, Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart. A few short extracts will shew the manner in which it is executed:—

"*Labor ipse voluptas.* Toil itself is pleasure. LOVELACE, c. J. G. NICHOLS, F.S.A.

"This motto was adopted by John Nichols, F.S.A., the author of the 'History of Leicestershire,' and the 'Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century;' and for forty years editor of the 'Gentleman's Magazine:' nor could any have been more expressive of his own literary character." —(p. 105.)

"*Ofner na ofno angau.* As borne by the family of LEWIS, of Greenmeadow, co. Glamorgan, together with the motto 'Patriæ fidus' over the crest. The motto in the Welsh characters is borne by the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, A.M., Rector of Llanymowddwy. The sense of the motto in English is, 'Let him be feared who fears not death.'

"Both these families are descended from Gwaethvoed, lord of Cibwyr and Ceredigion, and from the noble answer made by that prince to Edgar, the Saxon king, their motto is taken. When Edgar summoned him, with the other Welsh princes, to Chester, in order to row his barge on the Dee, Gwaethvoed replied that he could not row, and that, if he could, he would not, except to save a person's life, whether king or vassal. Upon this Edgar sent a second messenger, to whom the Welsh prince vouchsafed at first no answer at all, but when the man submissively begged to be informed what reply he should bear to his master, 'Let him,' said Gwaethvoed, 'be feared who fears not death.' On hearing these words, Edgar, delighted with the spirit of the prince, went to him, gave him his hand in kindness, and entreated him to become his friend and relation, and so it was; and since that time the motto of all descended from Gwaethvoed has been 'OFNER NA OFNO ANGAU.'"—(p. 140.)

"*Preigne haleine, tirez fort.* Take breath, pull strong. GIFFARD.

"In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., a panther which had been presented to Sir John Giffard, of Chillington, escaped from her cage, and was pursued by the knight, bow in hand, accompanied by his son. Having hurried to the top of a steep ascent, nearly a mile from his house, he overtook the beast about to spring upon a woman with an infant: and as, in his still breathless state, he was preparing to shoot at it, his son, fearing his haste might weaken the accuracy and force of his shot, called out, 'Preigne haleine tire fort;' words which, modernized to 'Prenez haleine, tirez fort,' now form the family motto. In pursuance of this advice Sir John paused, took breath, drew his bow strongly with a sure aim, and so killed the panther and saved the woman."—(p. 156.)

"*Prius frangitur quam flectitur.* He is sooner broken than bent. BALLANTYNE-DYKES, of Dovenley, Warthole, or Wardhall, &c, who also bears the motto, 'Nec cito, nec tarde,' for Ballantine, which family he represents in the female line.

"Thomas Dykes, an ancestor of this family, was a staunch adherent to the Royal cause and an active partizan of the king. After the king's forces were subdued, he was eagerly sought for by the Republicans, whom he eluded for upwards of twelve months by concealing himself, when pursued, in a mulberry-tree in front of the house, part whereof still remains (1860). He was afterwards caught and kept prisoner in a dungeon in Cockermouth Castle, where he died. His freedom was repeatedly offered to him by the Republicans if he would change his principles, and when upon his refusal they threatened to increase the severity of his treatment, he replied, 'Prius frangitur quam flectitur," which sentence, denoting his resolution to die sooner than yield, is still used as their motto by his descendants. The bulk of the family estates was lost through his zeal in the cause of his master. Thomas Dykes married Joyce Frecheville, daughter and co-heiress of John Frecheville, and cousin of the Royalist, Lord Frecheville, of Slavely, &c., co., Derby."—(p. 157.)

"*Pro rege dimico.* I do battle for the king. DYMOKE, bt. The honourable the Queen's Champion.

"This motto has an obvious allusion to the name of the family, as well as to the ancient office of Champion, which derives from the renowned family of Marmyun, together with the manor of Scrivelsby, to which the Championship is attached. Sir John Dymoke, kt., was the first who formally discharged the office, at the coronation of Richard II., and Sir Henry Dymoke, bart., the present Champion, is the seventeenth of his family who has held it." —(p. 160.)

These specimens we trust will commend the work to favourable notice; and we should be glad to find that the compiler had met with due encouragement to induce him to bring out an enlarged edition —for we mark imperfections here and there, such as are almost unavoidable in a first attempt to collect such a body of miscellaneous matter.

The Right of American Slavery. By T. W. Hoit, of the St. Louis Literary and Philosophical Association. (St. Louis, Mo.: L. Bushnell.)—Most people in England have heard enough, perhaps more than enough, on the subject of American slavery, but it must be confessed that it has been almost all on one side of the question. On the sound principle, *Audi alteram partem*, we think ourselves bound to devote a small portion of our space to a pamphlet on the other side, which the author has had the courtesy to send us from the city of St. Louis, on the Mississippi. Every one knows the great exertions that the Abolitionists are making to spread their principles by means of the press, but if we may take the announcement on the title-page as fact, "First and Second Editions, 500,000 copies," the other party bids fair to rival them. Mr. Hoit sees in the anti-slavery agitation the working of British gold; the monarchies of Europe, but especially that of England, he says, have a deadly hatred to American institutions, and having been foiled both in arms and in diplomacy, they now seek to bring about a dissolution of the Union, by setting the North against the South; and, unless a large portion of the American people can be made to perceive "the fatal fallacy of emancipation," he feels assured that the scheme will succeed, when "national oblivion" will be the consequence. Hence he argues on the "fitness of the African for slavery," and the consequent "absurdity of negro equality;" proves by citation from Herodotus downwards that "the negro has ever been a slave," and from Herder and others that he is a mere animal, "the representative of barbaric fury and degradation, and the type, in human form, of that chaotic element of self-annihilation, which nature has kindly restricted to the fewest number of the lowest orders of animated being." He maintains that the African is not intended for freedom; that those in the United States have no wish for it, and that if released from the beneficent control of their masters they would soon relapse into barbarism, and ultimately into cannibalism,—a future which he confidently predicts for the black republic of Liberia. Thus it would be an injury to the negro to set him free, and his conscientious masters dare not do it, on his account,—to say nothing of the misery to civilized man all over the world, which would ensue from the failure of American slave-grown cotton, for, according to Mr. Hoit, we are clothed with nothing else, and must become naked barbarians ourselves if left without it.

The whole argument briefly runs thus—Civilization is right, barbarism is wrong; slavery is an incident of civilization; and the world would fall back into chaos were not the race of Ham kept in its divinely appointed place by the strong hand of the slave-owner. Leaving our readers to form their own estimate of them, we extract our author's

"Philosophical Postulates of American Slavery.

"1. Right holds a just and heaven-derived supremacy over wrong.

"2. Barbarism is wrong. It conduces to the misery and degradation of mankind. Africa is barbarous. The African race is a race of barbarians.

"3. Civilization is right. It conduces to the elevation and happiness of mankind.

"4. Civilization carries with it the right of supremacy over barbarism.

"5. It is right to summon the barbarian to the lessons of civilization, and to teach him its *primary* lessons; to elevate him to the dignity of labour.

"6. It is right to HOLD the barbarian subject to the rules of civilization; to protect him by its laws, and rescue him from the wrongs and miseries of barbarism. In this way only he can be made happier and better. He falls, if unsupported by external power.

"7. American slavery promotes civilization, by the production of materials wherewith to clothe the nakedness of mankind, and the useful medium of knowledge and intelligence, through books and literature, printed upon materials which are the product of slave labour.

"8. It is just that barbarism should subserve civilization; that Wrong should subserve Right.

"9. The African is not equal to the white man, but is a barbarian, and as such has no political rights.

"10. American slavery is Right."—(pp. 49, 50.)

The following is his practical Conclusion:—

"If, then, it is not right, nor practicable, nor possible, to restore these 4,000,000 of Africans to barbarism, why any longer agitate the subject? Why keep the negro in perpetual dread of change, and the owner dubious of the future? Why, by this negro agitation, create apprehension in the minds of our own people for the stability and permanence of this government, and hope in the minds of all the monarchists of the world that this agitation will divide and destroy this last great bulwark of human freedom?

"Why shall we put to hazard that freedom which is already secure? Why involve in experiments those tangible acquisitions which we have made to this priceless inheritance of freedom? Washington is gone, but he has left us his bright example, and his solemn admonitions. Let those who are greater, and wiser, and purer than Washington, impeach him. Let those whose precepts or examples excel his, question the superiority of his virtue and valour. Let those who have done more for human freedom denounce him as the enemy of mankind, and erect for themselves a standard of moral action, which shall rise to the stupendous height of their own boundless egotism!"—(pp. 50, 51.)

The Life-boat, No. 38. (Published by the Royal National Life-boat Institution.)—We some time ago commended the Society that issues this little periodical to the support of our readers, and we take the present opportunity of mentioning that it now contemplates extending the sphere of its usefulness by furnishing barometers to its life-boat stations, which, to the number of more than a hundred, form a nearly continuous chain around our coasts. Had such means of warning as the barometer affords been at hand, it is not too much to say that the deplorable loss of life among the Yarmouth fishermen which marked the storm of the 28th of May would not have occurred. The Society asks for contributions for this special purpose, as well as to meet their ordinary expenditure, and we trust that they will not ask in vain. The expenses attendant on the exertions of their life-boats during the gales of May and June last have almost exhausted their slender funds, and we see with regret, from the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee, that "Crown fees and stamp duty" for a Charter of Incorporation have abstracted £134 10*s.* 2*d.* from them. It is a pity that the Crown should be less liberal to so valuable an institution than a firm of solicitors (Messrs. Clayton & Sons, of Lancaster-place), who "declined to make any charge for their professional services in the matter." An excellent paper on Weather Glasses and Foretelling the Weather, by Admiral Fitz-Roy, contains much information that may be useful even to those who never encounter the perils of the seas, and will well repay perusal.

The Reliquary, No. II. (London: J. R. Smith. Derby: Bemrose and Sons.)—This second number of Mr. Ll. Jewitt's publication amply redeems the promise of the first. The Editor furnishes, in his paper "On Scolds, and how they cured them," a lamentable picture of the barbarism of some of the practices of the "good old times;" it is illustrated by engravings of about a score of existing examples of the branks, among which one termed the Witches' Bridle, from Forfar, is conspicuous with its three sharply-pointed spikes, and is justly termed a "diabolical instrument." There are also several pleasing papers on Derbyshire subjects, including, with an eye no doubt to lady readers, a love-story relating to the former possessors of Haddon Hall, and the Editor treats amusingly on Fairy Rings and their folk-lore. Among the Original Documents is a list of jewels delivered to the unfortunate Derbyshire lady, Arabella Stuart, to which a fac-simile of her signature is appended; and a good collection of Notes, Queries, and Gleanings completes the number.

The East Anglian, Nos. 7 and 8. (Lowestoft: Tymms.)—This cheap little publication is well deserving the notice of local antiquaries. One of the numbers before us contains a good account of the Dutch church at Norwich (the old Black Friars), and puts on record several inscriptions that are in danger of perishing from the

dampness of the church and the inferior quality of the stones; the other contains, among a variety of brief notes, a description of a curious fresco in Ringshall Church, and an enumeration of the inscriptions on church-bells at Bungay, Ipswich, and elsewhere.

The Romans in Gloucestershire, and the Results of their Residence in this Country considered in an Historical, Social, and Religious Point of View: embracing the very interesting Question, whether or not we owe our early Christianity to our Intercourse with them, and whether St. Paul himself preached in Britain and possibly at Gloucester. A Lecture by the Rev. SAMUEL LYSONS, M.A. (London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) — The ample title-page of this lecture is a very sufficient indication of its contents. The lecture was delivered before the Literary and Scientific Society, and the Gloucester Association for Young Men, and the profits are designed for the restoration of a district lending library, in the author's parish of St. Luke, Gloucester. Mr. Lysons cannot be quite sure that the great Apostle of the Gentiles preached in Gloucester, but he is quite certain that that city had "the first Christian king that ever was, and that in the persons of Pomponia Græcina and Claudia professing Christians existed in it within eleven years after our Saviour's crucifixion." Besides detailing these facts, he gives a good account, for general reading, of many Roman antiquities found in various parts of Gloucestershire; and coming down to modern days, he touches on the siege of Gloucester by the troops of Charles I. The Lecture is accompanied by a map, and several wood-engravings, all carefully executed, and we are glad to bring it before the notice of our readers as a good summary of important facts which, from being scattered over works of rather ancient date, are less known at present than they ought to be.

Sermons preached in St. Mary's Church, Marylebone. Third Series. By JOHN HAMPDEN GURNEY, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's. (London: Rivingtons.)—The name of Mr. Gurney is quite enough to draw attention to this volume. It contains twenty sermons, all strongly marked by the well-known characteristics of their author. The sermons on "Christian Responsibilities and New Year's Wishes" we would especially commend to notice.

Parish Sermons, Second Series, by WILLIAM FRASER, B.C.L., (London: J. H. and Jas. Parker,) are in continuation of a series that appeared about five years ago, and was well received. These, delivered in Alton parish church, are equally worthy of commendation—perhaps more so, as they embody the result of additional study of the Fathers, in consequence of their author having in the interval produced "A Plain Commentary on the Book of Psalms," which is chiefly patristic in its views.

Breviates from Holy Scripture, arranged for use by the Bed of Sickness. By the Rev. G. ARDEN, M.A. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—This little work was drawn up, the author informs us, in the hope of giving greater definiteness to his own teaching by the bedside of the sick, especially during protracted cases. It appears to be drawn up with great care, and, as it has very soon reached a second edition, it evidently has been found useful.

Blackie's *Comprehensive History of England.* Parts 31, 32.—This work is proceeding steadily and satisfactorily towards completion. The parts before us contain the very important period from the Peace of Amiens to the death of George III., a space of eighteen years. The story throughout is well written, clear, and impartial; but the portion of the most interest at the present day is, the narrative of the first three or four years of the renewed war. The preparations of England to meet the invasion threatened by France are well told, and the story may safely be commended to general attention. As usual, some maps, and several good portraits, are given.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 16. At Government-house, Hongkong, the Hon. Lady Robinson, a dau.

Aug. 18. At Victoria, Hongkong, the wife of Patrick R. Harper, esq., banker, a dau.

Aug. 30. At Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. W. Ayerst, Rector of St. Paul's School, a son.

Aug. 31. At Mazagon Castle, Bombay, Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a son.

Sept. 4. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. Basil E. Bacon, late 50th Regt. B.N.I., and second Assistant Secretary to Government Military Department, a son.

Sept. 10. At Mynpoorie, North-West Provinces, the wife of Henry Minchin Chase, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

Sept. 12. At Nea-house, Christchurch, Hants, the wife of Major Gordon Cameron, 4th (King's Own) Regt., a dau.

Sept. 13. At Nusseerabad, Bombay, the wife of Capt. H. Yelverton Beale, a son.

Sept. 14. At Turnworth, Dorset, the wife of W. Parry Okendon, esq., a son.

At Old-hall, Halkyn, Mrs. George Hughes, a dau.

Sept. 15. At Saugor, Central India, the wife of Capt. Charles Stuart W. Ogilvie, a dau.

At Madras, the wife of the Rev. J. Ruthven Macfarlane, a dau.

Sept. 17. At Barthomley-rectory, the Hon. Mrs. George Arkwright, a son.

At Chettle-lodge, Blandford, the wife of Capt. Douglas Curry, of H.M.S. "Aboukir," a dau.

Sept. 18. At the Dowager Lady Wenlock's, Berkeley-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Jas. Stuart Wortley, a dau.

At Hatherly-place, Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Grey, 85th Light Infantry, a son.

Sept. 20. At Brighton, the wife of R. H. Wyatt, esq., Grosvenor-pl., Hyde-park, a son.

At the Manor-house, Chiswick, the wife of Harrington Tuke, M.D., a son.

Sept. 21. At Manor-lodge, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Chas. W. Morice, esq., of Gloucester-ter., Hyde-park, a son.

Sept. 22. At Ashley Manor-house, Box, the wife of Dr. Nash, a dau.

At North Ferriby, East Yorkshire, the wife of John Smythe Egginton, esq., a son.

Sept. 24. At Guernsey, the wife of Col. G. H. Fagan, a dau.

At Surbiton-hill, Kingston-on-Thames, the wife of C. H. Chatfield, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

In Bryanston-sq., the Lady Wodehouse, a son.

Sept. 25. At Hopetoun-house, Linlithgowshire, the Countess of Hopetoun, a son and heir.

Sept. 28. At Edinburgh, Lady Edith Fergusson, a dau.

At Whitley-vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Valentine, a son, still-born.

Sept. 29. At Durham, the wife of Edgar Meynell, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Bowlhead-green, near Godalming, the Lady Dorothy Nevill, prematurely, a dau., stillborn.

Sept. 30. At Denne-hill, Kent, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Montresor, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

Oct. 1. At Romanby-house, Northallerton, the wife of Capt. Hill, a dau.

At Weymouth, the wife of F. W. Remnant, esq., of Kensington-park-gardens, a dau.

Oct. 2. At Brookfield-house, Paignton, the wife of Col. Mallock, late Bengal Artillery, a son.

At Lake-house, Torquay, the wife of Capt. Robert Grange, a son.

Oct. 3. At Sarskoselo, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, a prince.

At Apethorpe-hall, Northamptonshire, the Countess of Westmoreland, a dau.

Lady Norreys, a son.

Oct. 4. At York-house, Penzance, the wife of Frederick Smith, esq., a son.

At Redhall, co. Antrim, the wife of the Very Rev. Geo. Bull, Dean of Connor, a son.

Oct. 5. At Ripley, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Charles Richmond Tate, a son.

Oct. 6. In Pont-st., Mrs. William G. Vernon Harcourt, a son.

At Bishop Auckland, the wife of Charlton Elliott Morgan, esq., a son.

At Florence-villa, Wimbledon-park, the wife of Sidney R. Percy, esq., a dau.

At Haarlem, the wife of J. G. C. L. Newnham, esq., H.M.'s Consul at Amsterdam, a dau.

In Belgrave-sq., the Lady Katherine Hamilton Russell, a dau.

Oct. 7. At Mortimer-house, Halkin-st., the Lady Louisa Douglas Pennant, a dau. still-born.

Oct. 8. At Trafford-park, Lady Annette de Trafford, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Leithkirk, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Gregory, a dau.

Oct. 9. At Buriton-rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Sumner, a son.

At Bylands, Hants, the wife of Douglas V. Vernon, esq., a dau.

At Kineton, the wife of Col. Cartwright, a son.

At Trent-park, the wife of R. C. L. Bevan, esq., a son.

At Egginton-hall, Burton-on-Trent, Lady Every, a son.

At Ripon, Yorkshire, the wife of Christopher Sayers, esq., a dau.

At Vienna-villa, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Benjamin Archer Kent, M.D., a son.

Oct. 10. At Forest-hill, the wife of George James Toby, a son.

At Worth-park, Sussex, the wife of Joseph Meyer Montefiore, a son.

At Mottisfont Abbey, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Curzon, a dau.

At the Royal Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lambrick, K.St.F., a son.

Oct. 11. At St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham, the Hon. Mrs. Keith Falconer, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Thompson, Royal Artillery, a son.

Oct. 12. At Grove-house, East Moulsey, Surrey, the wife of James Creswick, esq., a son.

At Riversley, near Liverpool, the wife of Chas. F. Melly, esq., a dau.

At Newdegate Rectory, Surrey, Mrs. S. M. Mayhew, a son.

Oct. 13. At Firle-pl., the seat of Viscount Gage, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Gage, a son.

At the Parsonage, Plymtree, the wife of the Rev. Prebendary Dornford, Rector of the parish, a son.

At Romaldkirk, the wife of John Kipling, esq., a dau.

Oct. 14. Lady Radstock, a dau.

At Brussels, the Princess Theobald de Vismes et de Ponthieu, a dau.

At Castleton, Monmouthshire, the Hon. Lady Walker, a son.

At Streatham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Nicholl, a dau.

Oct. 15. At Hersham, near Esher, the wife of Major Spicer, a dau.

In New Steyne, Brighton, the wife of Frederick Haworth, esq., a son.

At Ashurst-lodge, East Grinstead, the wife of Capt. Hamond, a son.

At Cuckfield, Sussex, Mrs. Edward Waugh, a son.

Oct. 16. At the Waldrons, Croydon, the wife of John C. C. Azémar, esq., a son.

At Wandsworth, the wife of Arthur Alexander Corsellis, esq., a dau.

At Waltham-house, Mrs. Jolliffe Tufnell, a dau.

At Milton Bryan Rectory, Beds, the wife of the Rev. G. S. Whitlock, a son.

In Portland-pl., the wife of Henry Hoyle Oddie, esq., a son.

At Tan-y-bryn, Bangor, the wife of Arthur Wyatt, esq., a son.

At Maidstone, the wife of Major Lawrie, Adjt. 3rd Battalion Kent Rifle Volunteers, a son.

At West-end, Hampstead, the wife of William Henry Miles, esq., a son.

Oct. 17. At Sutton-court-lodge, Chiswick, the wife of Frederick Wigan, esq., a dau.

At Redville, Swindon, the wife of Henry Kinneir, esq., a son.

At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Thomas Duncan, esq., M.D., a son.

At St. James's-house, West Malvern, the wife of Benjamin Bright, esq., a dau.

Oct. 18. At Sutherland-terr., East Brixton, the wife of H. Brooke Alder, esq., a dau.

The wife of Edward Solly, esq., F.R.S., of Holme-court, Isleworth, a dau.

At the Windsor Hotel, Moray-pl., Edinburgh, the Countess of Munster, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Lieut.-Col. William Stuart, M.P., of Kempston, Beds, a son and heir.

Oct. 19. At Little Hallingbury Rectory, near Bishop's Stortford, the wife of the Rev. Stanley Pemberton, a dau.

Oct. 20. At Brighton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. N. Simpkinson, a dau.

Oct. 21. At Caldecote, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. J. L. Hallward, a son.

At the Vicarage, Stoke, near Rochester, the wife of the Rev. A E. O. Harris, a dau.

At the Quadrant, Coventry, the residence of her father, the wife of the Rev. Francis W. Lamb, of Hillmorton, Rugby, a dau.

At the Rectory, Stretton-en-le-Field, the wife of the Rev. Ambrose C. B. Cave, a son.

Oct. 22. The widow of Col. Reynell Pack, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 1. At Madras, R. Reginald Scott, esq., eldest son of Comm. C. K. Scott, R.N., of Burseldon-house, Brighton, to Justa, dau. of the late Major Locke, of Madras.

Aug. 15. At Seetapore, Oudh, Marshall P. Moriarty, esq., Lieut. late 41st B.N.I., to Emily Casement, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Frances Spencer Hawkins, C.B., of H.M.'s Bengal Indian Army, and late Commissary-General.

Aug. 18. At Geelong, John Eldon Gorst, esq., of Auckland, New Zealand, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, second son of the late E. C. Lowndes, esq., of Preston, Lancashire, to Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. Lorenzo Moore, formerly Incumbent of St. Peter's, Hull.

Aug. 23. At Highweek, Devon, the Rev. Wm. Sadler, Curate of Highweek, to Agatha Blanche Isabella, dau. of the late Mark Henryson, esq.

Aug. 28. At St. Michael's, Compton Martin, Somersetshire, the Rev. Chas. Weston Devenish, B.A., Incumbent of Publow, fourth son of the late William Devenish, esq., of Weymouth, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Hammon, esq., of Monkstown, co. Dublin.

At Sherborne, Dorset, Edmund Kendall, esq., of Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, to Amelia, third dau. of the late Benj. Chancellor, esq., of Sherborne.

Sept. 4. At Horfield, Bristol, the Rev. Henry Fowler, second son of Charles Fowler, esq., of Totteridge-house, High Wycombe, Bucks., to Julia Frances, youngest dau. of Jas. R. Tutton, esq., late of the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

At Old Eastbourne, Russell James, eldest surviving son of William Charles Kerr, esq., of the Hale, Newnham, Gloucestershire, to Rosa Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late G. R. Griffiths, esq., of Castle-hill, Englefield-green, Surrey.

Sept. 6. At Steeple Ashton, Capt. Lewis Jones, 8th Regt., to Sarah Jane, only dau. of Col. Henry O. Crawley, of the Royal Engineers.

Sept. 8. At Glendermott, Andrew Ferguson Knox, esq., of Urney-park, co. Tyrone, to Katherine Georgina Elizabeth, second dau. of Latham Blacker, esq., of Glenkeen, co. Londonderry.

Sept. 11. Edmund, youngest son of Robert Robertson, esq., of Stirford-house, near Warminster, to Jane, only surviving dau. of the late Charles May, jun., esq., of Basingstoke.

At Llandudno, N.W., Archibald Briggs, esq., of Liverpool, second son of H. Briggs, esq., of Outwood-hall, near Wakefield, to Alice Sophia, youngest dau. of J. Steward, esq., of Llandudno.

At Walcott Church, the Rev. C. M. de P. Gillam, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, son of the late Rev. J. Gillam, Vicar of North Leigh, Oxon, to Ellen, dau. of the late Rev. Peter Hall, Rector of Milston and Brigminster.

At Stapleton, George Henry Bengough, esq., of the Ridge, Gloucestershire, to Mary Josephine, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. H. Butterworth.

At Rhyl, North Wales, the Rev. H. Oldershaw, M.A., of Lichfield, to Millicent Susan, youngest dau. of the late Sir Francis S. Darwin, of Breadsall Priory, Derbyshire.

Sept. 12. At Trowbridge, Evan Thos. Prosser, of Woodstock, Oxon, son of the late Rev. Evan Prosser, to Jane, only dau. of the late Charles Jennings, esq., of Trowbridge.

At Dublin, Thomas Donaldson, esq., 3rd Light Dragoons, eldest son of the late John Donaldson, esq., of Cheswardine, Shropshire, to Louisa Helen Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Richard A. H. Kirwan, esq., of Bawnmore, Galway.

At Swanage, Dorset, Capt. Fred. S. Steele, eldest son of Capt. Matthew Frederick Steele, of Sutton, Surrey, to Martha, eldest dau. of the late Sir F. Blake, bart., of Twisel, Northumberland.

At St. John the Evangelist, Durdham Down, Clifton, Joseph Hope, son of the late Booth Hodgetts, esq., and of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to Catherine Brown, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Rees, esq., of China, and niece of D. L. Rees, esq., of Hampton-terrace, Clifton.

Sept. 13. At Patrixbourne, near Canterbury, Edward Bourchier Savile, esq., of Pilton, Devon, to Margaret Marion, only dau. of the Rev. John Stevenson, D.D., Vicar of Patrixbourne.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Capt. J. C. Prior, H.M.'s 33rd M.N.I., to Mary Mehetabel Parthenope, eldest dau. of John Gardiner, esq., late Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, James William, eldest son of the late James Munro Macnabb, esq., Highfield-house, Hants, to Amy, dau. of Sir James Weir Hogg, bart., formerly M.P. for Beverley.

At Llangoedmore, Thomas Harman Brenchley, esq., to Emily Sarah, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, of Llangoedmore-pl., Cardiganshire.

Sept. 14. At Botolph, Capt. W. H. A. Buttler, of the Madras Army, to Ellen, dau. of the late Hugh Penfold, esq., of Annington, Sussex.

Sept. 17. At St. Nicholas, Brighton, W. G. Holloway, esq., of Amersham-villas, Upper Lewisham-road, London, to Jane, younger dau. of the late Capt. J. S. Terry, of London.

Sept. 18. At Christ Church, Craven-hill, Alfred Preston, of Calcutta, eldest son of Wm. Preston, esq., of Twyford Bury-house, St. John's-wood-park, to Harriette Agnes, second dau. of Walter George Browne, esq., of Pewsey, Wilts.

At Leyton, Lieut. A. H. Gilmore, R.N., youngest son of J. Gilmore, esq., of the Priory, Walthamstow, to Isabella, third dau. of the late W. Morris, esq., of Woodford-hall, Essex.

At High Harrogate, the Rev. Thomas Barton Bensted, M.A., Incumbent of Lockwood, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Leigh, esq., of Honley.

At Scarborough, Capt. Jonathan Yoke Worthington, Bengal Artillery, of Llanvabon, Glamorganshire, to Henrietta Charlotte Cooper, of Scarborough, dau. of Valentine Bryan, esq.

In Edinburgh, the Rev. W. Foster, M.A., of Hilston, Yorkshire, Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, to Hannah, third dau. of Jos. Stickney, esq., of Hull.

At Wirksworth, Major W. T. Johnson, Comm. of H.M.'s 12th Irregular Cavalry, to Mary Amelia, only dau. of the late Thomas Poyser, esq., Wirksworth, Derbyshire.

At Frome, A. G. Plomer, esq., Lieut. and Adjutant H.M.'s 25th Regt. Bombay Army, to Helen Lucretia, only dau. of the late Francis J. Bush, esq., of Frome Selwood.

In London, Eugene, son of T. W. Candler, esq., of London, to Selina, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. E. Temple, Rochford, Essex.

Sept. 19. At Poole, Dorset, William Pratten, jun., esq., of Bristol, to Harriet Sophia, younger dau. of Martin Kemp-Welch, esq., of Poole.

At Brixton, R. Harley, esq., of Cambridge, to Mary Ann, second dau. of the late Wm. Bowden, esq., of St. Alban's.

At Southborough, the Rev. William Wynter Gibbon, M.A., of Clifton, to Laura Matilda, widow of R. W. Townsend, esq., of Rosscarberry, co. Cork, and youngest dau. of Henry Herbert, esq., of Bromley-common, Kent.

At Horbling, Lincolnshire, John Thomas, youngest son of William Tomblin Keal, esq., M.D., of Wharfland-house, Oakham, to Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Harris, Vicar of Horbling.

At Scarbro', William Evans, esq., of Ellastone, Staffordshire, to Margaret Ann, eldest dau. of the late John Thomas Riddlesden, esq., of Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

At St. Alphage, Canterbury, John Paul Quick, of Grove-road, Brixton, eldest son of the late John Paul Quick, Church-fields, Exeter, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Benjamin Mutton, Palace-street, Canterbury.

At Clevedon, Somersetshire, James Watts, esq., of Claremont, Bath, to Margaret, only dau. of W. Elmer, esq., formerly of Colchester.

Sept. 20. At Stonehouse, Henry Bate, esq., of Stonehouse, son of the late Thomas Bate, esq., of Truro, to Harriet Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late William P. Neville, esq., of Canada, and

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

At [illegible], Lieut.-Col. [illegible], to Anne Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Wales.

At the Cathedral, Manchester-square, Dublin, J. Byrne, esq., solicitor, North Great George's-street, son of Michael J. Byrne, J.P. of Rapwell, co. Kildare, esq., to Janette, youngest dau. of the late Hugh Thomas Stafford, esq. of Clongrane-house, co. Longford, and of Hardwicke-st., Dublin, and niece to the late Rev. Subdean Stephens, of Culver-house, Vicar of Bransford.

At Dartford, Mr. George Waller, of Holland-st., Southwark, and New Charlton, eldest son of Geo. Waller, esq., of Dartford, to Elizabeth Sim, eldest dau. of William Brazend, esq., Dartford, Kent.

At Trowbridge, Thomas Alexander, esq., of Monkton, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Mr. William Huntley, of Trowbridge.

Sept. 27. At Taunton, St. John Coventry, esq., of Henbury-house, Dorset, to Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Todd, Late of the 14th Regt. Madras Native Infantry.

At Yetminster, Dorset, the Rev. G. H. Wynne, to Harriet Elizabeth, second dau. of W. Mellish, esq., of Guernsey.

At Odiham, Hants, the Rev. Vincent Saulez, of St. Paul, Penzance, Cornwall, to Alice Mary, second dau. of the late Jos. Bayley, esq., surgeon.

At Yalding, Kent, Thomas Jennings White, formerly of Caius Col., Cambridge, and of the Inner Temple, to Jane, eldest dau. of F. B. Levy, esq., Bowhill, Yalding.

At Farnham, Surrey, the Rev. William Young, to Anne Maria Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Annesley, of Ardilea, co. Down, and granddau. of the late Hon. and Rev. William Annesley, Dean of Down.

At Middleton, Alexander, eldest son of J. Murray, esq., of Ayton, Fifeshire, to Elizabeth

Charlotte, second dau. of the late Rev. Houghton Spencer, of Wereham.

At Heavitree, Henry John, eldest son of the late Edward Tolcher, esq., of Harewood-house, Devon, to Catherine, fifth dau. of the late Edw. Archer, esq., of Trelaske, Cornwall.

At Isleworth, Samuel Ward Tucker, esq., of Park-village West, Regent's-park, to Marianna Frederica Dent, of Worton-house, Isleworth, only dau. of the late Frederick Cowslade, esq., of Reading.

At West Brompton, the Rev. Thomas Pearson, M.A., Vicar of West Lavington, Wilts, to Jane, second dau. of the late Richard Sarel, esq., of Berkeley-sq., solicitor.

At Ashburton, William Foot, esq., of Arfleet, Rolstone, Dorset, to Susan, only dau. of W. R. Whiteway, esq., of Kingsbridge-house, Ashburton.

At Ruddington, John William Mellor, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of J. Mellor, esq., of the Inner Temple, Q.C., M.P., of Otterspool, Herts, to Caroline, fourth dau. of Charles Paget, esq., M.P., of Ruddington-grange, Notts.

Captain Edward Keane, R.A., to Margaret Florence, fifth dau. of Gen. and the Rt. Hon. Lady Charlotte Bacon.

At Filleigh, Charles S., only son of Thomas Lambe Willshire, esq., of Barnstaple, to Mary, only dau. of D. T. Brewer, esq., of Castle-hill.

At St. Petersburg, Maximilian Heine, Councillor to His Imperial Majesty, to Henrietta, widow of Nicholas Arendt, Privy Councillor and Physician in Ordinary to the late Emperor of Russia, and dau. of the late Richard Chillingworth, of Redditch, Worcestershire.

Sept. 28. At All Souls', St. Marylebone, the Rev. W. Goode, Rector of St. Giles's, Colchester, son of H. Goode, esq., of Ryde, Isle of Wight, barrister-at-law, to Amelia Agnese, youngest dau. of Sir Chas. Munro, bart., of Foulis, Foulis Castle, Ross-shire.

At Marylebone, Rear-Admiral William Blight, R.N., to Jane Money, widow of the late Commander John H. Norcock, R.N.

Sept. 29. At Teignmouth, William Sullivan, youngest son of the late Wm. Harrington, esq., Madras Civil Service, to Laura Caroline, eldest dau. of George Jas. Walker, esq., late 13th Light Dragoons.

Oct. 1. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Christopher Richardson, jun., esq., of Lincoln's Inn, eldest son of Christopher Richardson, esq., Field-house, Whitby, to Marian Catherine, second dau. of the late Barnard Hague, esq., of York, and D.L. and J.P. for the West Riding of York.

Oct. 2. At Weston-super-Mare, Geo. Aislable, son of the late Capt. Hilton, H.M.'s 16th Lancers, to Louisa Ann, youngest dau. of the late John Manning Innes Hazeland, esq., of the Mount, Taunton.

At St. Mary's, Walthamstow, Hubert Campion, Commander R.N., to Elizabeth, elder dau. of John Gilmore, esq., of the Priory, Walthamstow, Essex.

At Redcar, Thomas West, esq., A.B., barrister, of the Temple, London, to Emily, eldest dau. of Geo. Grenside, esq., of Broughton-house, Cleveland.

At Cheam, the Hon. Humphrey de Bohun Devereux, to Caroline, third dau. of Sir Edmund Antrobus, bart.

At St. Mary's, Woolwich, the Rev. S. Buckland, Vicar of Great Torrington, to Isabella Elizabeth, dau. of the late Capt. Haverfield, R.N.

At Turvey, Beds, Wm. Drane, esq., of Upper Clapton, to Helen, second dau. of the Rev. Richard Cecil, of Turvey.

At Halifax, the Rev. Langford Lovell Watts, Incumbent of Stainland, youngest son of the Rev. J. W. Watts, Vicar of Bicester, Oxon, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Rogers, Incumbent of Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, the Rev. Henry Doddridge Gordon, eldest son of the Rev. Richd. Gordon, Rector of Elsfield, Oxon, to Elizabeth Oke, second dau. of the late Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

At Clifton, George, eldest son of Geo. Shackel, esq., of Erleigh-court, near Reading, to Laura Augusta, third dau. of James Culverwell, esq., of Clifton.

Oct. 3. At Beddington, Surrey, Capt. F. Torrens Lyster, of the 11th Regt., fifth son of the late Major Thomas St. George Lyster, 6th Dragoon Guards, to Frances Jemima, second dau. of the late Charles Reed, esq., of Westerfield Worthing, Sussex.

At Chippenham, Wilts, Wm. Kyd Eliot, esq., of Cheltenham, to Sarah Ann, youngest dau. of Richard Mortimore, esq., of Chippenham.

At Dublin, Dr. Robert Lewer, Royal Horse Artillery, to Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Capt. Joseph Talford, 96th Regt.

At Christchurch Cathedral, Fredericton, Henry Filkes Hooper, esq., 76th Regt., youngest son of the late Rev. John Hooper, Rector of Albury, Surrey, to Anna, dau. of the late Ven. Geo. Coster, Archdeacon of New Brunswick.

At Ripley, Henry Cautley, esq., of Cross-hall, Morley, to Mary Ellen, only dau. of T. Strother, esq., of Westfield-house, Killinghall.

At Oundle, Northants, J. Grafton Simpson, esq., Chester-villas, Canonbury-park South, to Mary Ann Lucy, eldest dau. of William Baker, esq., of Oundle.

At Godstone, Richard Bankes, eldest son of the late Charles Baum, esq., of Denmark-hill, Surrey, to Alicia Mary, youngest dau. of Carter Wood, esq., of Westminster, and Marden-park, Surrey.

At Rushock, Worcestershire, William Spencer, esq., of Woodcote-house, Bromsgrove, second son of William Spencer, esq., solicitor, Southbank, Edgbaston, Birmingham, to Adolpha Cruso, only dau. of the Rev. John Piercy, LL.B., Rector of Rushock.

Oct. 4. Col. the Hon. Perry Herbert, M.P., brother of the Earl of Powis, and heir-presumptive to the earldom, to Lady Mary Petty-Fitzmaurice, only child of the late Earl of Kerry, and grand-dau. of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Capt. Edward Welch,

phen's-road, Westbourne-park, to Frances, third dau. of the Rev. William Rayer, Rector of Tidcombe Portion, Tiverton.

At East Teignmouth, Octavius Toogood, esq., of Annandale, Torquay, Bengal Civil Service, to Clara, dau. of the late Lawrence Gwynne, esq., LL.D., of Cambrian, Teignmouth.

At St. Sidwell's, Exeter, George Lascelles Blake, esq., Capt. R.M.L.I., to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Beauchamp Kerr, esq., of Westcliffe, Isle of Wight.

At St. Bride's, Liverpool, John Clarke, esq., of Brook-house, Oswestry, son of the late Capt. Hyde John Clarke, R.N., to Mary Ellen, dau. of the late Charles Worthington, esq., of Liverpool.

At Askham Richard, John Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas and the Lady Louisa Cator, of Wentbridge-house, Pontefract, Yorkshire, and Bryanston-sq., to Catharina Sarah, eldest dau. of John Swann, esq., of Askham-hall, Yorkshire.

Oct. 13. At Hartwell, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Col. Maynard, only son of Viscount Maynard, and brother-in-law to the Duke of Athol, to Blanche Adeliza, dau. of Henry Fitz Roy, esq., of Salcey-lawn, and cousin to the Duke of Grafton.

Oct. 15. At Stillorgan, the Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., second son of the Right Hon. Lord Leconfield, to Madeline, dau. of the late Gen. Sir Guy Campbell, bart., and granddau. of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

Oct. 16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Francis Henry Hanmer, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Mary Anne Catherine, widow of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, and dau. of the late Charles Gordon, esq., of Forres, N.B.

At St. Nicholas, Brighton, Capt. Chas. Francis Smith, H.M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry, son of the Rev. Hugh Smith, of Stoke d'Alborne, Surrey, to Anastasia Haly, eldest dau. of Gen. Hutton, H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Beddington, Edward, third son of the late John Courage, esq., of Dulwich, to Helen Rosa, eldest dau. of George Marshall, esq., of Woodcote, Surrey.

Oct. 17. At Thorpe Arnold, Mr. R. Westmoreland, of Standard-hill, Nottingham, to Sarah Ann, eldest dau. of W. Eaton, esq., M.D., of Stamford.

At Grantham, Charles John Bullivant Parker, Capt., Royal South Lincolnshire Militia, to Martha, only dau. of John Hardy, esq., banker.

At St. Saviour's, Maida-hill, Aldborough Henniker, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of Aldborough Henniker, of Calcott, Somersetshire, to Phebe Anne, widow of Thomas Henry Winwood, esq., formerly Sheriff of the county of Cardigan.

At Aspley, Bedfordshire, Julius H. Thompson, esq., of Enfield, to Mary Christina, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. W. Mahon, of the Mount, Aspley, late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George, Madras.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Mansfield, P.W.O. Donegal Militia, eldest son of Francis Mansfield, esq., of Ardrummon-house, co. Donegal, to Anna Philippa, eldest dau. of George Simon Harcourt, esq., of Ankerwycke, Bucks, and late M.P. for that county.

At Radway, Warwickshire, the Rev. George Miller, Vicar of Radway, to Georgiana Sibella, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Miller, C.B., of Radway-grange.

Oct. 18. At Burlingham Saint Edmund, John Daymond Ellis, architect, Norwich, son of the late Rev. J. D. Ellis, of Entally, Calcutta, to Maria, dau. of Thomas T. Read, esq., of South Burlingham, Norfolk.

At Didlington-pk., Norfolk, the Rev. Charles Lawrence, of Tolleshunt Knights Rectory, Essex, to Florence Mary, youngest dau. of the late Wm. George T. Tyson Amhurst, of Didlington-park.

Oct. 19. At the Cathedral, Manchester, John Griffiths Beavan, esq., of Sevenhampton-house, Gloucestershire, to Emily, second dau. of John Davis, esq., Capt. Dorset Regt. of Militia.

Oct. 20. At St. John's, Lee, Lieut.-Col. Frederic Green Wilkinson, 42nd Royal Highlanders, to Annie, eldest dau. of William Cuthbert, esq., of Beaufront, Northumberland.

At Inchmarlo, Kincardineshire, Francis Boyd Outram, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, only son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram, bart., G.C.B., to Jane Anne, eldest dau. of Patrick Davidson, esq., of Inchmarlo.

Oct. 23. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., W. H. Bradley, esq., H.M.'s Hyderabad Irregular Cavalry, to Lucy, eldest dau. of Horatio Vacheil, esq., and widow of Henry Pearson, esq., barrister-at-law.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS DOWAGER OF SAXE COBURG GOTHA.

Sept. 24. At Gotha, aged 61, the Duchess Maria, widow of Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and stepmother of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, after an illness of considerable duration.

Her late Royal Highness, who, since the decease of her husband in January, 1844, had led a retired life, was the eldest daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke Alexander Frederick Charles of Wurtemburg and the Duchess Antoinette of Saxe Saalfeld Coburg. She was born Sept. 17, 1799, and married, Dec. 23, 1832, the late Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg Gotha, father of the reigning Grand Duke and the Prince Consort of her Majesty, but left no issue by that prince. The courts of Wurtemburg, Belgium, and Portugal are placed in mourning by the event, as well as our own royal family and the ex-royal family of France, the elder brother (the Duke Alexander) of the late duchess having married the Princess Marie, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe.

THE EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE.

Oct. 8. At Melville-house, Fifeshire, aged 75, David Leslie-Melville, 10th Earl of Leven and Melville.

His Lordship, who was born June 22, 1785, was the eldest son of Alexander, the 9th earl, by Jane, the daughter of John Thornton, Esq., of Clapham. He entered the Royal Navy, and while attached to the "Ville de Paris," bearing the flag of Lord Collingwood, was mentioned for his heroic conduct in the destruction of the French vessels in the Bay of Rosas on the night of the 31st October, 1809, after a desperate struggle, in which he was wounded. He was awarded a second promotion in September, 1809, and advanced to rank of Rear-Admiral in 1846. He succeeded to the earldom in 1820, and in 1824 married Elizabeth-Jane, daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell of Succoth, Bart., who, with her four daughters—Lady Elizabeth Cartwright, and the Ladies Anna, Susan, and Emily Leslie-Melville—survive him.

The Earl had also two sons, but both are dead: the Hon. David Archibald, born Jan. 11, 1836, died Oct. 20, 1853; and Alexander, Viscount Balgonie, an officer of the Grenadier Guards, (born Nov. 19, 1831,) died Aug. 29, 1857, from an illness contracted in the Crimean campaign. By the failure of male-heirs, the titles pass to the Hon. John Thornton Leslie-Melville, the late Earl's brother, hitherto a leading partner in the eminent London banking-house of Williams, Deacon, and Co.; and it is understood that the estates go by entail to the late lord's eldest daughter, Lady Elizabeth, who married, in 1858, Thomas Robert Brooke Cartwright, Esq., of Aynho, Northamptonshire.

A local newspaper ("The Fifeshire Journal") speaks thus of the deceased nobleman:—

"He was a representative member of the House of Lords for many years; and though he regularly spent a portion of each year in London attending to his legislative duties, in which he took an active interest, especially such of them as related to Scotland, his delight was to be at home dispensing the hospitalities of the family mansion, and promoting the improvement of his estates, and the comfort and well-being of those upon them.

"In all matters of public interest he

was among the foremost. He took the lead, as we have said, in cottage improvements for the labouring classes. He took a deep interest in the formation of the Fife Railway, of which he was the first chairman, and with his relative, Mr. Balfour of Balbirnie, almost the only considerable holder of stock in the county. To every other public object of general utility he gave a liberal and hearty support, and the latest—the Volunteer movement—has also had his cordial sympathies and liberal contributions. The active interest he took in the welfare of the labourer seemed even to increase with his failing strength. He was always providing employment for them, and otherwise contributing to enable the aged to have comfort in their declining years; and it is a subject of the deepest regret that his valuable life has been so unexpectedly terminated at a time when he was busily engaged in a well-formed and extensive plan for the erection of additional buildings, especially of new cottages, where he considered them required. He will be very sincerely lamented by the many poor who were the recipients of his well-directed and unobtrusive charities. By private contributions, and a judicious exercise of his office as trustee of the Bell bequest, he has lent a most beneficial influence to the cause of education.

"His Lordship was throughout a consistent Conservative in politics, supporting the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, until Sir Robert betrayed his party, when his Lordship's votes went with Lord Derby, whose leadership he subsequently followed.

"Few have done more for their tenants than the house of Leven and Melville, always among the first to introduce agricultural improvements and encourage good farming; the steadings and cottages on the estates have long been models of excellence. No attempt was ever made at rack-renting, on the contrary, 'live and let live' was the motto; and it was the boast of some of the tenants that they and their fathers had possessed their farms for close upon three centuries.

"The late Earl was not behind any of his predecessors in kind consideration for his tenants. He had his own way—as who has not; but for genuine kindhearted interest in the prosperity and well-being of all on the estates—tenants and workers—his Lordship was one in a thousand; and not less honourably distinguished in his efforts for the welfare of the people within the reach of his influence, than were the houses of which he was the worthy representative in the annals of their country's struggles for liberty and peace."

SIR JOHN EDWARD SWINBURNE, BART.

Sept. 26. At Capheaton, Northumberland, aged 98, Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., F.R.S.L., F.A.SS. of London and Perth, and President of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, &c.

The deceased was the eldest son of Sir Edward Swinburne, the fifth baronet, who died at Capheaton in 1786. His mother was Christiana, daughter of Robert Dillon, Esq., by Martha, daughter of William, son of Sir George Newland, Knt. He was born March 6, 1762, and on July 13, 1787, he married Emilia Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, Esq., of Beckenham, Kent, and niece to Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland. By this lady he had two sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Edward Swinburne, Esq., was born June 24, 1788; and December 13, 1819, he married Anne, daughter of Richard Nassau Sutton, a colonel in the army, and uncle to Sir Richard Sutton, by whom he had three sons and several daughters; but his eldest son Henry, an engineer, dying in his life-time, and he himself having departed this life in 1855, his second son, John, Lieutenant R.N., a young man of much promise and ability, succeeds to the title and estates of his grandfather. The other son of the late baronet, Charles Henry Swinburne, Rear-Admiral, R.N., married in 1836 Lady Jane Henrietta Ashburnham, sister to the Earl of Ashburnham, and has issue.

In early life Sir John Edward Swinburne became widely known from the general urbanity of his manners and the interest he took in the advancement of science and literature. In 1798 he was elected President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which office he retained for thirty-nine years, retiring in 1837. He represented Launceston in Parliament during 1788 and 1789. At the close of the last century he was appointed High Sheriff of Northumberland. When the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne was

established in 1813, he was chosen President, and every succeeding year he was elected to the same honourable office, which he retained till the period of his decease. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and continued for many years to be a generous supporter of that institution. He was elected a Fellow of the Antiquarian Societies of London and Perth, and about 1817 we observe him Provincial Grand Master of the Northumberland Masonic Festival. Also, about thirty years ago, he was President of the Artists' Benevolent Fund. Indeed, from the period of his manhood to declining age, he was especially honoured and esteemed by all in the north of England who endeavoured, by education and other liberal studies, to promote the welfare of society.

In the circle of his friends and acquaintances, and amid the more quiet haunts of domestic life, the late baronet was highly appreciated. By all he was regarded as a genuine specimen of the kindly, frank, good-hearted "old English gentleman." For the last quarter of a century he partly kept aloof from public business, and while residing at Capheaton during the summer season, he was frequently to be seen in his boat on the lake in front of the village; at other times he spent many an hour in his library, one of the best and most extensive in Northumberland. Beloved by his tenantry for his cordial consideration of their interests, he lived to see about one hundred and forty-seven rent-days—a large number when we take into account the uncertain duration of human life. Deserving men with whom he mingled generally found him a faithful and devoted friend. On this point posterity will do him justice for the sympathy and unaffected liberality he evinced towards the Rev. John Hodgson, when that remarkable man was writing and publishing the several volumes of his History of Northumberland. From the prefaces therein, and from the memoir of the historian drawn up by the worthy Dr. Raine, they who come after us will learn how Mr. Hodgson was befriended and encouraged in his arduous task by the unostentatious kindness of the deceased baronet. "For six centuries," says the able biographer above-mentioned, "the name of Swinburne has been closely connected with the county of Northumberland, and whatever be its fate, it will go down to posterity in intimate association with one of the best county Histories of which the kingdom can boast, and of which it has been the most especial patron."

In person Sir John Edward Swinburne was of middle size, handsome, and, even when advanced in years, had a fine, fresh complexion. The excellent portrait of him by Philips in the large room of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, executed about thirty years ago, represents him seated near a writing-table, attired in a dark green coat with metal buttons, a light-coloured waistcoat and drab trowsers. A narrow black ribbon is drawn across the head to support a shade over his right eye, which was injured by an accident when he was shooting. The expression in this admirable painting tells very forcibly the character of the man. His death at last was rather unexpected. He was buried in the family vault at his parish church, Kirkwhelpington, on Tuesday, October 2nd.

We may observe that a considerable amount of genius and talent for several generations has existed in the Swinburne family. Henry, uncle to the late Sir John, born July 8, 1743, besides being an "accomplished scholar and gentleman," was the celebrated traveller in Spain and the two Sicilies, and his travels in these provinces were published in London between 1770 and 1780. Edward Swinburne, Esq., brother to the late baronet, born September 3, 1765, possessed good taste and much ability in the fine arts, for he executed a great many beautiful drawings from places and scenery in Northumberland, whence the greater portion of the engravings were taken which embellish Hodgson's elaborate history. Edward, the late Sir John's eldest son, far outstripped his contemporaries in a general knowledge of the practical arts of life; and so also does his surviving brother, Charles Henry, the Rear-Admiral, who is a gentleman of

sound judgment and very extensive information.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HARRY G. W. SMITH, BART., AND G.C.B.

Oct. 12. In Eaton-place West, aged 71, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry George Wakelyn Smith, G.C.B., Colonel of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

The deceased was born in 1788, at Whittlesea, in the Isle of Ely, where his father was a surgeon. The future general entered the army in 1805 as second lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, and took part in the storming of Montevideo, and in the attack on Buenos Ayres. He was also present at the capture of Copenhagen. He took an active part in the leading engagements of the Peninsular war, from the battle of Vimiera down to the embarkation of the troops at Corunna. In 1809 he took an active part in the action on the Coa, near Almeida, where he was severely wounded. In command of a brigade of the Light Division, he was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, and at the sieges and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse, and in several lesser engagements, and, in fact, in every important battle throughout the war, with the exception of Talavera. At the capture of Washington, under General Ross, he was Assistant Adjutant-Gen., and was honoured for his conduct on that occasion by being appointed to bear the despatches to England. His next battlefield was New Orleans, whither he proceeded as military secretary under General Sir Edward Pakenham, who fell in his arms mortally wounded. Under Sir John Lambert he took part in the siege and capture of Fort Bowyer. He acted as Assistant Quartermaster-General to the sixth division of the army at Waterloo, and was made a C.B. He next served as Deputy Adjutant-General, successively at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and in the West Indies, whence he was transferred in 1827 to the Cape of Good Hope, and commanded a division under the late Sir B. D'Urban, throughout the Kaffir war in 1834, and in 1839 he was appointed Adjutant-General in India, and was present at the battles of Gwalior and Maharajpore, for his gallantry in which action he was made a K.C.B. He took a leading part in the wars against the Sikhs in the Punjab, and was in command of a division at Moodkee and at Ferozepore. A few days later the Sikh forces crossed the river Sutlej, and took up their position at Aliwal. Lord Gough immediately despatched Sir Harry Smith, with 7,000 men and 24 guns. On the 28th of January, 1846, Sir Harry Smith led the main charge in the battle of Aliwal, carrying that village at the point of the bayonet, and capturing all the enemy's guns, to the number of sixty-seven; a success which enabled him to come to the assistance of the Commander-in-Chief, and to join in the final and crowning victory of Sobraon, (Feb. 10th,) which crushed the last hopes of the Sikh leaders and their troops, and secured the possession of the Punjab to the British. For these services he received the special thanks of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Gough, the two Houses of Parliament, and the East India Company, and the freedom of the city of London, was made a Baronet and G.C.B., and was soon afterwards appointed to the colonelcy of the Rifle Brigade. In September, 1847, he was nominated to the Governorship of the Cape, and as Commander-in-Chief there he attacked and defeated the rebel Boers at Boem Plaats, August 29, 1848; but in 1851, while the Kaffir war was raging, he was superseded in that difficult post, in a manner that did not add to the popularity of the Colonial Minister, and returned to England. In 1854 Sir Harry Smith was promoted to the rank of lieut.-gen., and appointed to the command of the Northern and Midland districts. Sir Harry had received the war-medal and twelve clasps. The late Baronet married, in 1814, a Spanish lady, the Donna Juana Maria de los Dolores de Leon, by whom, however, he had no issue; and, accordingly, the baronetcy becomes extinct by his death.

SIR ANDREW MUSTOXIDI.

July 30. At Corfu, Sir Andrew Mustoxidi, Archon of Public Instruction in the Ionian Islands.

As far back as the occupation of the Ionian Islands by the French, under the ministry of the Duke de Feltre, the Chevalier Mustoxidi was named Historiographer to the Government; and subsequently, under the existing Protectorate of England, he rose to the highest posts in the State, having been successively a member of the Legislative Assembly, its President, and President of the Municipality of Corfu, Minister of Public Instruction in the Ionian Islands, and Chancellor of the University of Corfu. But though holding these high posts, he did not scruple to evince an intensely Hellenic feeling, which brought him into frequent collision with the late stern Governor of the Ionian Islands, Sir H. G. Ward. Mustoxidi, however, was much too skilful to involve himself in any of the desperate enterprises of the party, and lived to see his great rival removed. He was the author of several works, which mostly treat of the history of the Lower Empire, and are in high repute in the south of Europe, though but little known in England; they are said to represent both men and events with much of the brilliancy of Lord Macaulay, and with at least equal partisanship. His countrymen, however, were very proud of him; and by a decree of the Senate a public funeral was accorded, which was most numerously attended, and was evidently designed to shew the great esteem felt for him by the whole community, without distinction of rank,—an affectionate reverence, indeed, which extended also to Italy, for there, too, was Mustoxidi known, there he had attained high academical honours, and had been the friend of Monti and of Mazzoni and other eminent *literati*.

G. A. LEGH KECK, ESQ.

Sept. 4. At his seat, Bank-hall, Lancashire, aged 86, Geo. Anthony Legh Keck, Esq., Col. of Prince Albert's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

The deceased, born in 1784, at Stoughton, was the third son of Anthony James Keck, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, the sister of Peter Legh, Esq., of Lyme—the grandson of Anthony Keck, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, by Ann, daughter of William Busby, Esq., and Catherine his wife, born a Beaumont. In 1797, when only 23, he was elected one of the Knights of the shire for Leicestershire, and this post he maintained until 1818, when he was ousted by Mr. Chas. March Phillipps. In 1820 he was re-elected, as also in 1826 and in 1830, but having strongly opposed the Reform Bill, he was, at the first election under that measure, again supplanted by Mr. Phillipps. He then retired from public life, and employed himself either in attending to his very large estates, or in maintaining the efficiency of his yeomanry corps, of which he was lieutenant-colonel commandant from the year 1803 to the time of his death.

Mr. Keck married, in 1802, Elizabeth, the second of the three daughters of Robert Vernon Atherton, esq., of Atherton, Lancaster. She died in 1837, leaving no issue. Mr. Keck's mother being the sister of Mrs. Atherton (his wife's mother), he and his wife were first cousins; and both being grandchildren of Peter Legh, esq., of Lyme,—their mothers at the same time being co-heiresses,—there was a dispute in relation to the succession of the Legh property. Mr. Keck, by his marriage, united his own and his wife's claims, and thus adjusted the difference. The eldest sister of the late Mrs. Keck was married to Thomas, the second Lord Lilford. The large property of Mr. Keck descends to Lord Lilford and the Hon. Colonel Powys (better known as Major Powys), who are the sons of this nobleman and lady.

HERBERT INGRAM, ESQ., M.P.

Sept. 8. Drowned on Lake Michigan, aged 49, Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P. for Boston.

The deceased, who was of very humble origin, was born at Boston in 1811, and received the rudiments of education in the grammar-school there. He was appren-

ticed to a printer, and in due time commenced business on his own account. He was active and energetic, and met with good success, but the position of a thriving country printer did not satisfy him, and coming to London, he started the "Illustrated London News," by the successful management of which he acquired a large fortune. In 1856 he was elected Member for Boston, and greatly exerted himself to benefit the place; its connexion with other towns by railway, the improved gas and water supply, and many other advantages that it now enjoys, are justly to be ascribed to his industry and influence.

Mr. Ingram left England in August last, accompanied by an artist to depict the chief events and scenes of the tour of the Prince of Wales in Canada and the United States. They followed the Prince to Montreal, but there Mr. Ingram separated from his companion, and proceeded to Chicago, expressing a wish to be more quiet. On Friday, the 7th of September, he embarked on board the steamer "Lady Elgin," which was proceeding on an excursion up Lakes Michigan and Superior. There were at least 400 passengers, and the vessel started that evening. Music and dancing were, as usual on these trips, kept up all the night, when early on Saturday morning the crash of a collision startled all on board. The schooner "Augusta," running at the rate of eleven miles per hour, came in contact with the "Lady Elgin," producing such a fracture in her that she drifted helplessly for half an hour in the darkness, and then sank in three hundred feet of water, when some thirty-five miles from Chicago.

A passenger who was saved says,—

"The steamer had on board from 150 to 180 head of cattle. The captain ordered the cattle to be thrown overboard, and they were thrown over by the crew. The first and second mates went in the lifeboat to stop the leak. They found the hole so low that they could not get at it. The steamer was listed over, but they could not get at the leak. The captain ordered all the passengers to get life-preservers. I think most of them did. He then ordered the crew to take axes and break open the state-room doors, so that none should be left in them. I think nearly every passenger got out, although I pulled one out as we floated by the state-room. A short time after this the engine fell through the bottom of the vessel, I should think fifteen minutes after the schooner struck; the hull went down immediately, leaving the hurricane deck floating. A great portion of the passengers were on the hurricane deck when the hull went down; the most of them jumped off very soon, thinking that would sink. The hurricane deck soon separated into five pieces. There were twenty-five on the part on which I was. The captain was on this. There were some military from Milwaukee, and six or seven ladies. The other four pieces went off with a number on each. We held up cabin-doors for sails, and came down smoothly as far as Winetka. When within a few rods of the shore, the raft capsized. Some of us got back on her, among them the captain and myself. The captain got one of the ladies back. A big sea came and washed us off. The captain was the last man on her. I heard him cheering the passengers. Another sea came, washed him off, and he was drowned. Of the twenty-five who were on her only eight were saved."

Mr. Ingram was among those who perished, but his body was washed on shore, and having been identified by his artist it was forwarded to England for interment. So highly have his services to Boston been appreciated, that a public funeral was bestowed on his remains, and a monument to his memory is contemplated. He has left a widow and three children.

Like many men who have been the architects of their own fortunes, the character of Mr. Ingram has been very variously represented. In the obituary notice in the "Illustrated News" he is, as might be expected, spoken of in very high terms. The writer says that he was "a worthy and excellent man, a kind husband, an indulgent parent, a faithful friend, and a good citizen." His manner, however, was undeniably coarse and repulsive, and in another notice it is stated that "his *specialité* was in making enemies and alienating friends. He quarrelled with his editor, with his sub-editors, with his artists, with his contributors. One by one he disgusted and drove them away. His temper was capricious, and utterly

spoiled by success. The 'Illustrated London News' reached the acmé of its influence, if not of its circulation, shortly after the death of the Duke of Wellington, when one or two of its shilling numbers reached the circulation of a quarter of a million copies. From this time one contributor after another was detached, and the literary merit of the periodical declined. The public are slow to perceive the gradual deterioration of a successful journal, but at length the declension of the 'Illustrated News' forced itself upon public notice."

The "Lady's Newspaper" and the "Illustrated Times" were also the property of the deceased, but it is alleged that he ever regarded them as rivals to his own child, the "Illustrated News." "One of his peculiarities was a jealousy of the success of the 'Illustrated Times,' even after it had become his own property. He kept it down as much as he possibly could, from a fear lest its success might injure the circulation of the 'Illustrated News;'" and he is said to have acted in the same way by the "Pictorial Times," which he purchased some years ago of its projectors, and suffered to die.

A man with so much employment to dispense could hardly be expected not to be surrounded by a host of admirers. It is known that he had serious differences with Mr. Timbs and Dr. Mackay, but in general he was liked by those he employed. Some among the number expressed their admiration rather too fervently, but Mr. Ingram was shrewd enough to perceive the real value of their homage, and did not hesitate to declare, in unpolished phrase, that such men cared not for him, but for his "blunt."

REV. T. B. MURRAY, M.A.

Sept. 24. In Brunswick-square, aged 61, the Rev. Thomas Boyles Murray, M.A., Incumbent of the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Senior Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Mr. Murray was descended of a philanthropic line well known in their day, and doing good service to the public by their prominence in works of Christian zeal and charity. His grandfather, Dr. John Murray, a leading physician in Norfolk, a man of character and high accomplishments, was one of the first promoters of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and subsequently was the founder of an institution in Norwich entitled "The Society of Universal Goodwill," which contained the germ of the "Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress;" an institution which now reckons no fewer than fourteen crowned heads among its supporters. His son Charles, the father of the deceased, was educated under Dr. Parr, and adopting the profession of a solicitor, still gave his leisure to the same philanthropic objects. His long and useful life was brought to a close in March, 1847, at the age of 79.

Thomas Boyles Murray, the third surviving son of this gentleman, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and took his degree of M.A. at Pembroke College, Cambridge. His first curacy was at Starcross, Devon: and he afterwards became Curate at St. Olave's, Hart-street, London. In 1838 he was presented by the late Archbishop of Canterbury to the living of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, valued in the Clergy List at £350 per annum. He was subsequently appointed to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral,—an honour wholly without emolument; and was also Chaplain to the Countess of Rothes.

In 1832 he became Secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and he remained in that post until the time of his death, a period of no less than twenty-eight years. This appointment, in the discharge of which he displayed all the qualities essential to its duties, is alone equivalent to a character for manly intelligence, prudential conduct, and active ability, and it is a subject for surprise that those authorities in whose hands ecclesiastical patronage is vested omitted to mark their sense of his merit and his services to the Church by the bestowal of some more adequate preferment than the small benefice of St. Dunstan-in-the-East.

His correspondence with leading men

throughout the kingdom, and with the clergy at home and abroad, involved as he was in important transactions every day, was a demand which could only be answered by a man of first-rate ability; but he sometimes advanced beyond the strict duties of office in philanthropic authorship. The state of that extraordinary colony founded in Pitcairn's Island by the mutineers of the "Bounty," attracted his attention in the course of official correspondence, and he produced a narrative of the little settlement, one of the most natural, graphic, and characteristic works of the day. As a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, he naturally devoted some of his labours to the illustration of his own parish, and he published very recently a strikingly vigorous and intelligent account of the church of St. Dunstan, containing all the history in connection with the parish, and memoirs of its leading citizens from an early period, a work which might be advantageously imitated by other incumbents of the City churches, and which would be a very appropriate object of local contribution and episcopal patronage. Mr. Murray also wrote occasionally on matters of public information and usefulness to many of the leading journals of the day. He had likewise poetic talent, and wrote many little works, as "The Alphabet of Emblems," "Golden Sayings," "Lays of Christmas," and several others.

In private life he was hospitable, animated, and full of intellectual conversation, and to this he added the genuine feelings of an English heart.

There are few men who will be more regretted in his parish, at his table, or in general society than Thomas Boyles Murray. His death was strangely and startlingly sudden. Of a tall and vigorous form, of most temperate habits, and with no known disease, he gave the impression of one who might have lived to advanced years. On Thursday, September 20, after spending the greater part of the day, as usual, at the office of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the evening in preparing his sermon for the following Sunday, he retired to rest about 11 o'clock, and had no sooner reached his chamber than he was seized with an attack of paralysis, and became speechless and insensible. In this melancholy state he continued, though with intervals of consciousness; during one of which his afflicted wife and children had the comfort of receiving the Holy Communion with him. On the night of Monday the 24th he calmly expired. He has left three sons just entering into life.

Mr. Murray was buried in Kensal-Green Cemetery. His funeral was attended by his three sons and five of his brothers, and the Secretaries of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

DR. STEPHEN ELVEY.

Oct. 6. At Oxford, aged 55, Dr. Stephen Elvey, Organist of New and St. John's Colleges, and of St. Mary's Church; since 1856 he filled the office of Choragus in the University of Oxford.

He was well known in his profession as a profound and talented musician, thoroughly versed in the best school of English church music. His proficiency and taste as an accomplished organist will long be remembered, especially by the frequenters of New College Chapel, with which his name has been for so many years associated. Of late years he devoted a great portion of his time and attention to the correct chanting of the Psalms, and in 1856 he published a Psalter pointed upon the soundest and most approved principles. This work was the result of a reverent and thoughtful study of the language and meaning of the Psalms, combined with a very accurate adaptation of the words to the musical divisions. This Psalter is deservedly in very high repute, as the most careful and elaborate work of the kind; and it has already exercised much influence in cathedral and other choirs, by promoting a more exact and intelligent method of chanting. The private life of Dr. Elvey was remarkable for kindness and self-sacrificing exertions for others. His loss is deeply deplored not only by his own family, but by a large circle of friends by whom he was very greatly respected.

His brother, Dr. George Elvey, of St. George's, Windsor, received his musical education from him, and also a nephew, Mr. Herbert Irons, organist of the Collegiate Church, Southwell.

Dr. Elvey had the misfortune very early in life to lose his right leg by an accidental shot from the gun of a friend. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, few performers could give greater effect to Handel's choruses than the organist of New College, aided by a fine instrument, in Wykeham's lofty and beautiful chapel. It is well known how high a sense was entertained of his character and professional qualifications by the members of that foundation with which he was immediately connected.

JOHN HAMILTON, ESQ.

Oct. 14. At Howe Villa, Windermere, aged 39, John Hamilton, esq., F.R.S., late editor of the "Morning Star."

The London correspondent of the "Banffshire Journal," writing evidently from personal knowledge, gives the following sketch of the life and character of the deceased:—

"Mr. John Hamilton, though an advocate of some peculiar notions, was a thoroughly conscientious and honest man. He was a native of Dumfriesshire, and inherited, in no small measure, the *perfervidum* characteristic of his countrymen. He was originally designed for the ministry, and this fact gave a bias to his views which can be traced in all his subsequent career. He came to the north of England, and began newspaper life as a reporter at Preston, I believe. There he adopted the teetotal, and other causes, so warmly advocated by Mr. Livesey, the popular demagogue of Preston and places adjacent, and the proprietor of the 'Preston Guardian.' Mr. Hamilton, while at Preston, frequently addressed the people on subjects of both Radical and general interest. From Preston he migrated to Aylesbury, to become the editor of the 'Aylesbury News.' His connection with this Liberal journal extended over a period of seven years. In the town and county he was a man of some note. His outspokenness and peculiarities excited no small attention. It was here that he, in a very marked way, shewed the ministerial bias. On Sundays he employed himself in preaching to his friends and admirers. He formed a 'church,' whose creed was of the most liberal sort, though all the 'sacraments' were not discarded. His followers looked upon him not only as a great man, but, in a certain modified sense, as their prophet. In his capacity as preacher, there is no doubt he exercised much more influence than he did as a journalist. In his Aylesbury days, there was a certain incoherent wildness about his literary productions which did not suit the tastes of unbelieving readers. As a speaker, however, especially to a sympathetic audience, his power was great, and tended to stimulate the best feelings of his hearers. He often regretted leaving Aylesbury, for he considered himself more as a spiritual teacher than as a political lecturer. When he came to London, to edit the 'Empire,' for a son of his Preston friend, he tried, but in vain, to establish a 'church,' similar to that which he left in Aylesbury. After a short time, Mr. Livesey, jun., sold or handed over the 'Empire' to Mr. Hamilton and Mr. George Thompson; but they could not make it a success. After much anxiety, Mr. Hamilton washed his hands of the whole affair, and, at no small personal sacrifice, paid his own share of the debts incurred. Indeed, his conduct throughout the whole of this matter reflects the highest credit on John Hamilton, whose word nobody disbelieved, and whose reputation for honesty and uprightness no one dared call in question. Shortly after the failure of the 'Empire,' he became the editor-in-chief of the 'Star.' He threw himself with his wonted earnestness and conscientiousness into this work; but his slender constitution, without the fortifications of London stout or ale,—for he was then a rigid teetotaller,—soon shewed that it could not cope with night and day work, and the infinite botherations inseparable from the editorial duties connected with a London daily paper. In many respects he was totally unfit for the post. He was too conscientious a man, and by far too excitable. When work had to be done—and on this paper there never was any lack of that commodity—he could not, or would not, rest till it was accomplished. As a friend, he was candid, constant, and helpful; as an acquaintance, obliging; and to those who had to do with him officially, he invariably manifested the courtesy of the gentleman."

Mr. Hamilton's constitution broke down under the fatigues of London journalism, and he retired into the North some time before his death. His cares and pecuniary

anxieties were greatly alleviated by the steady friendship of his old friend, Mr. Livesey, but he has left a widow, who is understood to be very slenderly provided for.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Sept. 17. At his residence, Cavendish-place, aged 83, the Rev. *Henry Rice*, Rector of Great Holland, Essex.

Sept. 19. At Norfolk-crescent, aged 79, the Rev. *Joseph Plura Bartrum*, B.C.L. Oxon, formerly Rector of St. Christopher, West Indies.

Sept. 24. Aged 61, the Rev. *Thomas Boyles Murray*, M.A., Rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Sept. 25. At Cheltenham, aged 53, the Rev. *John Frederick Christie*, M.A., late Rector of Ufton-Nervet, Berks.

Sept. 26. At the Vicarage, aged 57, the Rev. *William Willoughby Wynne*, B.A., Rector of Drumlease, Leitrim.

Sept. 28. In London, aged 62, the Rev. *Edward Cobbold*, Rector of Long Melford, and of Watlington, Norfolk. He committed suicide while in a state of tempo ary insanity.

Sept. 29. At Hastings, aged 68, the Rev. *James Byam Dewe*, Perpetual Curate of Ravenfield, Yorkshire.

Lately. At the Vicarage, Leek, aged 76, the Rev. *T. H. Heathcote*, M.A.

Aged 68, the Rev. *John Penquies Lascelles Fenwick*, B.A.

Aged 74, the Rev. *Thomas Hunt*, M.A., Rector of West Felton, and of Wentnor, Salop, and Rural Dean.

Oct. 3. At the Vicarage, Old Windsor, aged 45, the Rev. *Arthur Athelstan Cornish*, Vicar of the parish.

At Clapham-common, aged 36, the Rev. *Joseph Simpson*, M.A.

Oct. 5. At Launceston, (where he had gone for the benefit of his health,) aged 65, the Rev. *William Dunn*, of Albert-terrace, Mount Radford, Exeter.

Oct. 7. At the Rectory, aged 74, the Rev. *Reginald Wynniatt*, M.A., Rector of Oaksey, Wilts.

Oct. 8. At Hitchin, Herts, aged 65, the Rev. *James Roberts*, formerly of Melton Mowbray.

Oct. 9. At Hemingborough, aged 71, the Rev. *John Ion*, for thirty-five years Rector of Halsham and Vicar of Hemingborough.

Oct. 10. At Southport, aged 52, the Rev. *George Edward Wood Davison*, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford, of Haddlesey-house, Selby.

Oct. 11. At Manila-crescent, Weston-super-Mare, aged 64, the Ven. *William Gunning*, Archdeacon of Bath, and Vicar of Buckland Newton, Dorset. The Venerable deceased was much respected by all parties in the Church for his strictly impartial and conscientious discharge of his duties, and in private life he was much esteemed by every one who enjoyed his friendship. He was presented in 1839, by Bishop Law, to the living of Stowey, which he resigned in 1851 upon being appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Wells to the living of Buckland Newton, Dorset. On the death of the late revered Archdeacon Brymer, Mr. Gunning was appointed by Bishop Bagot to the Archdeaconry of Bath. The deceased was for some years Chaplain of Partis College, near Bath, in which he took a warm interest. He was also one of the earliest, most energetic, and indefatigable supporters of the Diocesan Societies Association, which is indebted greatly to his exertions for the important and useful position it has attained. He was for many years the Honorary Secretary of the Association, and held the Treasurership till his death.

At St. Mark's Parsonage, Flint, aged 67, the Rev. *Morgan Davies*, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Connah's Quay, Flintshire, formerly Chaplain in Bombay.

Oct. 13. At St. Helier's, Jersey, the Rev. *W. H. Hanson*, Rector of Hockwold and Wilton, Norfolk, Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Caius College, Cambridge.

At Bootle, the Rev. *William W. Talbot*, B.A., formerly Curate of that parish.

Oct. 17. At Ulcombe, Kent (by his own hand), the Rev. *Henry Sadler*, Curate of that parish, and son of the late Michael Thomas Sadler, esq., M.P.

Oct. 21. Aged 76, the Rev. *Henry Soames*, M.A., Rector of Stapleford Tawney, and of Shelley, Essex, and Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

May 26. Accidentally drowned while crossing a flooded river in the province of Otago, New Zealand, George Calvert, second surviving son of the Rev. J. C. Blathwayt, of Leiston.

May 30. On his passage from Calcutta, aged 31, Frank Browne, late Lieut. H.M.'s 29th Regt., and Senior Inspector of the Government Schools in the Punjaub.

June 9. Accidentally drowned off Cape Horn, in a heavy gale of wind, Capt. Charles Anthony Hale, second son of the late Francis Hale, esq., R.N., of Falmouth.

June 16. At Richmond, Australia, aged 108, Mr. Wm. J. Madgwick, formerly of Chichester, Sussex. Mr. Madgwick was for forty-three years a resident of Richmond.

June 22. At Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, aged 26, Henry John Fox, solicitor, eldest son of Luther Owen Fox, M.D., of Broughton, Hants.

July 2. At sea, aged 42, Richard W. Rouse, passenger on board the steamer "City of Washington," formerly of Hose, near Melton Mowbray.

July 17. At Hobart-town, in the island of Tasmania, aged 73, Assistant-Commissary-General Peter Roberts, h.p., eldest son of the late Paymaster Roberts, formerly of the 10th (or Prince of Wales's Own) Light Dragoons, and also Barrack-master of Dungeness, Kent.

July 21. At Sydney, Australia, aged 30, Francis, son of Matthew Marshall, esq., of the Bank of England.

July 30. At Murree, in the Punjaub, Julia, wife of Lieut. George Cecil Gooch, 93rd Highlanders.

Aug. 12. At Kirkee, India, aged 37, John Kirkby Mountain, esq., 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, son-in-law of I. Leney, esq., Cliffe, Lewes. He was in the glorious charge at Balaklava, at Inkermann and Tchernaya, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and was followed to the grave by the Commander-in-Chief, the Major-General Commanding Division, a large concourse of officers (many of whom came over from Poonah), and the men of the regiment.

Aug. 24. At his residence, Bootle Marsh, near Liverpool, aged 79, Jesse Hartley, surveyor of the Liverpool Docks. The deceased was a native of the North Riding of Yorkshire, in which district his father held the position of bridge-master, and his son, after receiving an ordinary education, served his apprenticeship as a stone-mason, and worked at the building of Borough-bridge. Subsequently, he succeeded his father as bridge-master until his removal to Liverpool, on receiving the appointment of engineer to the Dock Committee. As a dock engineer, Mr. Jesse Hartley is admitted to have occupied a very high position, and in the design and construction of the numerous docks of Liverpool he has left monuments of his skill as an engineer which will endure at least as long as the fame and commercial prosperity of the port. During the long period in which he held the responsible office of dock engineer in Liverpool, Mr. Hartley altered or entirely constructed every dock belonging to the town. Besides these, he was employed as engineer for the Bolton and Manchester railway and canal, and he was also consulting engineer for the Dee Bridge at Chester, the centering for which was considered a triumph of engineering skill and ability.

At the Chateau de la Graverie, near Vire, aged 79, Madame des Rotours. Josephine du Buisson de Courson and her only sister belonged to one of the oldest noble families in Normandy. The double union of these two sisters with the two brothers des Rotours, of Chaulieu, has for sixty years past made, of these two families, one happy household. On the early death of the wife of M. des Rotours, the baron of Chaulieu, Madame des Rotours performed all the duties of a mother for her orphan children, while she entertained for him the affection of a sister. Thus have the last fifty-nine years of this respected lady's life been passed in the conscientious discharge of these family duties, in happy calm at the Chateau de la Graviere, where she was beloved by all.—*Galignani.*

Aged 70, Edw. Basnett, of Serle-st., Lincoln's Inn, and Camberwell-green, fourth son of the late Nathaniel Basnett, of the East India House.

At Llangoedmore, Thomas Harman Brenchley, esq., to Emily Sarah, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, of Llangoedmore-pl., Cardiganshire.

Aug. 27. At Lakenheath, aged 82, Capt. Joseph Ginger. He was several years in active service abroad, particularly in Calabria, and was wounded at the battle of Maida.

Aug. 28. At Brussels, Margaret, wife of G. C. H. Sunderland, esq., R.N., of Swarthsdale, Ulverston, and dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Story, Royal Artillery.

Aug. 30. At Barrackpore, Calcutta, of dysentery, aged 35, Capt. William C. Lane Ryves, H.M.I.S., second son of the late Hugh Massy Ryves, of New-garden, Castle Connel, co. Limerick. He commanded the 4th Punjaub Rifles at the relief of Lucknow, Bitthoor, Cawnpore, and Futtyghur, and distinguished himself throughout the mutiny.

Aug. 30. At Cawnpore, of dysentery, aged 33, Capt. Benjamin Wyld, 3rd Madras European Infantry, youngest son of the late James Wyld, esq., of Gilston, Fifeshire.

Aug. 31. At St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, aged 54, Col. Eames Amsinck, Brigadier and Commandant of the Madras Artillery.

Sept. 1. At his residence, Victoria-grove, Brompton, aged 51, Ebenezer Landells, esq., the well-known engraver on wood. He was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he was a pupil of Bewick, the celebrated engraver, and Mr. Landells' best woodcuts have much of the artistic feeling of his master. Mr. Landells came to London about thirty years ago, and had since been connected with the leading illustrated periodicals of the day. In 1841, he was one of the originators of "Punch." In the autumn of 1842 Mr. Landells was commissioned by the proprietors of the "Illustrated London News" to sketch and engrave the scenes and incidents of Her Majesty's visit to Scotland; and his success on this occasion led to his being subsequently engaged to illustrate, in the above journal, the several royal visits to various parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent. He was likewise the originator of the "Illuminated Magazine," 5 vols., and one of the original proprietors of the "Lady's Newspaper." To this arduous branch of his art Mr. Landells brought considerable artistic taste, as well as untiring energy, such as alone could enable him to sketch and engrave incidents from some hundred miles distance so as to meet the requirements of a weekly newspaper. In private life he was an affectionate husband and indulgent father, and a warm-hearted, generous friend.

Sept. 5. At New York, aged 66, George H. Barrett, a celebrated American tragedian.

Sept. 7. Aged 25, James, fifth son of the late Rev. Thomas Stretton Codrington, M.A., Vicar of Wroughton, Wilts.

At Quebec, from scarlet fever, aged 9, Alexander David, eldest son of Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander and Lady Milne.

At Calcutta, of cholera, aged 26, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon William Alexander, youngest son of Dr. Alexander, Wooler, Northumberland.

Sept. 8. At Wilton-road, Salisbury, Charlotte Aubrey, widow of Capt. Beverley Robinson, R.A., and eldest dau. of the late John Peyto Shrubb, esq., of Stoke, Guildford.

At Field-place, Goring, Sussex, aged 60, L. Bushby, esq.

At Plymouth, Eliza, relict of the Rev. Harry Jelly, of Trinity Church.

Sept. 9. At Truro, Caroline Frances Hugoe, sister of the late Wm. J. Hugoe, esq., M.D., formerly of Padstow.

At Tchiamlitdgia, near Scutari, aged 24, Il Hami Pasha, eldest surviving son of Abbas Pasha, the last viceroy of Egypt. He was educated under the eye of his father in the palace of Abassia in Cairo, and had acquired a fair knowledge of the English language. In July, 1854, he started on a visit to England, but his acquaintance with this country was destined to be very slight, for, on arriving at Southampton, he received intelligence of the death of his father, and a despatch from Said Pasha, the present viceroy, directing his immediate return to Egypt. In 1858 he married Inuriré, one of the daughters of the Sultan, who has not borne him any children: he leaves three daughters by other wives. He had led a very dissipated life, and was deeply involved in debt at the time of his decease. Cairo was selected as the place of his interment, and the body was removed to Alexandria in a government steamer.

Sept. 10. Elizabeth Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. Fulwar Craven Fowle, late Vicar of Kinbury, Berks.

At Aden, of apoplexy, *en route* to Australia, on board of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship "Nemesis," John Dunn, esq., M.P. for Dartmouth. Mr. Dunn was a merchant and shipowner in London, and largely engaged in the Australian trade. He had formerly been a member of the Legislative Council of Tasmania. He was elected for Dartmouth in August, 1859, having unsuccessfully contested Totnes in the previous May, and was generally a supporter of Lord Derby's government.

Accidentally drowned, at Weymouth, aged 39, Thomas George Bridge, esq., solicitor.

At his residence, Middleton-lodge, Torquay, aged 59, James Dean, esq., formerly of Manchester.

Suddenly, at his residence, Manor-house, Guernsey, Dr. Nicholas Magrath, R.N.

Sept. 11. At Stapleton-house, Martock, Somerset, aged 64, Wm. Haggett Richards, esq., J. P.

At Bath, aged 62, Capt. J. F. Stirling, R.N. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Vice-Admiral Charles Stirling, and entered the navy in 1811; in the year 1824 he obtained his first commission, and was appointed in 1828 to the "Prince Regent," 120, flag-ship of Sir A. Blackwood, at the Nore. He served from 1831 until 1833 as flag-lieutenant in the "St. Vincent," 120, and the "Alfred," 50, to Sir H. Hotham, commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, and in 1842 was again appointed to the "St. Vincent," as flag-lieutenant to Sir E. Codrington, at Portsmouth.

Sept. 12. At Ringwood, Hants, aged 52, Susan Maria, relict of Thomas Dyer, esq., surgeon, and dau. of the late Rev. Peter Geary, Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Newport, Isle of Wight.

Sept. 14. From an accident two days before at the Lismore steeple-chase, aged 32, Capt. Shaw. His horse fell at the second fence, and then rolled over him. The deceased was considered one of the best gentlemen riders in Ireland or England, and he was likewise most active on foot over hurdles.

At Whitchurch, aged 76, Mary, wife of J. D. Colston, esq.

Sept. 15. At Gateshead, aged 77, Mary Ann, relict of the late John Fairweather, esq., commander R.N.

In Ireland, aged 24, Fanny Marion, third dau. of the late John Albion Cox, esq., of Dorchester.

Suddenly, at his residence in Catherine-street, Strand, where he had carried on business for upwards of thirty years, Mr. Lancelott Wild, for many years connected with the newspap r press as news-agent and publisher. For the present year he was Life-Governor and President of the Newspaper Benevolent Institution, to which he was a large and continuous subscriber.

At Shawfield-toll, Glasgow, aged 72, Mr. Robert Steele, of Broun Castle. This well-known character was better known as "Rab Steele," or "Provost Steele," and, indeed, among his ordinary associates he was talked of and to regularly by these more familiar names. He was one of the "notables" of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, where he was born, lived, and made money to a large extent, so that he has now left behind at least £40,000. About five or six years ago he bought Broun Castle, East Kilbride, for £14,000, of which his father at one time was tenant. He made his money by toll-keeping, at one time being the lessee of nearly the whole of them in this district. His exterior was anything but inviting, and certainly his mind was not highly cultivated. Still he had naturally a sound common sense, which guided him through life in a remarkable manner. He was thrice elected Provost of Rutherglen; about a dozen years ago he was placed, through the influence of the late Duke of Hamilton, on the commission of the peace for Lanarkshire. As a justice he was a useful man, his decisions always being in consonance with common sense, and generally largely imbued with mercy. In the licensing court he was rather one-sided, and took the side of the publicans at least as much as others have gone against them. Rab was an ardent admirer of horse-racing, pugilism, cock-fighting, trotting matches, &c., and all kinds of sports. Rab was never married, and lived in the plainest manner possible.—*Scotsman.*

Sept. 16. At Paris, aged 34, the Duchess of Berwick and Alba, sister of the Empress Eugenie. The deceased duchess leaves three children.

At Paignton, Mrs. Bundock, widow of Lieut. John Bundock, R.N.

At St. Germains, East Lothian, David Murray Anderson, esq.

Sept. 18. At Cheltenham, aged 62, G. Briscoe Whalley, of Birdlip, Captain unattached, formerly of the 37th Regt.

At Bridgwater, aged 78, Harriett, widow of

James Etherbridge Smith, esq., of Lower Court-farm, Hutton, Weston-super-Mare.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Caroline Ottway, widow of R. Bowle, esq., of Gombledon Manor-farm, Idmiston, near Salisbury.

At Brighton, aged 64, Mary, relict of J. Wallace, esq.

At Ongar-park-hall, Essex, aged 84, Mr. John Stallibrass.

Sept. 19. At Tyne-hall, Ilford, Essex, aged 79, Rees Price, esq., M.D.

John Haylock, esq., of Balsham-place, Cambridgeshire.

At St. Thomas's-place, Guernsey, Elizabeth Matilda, widow of Henry Hodges, esq., of Linwood, Lyndhurst, Hants.

At his residence, Millbrook, Jersey, aged 68, John Tutton, esq.

At New York, J. R. Rice, the transatlantic delineator of negro character, and well-known in this country as the original "Jim Crow." When Mr. Rice returned from Europe, he was eagerly engaged by theatrical managers throughout America, for the pourtrayal of nigger peculiarities, and he played as a star in most of the theatres. He retained his popularity to the last, but is believed to have been in indigent circumstances at the time of his death.

Sept. 20. At Higham-lodge, near Colchester, aged 71, T. C. Brettingham, esq.

At Upper Harley-st., Emily, widow of John Gilbert, esq., late of the Audit-office, Somerset-house, and of Tonbridge, Kent.

At Ashburton, aged 58, Susanna Dolbeare, only dau. of the late B. Parham, esq., solicitor.

At Morlaix, Mlle. M. du Guiny, from an attack of apoplexy with which she was seized just as she was alighting from a diligence, and which carried her off in a few hours. It was this lady and her sister who in 1832 concealed in their house the Duchess de Berri, when traced to Nantes by the police of the Government of July. After the arrest of the Princess, the sisters were prosecuted, and their trial caused a great sensation at the time. Since that period Mlle. du Guiny has been living retired with her family, devoting herself to works of charity.

Sept. 21. At West Hartlepool, aged 38, Christopher Salmon, esq. Beside several local offices, he for many years held the post of hon. secretary to the West Hartlepool Literary and Mechanics' Institution, having been one of its earliest members, as he was, from first to last, one of its most liberal supporters and zealous friends.

At Spaunton, aged 50, Henry Brewster Darley, esq., of Aldby-park, and of Spaunton-manor, North-Riding of York.

At Hoeinheim, near Strasbourg, aged 25, Edw. Swainton, son of Edw. Swainton Strangways, esq., jun., of Alne.

At Inverness-ter., aged 57, Thos. Paley, esq., second son of John Green Paley, esq., of Oaklands, near Harrogate.

In London, aged 21, Edwin Henry, second son of Richard Farhall, of Newbridge-house, Billingshurst, esq.

At Clifton, Mary Fitzgerald, last surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Ross, 4th Dragoon Guards.

At Thorpe Hamlet, near Norwich, aged 71, Robert Morris, esq.

Sept. 22. At Heath-cottage, Kentish-town, aged 86, John Vine Hall, esq., the author of the "Sinner's Friend." He was the father of Dr. Newman Hall, and of Capt. Vine Hall, late of the "Great Eastern." His life was prolonged to see his tract reach its 356th edition; it is said that it has been translated into twenty-nine languages, and circulated to the number of more than a million and a-half of copies.

John Skinner, only son of the late Thomas Nosworthy, esq., of Dix's-field, Exeter.

At Brighton, G. Whiteley, esq., of Trevor-ter., Knightsbridge, barrister-at-law.

In Cambridge-st., Eccleston-sq., aged 39, Rbt. Follett Synge, esq., Major 1st West India Regt., late of the 67th Regt. of Foot.

At his residence, Colet-place, Commercial-rd., East, aged 84, Ralph Darling, of H.M.'s Customs.

At Broughton-hall, Staffordshire, Jane, wife of the Rev. Delves Broughton.

At Great Chesterford-park, Essex, aged 42, Edw. Wall, esq., late of Middleton, Norfolk.

Sept. 23. At Cheltenham, aged 49, Elizabeth Harriet, widow of Col. Calaney, R.M. Light Infantry, and third dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Snell, Rector of Windlesham, Surrey.

In Imperial-sq., Cheltenham, aged 92, Mary, relict of John Kingdon, esq., of Cheltenham.

At Southsea, aged 78, Vice-Adm. the Hon. H. Dilkes Byng. The deceased, who entered the navy in 1791, was grand-nephew of the unfortunate Vice-Adm. Byng, who was executed in 1757.

At Clifton-cottage, near York, Frances Anne, wife of J. A. Knipe, esq., of London, and sixth dau. of the late Rev. John Ogle, formerly chaplain to H.M.'s 6th Regt. of Foot, and Curate of Hunsingore, York.

At Clifton, Frances Marianne, widow of Maj.-Gen. Thomas Leighton, Bombay Army.

At Henbury, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Whalley, of West Mall, Clifton, widow of the Rev. R. T. Whalley, Rector of Yeovilton, and of Ilchester, Somerset.

Sept. 24. At Old Brompton, aged 65, Henry Courtenay, Lieut. R.N., 1815.

At his residence, Sylvan-lodge, Brighton, aged 80, John Colbatch, esq.

In Paris, aged 71, the Marquis de Forget, a retired naval officer. At the capture of Algiers in 1830, the Marquis was appointed commander of the port. He was son of a lieut.-gen. who, under the ancient monarchy, filled the post of Master of the Hawks; and his wife was a granddau. of Jaques Cazotte, the author of the *Diable Amoureux*, whose daughter attained great celebrity during the Revolution of 1789.

Sept. 25. At Locking, Weston-super-Mare, aged 40, Charles Penrose Coode, Major Royal Marines, and eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir John Coode, K.C.B.

At Craigie-house, James Campbell, esq., of Craigie, Ayrshire.

At Cheltenham, aged 49, Major Charles D. Mylne, H.M.'s Bombay Army.

At Bridgnorth, Annie, widow of James Baker, esq., formerly of Market Drayton.

At Sowerby, near Thirsk, aged 82, Priscilla, widow of James Wilkinson, esq., of London.

At East Leigh, Havant, Hants, aged 75, James Woodman, esq., M.D.

At the Rectory, after a very short illness, aged 35, Jemima Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. W. Curtis, of Padworth, near Reading.

Sept. 26. At Aveley-hall, Essex, aged 39, Joseph Eaton Joyner, esq.

At Torquay, aged 29, Isabella Maria, widow of Capt. Francis Constable Jackson, late of the 12th Regt. B.N.I., and Stud Department, Bengal.

At Daventry, aged 63, Elizabeth, youngest and last surviving dau. of the Rev. William Hussey, late Rector of Sandhurst, Kent.

At Salisbury, aged 93, Eleanor, widow of Robert Lindoe, esq., M.D., of Clifton.

At Christ Church Parsonage, Tunbridge Wells, while on a visit, Richard Hudson, esq., late Sheriff of the county of Wicklow, and brother to the late Edward Hudson, esq., L.L.D., of Weston, near Bath.

Suddenly, at Clipstone-house, Kettlestone, aged 61, William Emerson, eldest son of the late Wm. Loades Rix, esq., of Walsingham.

Sept. 27. At Portlemouth Rectory, aged 44, Catharine Frances, wife of the Rev. T. B. Wells, Rector.

Mary, wife of Benjamin James, esq., of Victoria-pl., Falsgrave-road, Scarbro'.

At Old Charlton, aged 90, Lady Fisher, relict of Major-Gen. Sir George Bulteel Fisher, K.H., R.A.

Aged 65, John Goodacre, esq., of Lutterworth.

At Dronfield, aged 60, Samuel Lucas, esq.

At Sherborne, at an advanced age, the widow of Major Hoar, R.M., late of Stonehouse.

At Bath, Major Durnford, late of H.M.'s 39th Regt.

Sept. 28. Aged 84, C. Lombe, esq., of Great Metton, Norfolk.

At Wrotham, aged 20, Blanche Emma, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Lane.

At Leeds, aged 55, Mr. J. Bradshawe Walker, author of "Wayside Flowers," "Spring Leaves," &c.

Aged 69, John Hesp, esq., solicitor, of Westfield-terr., Scarbro',

At Poole, aged 67, Mr. William Bound, for many years a member of the Poole Town Council.

At Aldenham-lodge, Herts, Charlotte Frances, wife of the Rev. John Mason, and dau. of the late Rev. Charles Yonge.

Sept. 29. At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 78, Julia, Dowager Lady Wrottesley, widow of John, first Lord Wrottesley. The deceased lady, who was the second wife of the late lord, was dau. of Mr. John Conyers, and widow of Capt. the Hon. John Astley Bennet, R.N.

At Plymouth, aged 65, James Lloyd, esq., of Compton Dundon Rectory, Somerset.

At his residence, Knightrider-st., Maidstone, aged 87, John Peale, esq.

At Savile-house, Jersey, aged 59, William Pigott Shuckburgh, esq., of the Moot, Downton, J.P. for the county of Wilts.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 25, Frances Mary, wife of William B. Mew, esq., and youngest dau. of J. M. Templeman, esq., of Crewkerne, Somerset.

Aged 86, J. Bullock, esq., of Faulkbourn-hall, Essex, and Bryanston-sq.

Suddenly, of spasmodic asthma, Sarah, wife of the Rev. P. Cater, Baptist Minister, Peckham.

At Whitchurch, aged 86, Mary, relict of Rich. Powdrell, esq., of Farndon, having survived her husband 51 years.

Sept. 30. At Clapton, aged 73, the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, D.D., Minister of Finsbury Chapel. Some weeks ago he became subject to an attack of bronchitis, on which, notwithstanding every care, dropsy in the chest supervened, and, from the appearance of these symptoms, all hope of recovery was abandoned. Dr. Fletcher's last sermon was preached to nearly 3,000 children in Surrey Chapel, in February last, and from that time he gradually declined in health. His fame rests mainly upon his talent in preaching to children, and upon his "Family Devotion," of which more than 50,000 copies have been sold in England alone, besides numerous editions in the United States. Dr. Fletcher was born on April 8th, 1787, at the Bridge of Teith, Doune, Perthshire, being the son of the Rev. William Fletcher, of that place, a minister of the Associate Synod. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and on taking orders he became co-pastor with his father. In the year 1810 he came to London, and occupied in succession the pulpits of Mile-end-road, Miles's-lane, Albion Chapel, Moorfields, and Finsbury Chapel. Dr. Fletcher leaves behind a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Hardcastle, the wife of J. A. Hardcastle, esq., M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds.

Aged 64, Wm. Layton, esq., J.P., Ely.

At Peckham, Surrey, aged 12, Emily Helen, only surviving dau. of J. A. Silk Buckingham, esq., Jamaica, and granddau. of the late Jas. Silk Buckingham, esq.

At Geneva, aged 76, Camilla, relict of the late Rev. Edward Player, and eldest dau. of the late James Sloper, esq., of Bath.

At Naples, Madame Dupont. She was the second dau. of the late Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, Kt., and sister of the last Lady Bowyer.

Oct. 1. At Eaton-pl. aged 58, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Samuel Crane, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Chapel, Bordesley, near Birmingham.

Margaretta, wife of George Norman, esq., of the Circus, and dau. of the late John Kitson, esq., of Bath.

At Clifton, Katharine, wife of Major Gaisford, of Bagstone, Gloucestershire.

At the Manor-house, Little Marlow, Bucks, aged 39, Mary Eleanor, wife of George Jackson, esq., and second dau. of the late Thomas Blayney, of the Lodge, Evesham, Worcestershire.

At Betchton-house, Chester, aged 70, George Sewell, esq.

At Royston, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev.

George Pennington, many years Vicar of Bassingbourne, Cambs.

At Enham-house, near Andover, aged 70, Capt. W. J. Prowse, R.N.

At the Bank, Rochester, aged 22, Harriet Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Stone, esq.

At Haverstock-hill, Sophia, dau. of the late Rev. R. Collett, A.M., formerly of Westerham, Kent, and wife of the Rev. H. J. Carter Smith, A.M., Incumbent of St. Andrew's.

At his residence, Bury St. Edmunds, aged 48, Mr. David Goldsmith. He was for many years a member of the Town Council, and served the office of Mayor in 1850-1, and again in 1856-7; was a Paving Commissioner, and a member of the Burial Board; and took an active part in all measures for the improvement and advantage of the town.

Oct. 2. In Northgate-street, Bury St. Edmunds, aged 93, W. Dalton, esq. Mr. Dalton, who had passed much of his time abroad, used to relate that he had been present in the National Assembly when Robespierre and Danton, Couthon and St. Just were its ruling spirits; in the mock assembly of the Consulate, at the Peace of Amiens; in the Chambers of the Restoration and of the Orleans dynasty; and in the Assembly of the Republic of 1848. His travels, which were continued to the last year of his life, extended over great part of Europe, and he visited America as lately as 1849, and Constantinople when the Allied forces were assembled in the Bosphorus, although then in his 87th year. He was the prime mover of the Act to which the town of Bury owes so much improvement during the last half century, and under which he was last survivor of the appointed Commissioners, but he seldom appeared before the public on political occasions. In the profession of the law, from which he had retired many years, he had great reputation. In private life, though abrupt in manner and absolute in temper, and therefore not popular with those who did not fully know him, he was a man of uncompromising integrity and high moral worth—steady in his friendships and ready in good offices for those who needed them; and though he often declined to join in public displays of charity, many were his substantial bounties which never saw the light. Mr. Dalton married, rather late in life, Miss Alexander, niece of the first Earl of Caledon, and aunt to Lord Cranworth, but had no family. Two sisters survive him.

At Horton, Gloucestershire, Elizabeth Lumley, relict of Joseph Lumley, esq., of Harlestone, Northamptonshire, and dau. of the late Robert Andrew, esq., of Harlestone-park.

At Berwick St. Johns, Wilts, aged 77, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Richard Downes, Rector of that parish, and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Grove, esq., of Ferne.

At Myrtle-cottage, Fremington, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Lieut.-Col. Balcombe, 1st Dragoon Guards.

At Hastings, Jane, wife of Thomas Hazard, esq., Stoke Newington, eldest surviving dau. of the late R. W. Porter, esq., of Ipswich.

At the residence of her mother, West-street, Poole, aged 24, Mary Ann Churchill, dau. of James Churchill, esq., formerly town-clerk of Poole.

At Thorne, aged 3, Eleanor Nicholson, dau. of George Kenyon, esq., solicitor.

In Duke-street, Bath, aged 79, Adm. Charles Gordon, C.B., brother of the late Admiral Henry Gordon. The deceased was educated at the Royal Naval Academy, and entered the service as midshipman in June 1796. For three years he was signal officer to Adm. the Hon. William Cornwallis, in command of the Channel fleet. He was then appointed to the command of the "St. Lucia" sloop, off Antigua, and remained in it until May 1807, when he had the misfortune to be captured. He was afterwards appointed to the "Caroline," 36, one of the squadron employed in the destruction, during Nov. 1809, of more than eighty piratical vessels at Ras-al-Khyma and other ports in the Persian Gulf, rendering the most effectual assistance to his senior officer, Capt. Wainwright. He next commanded the "Ceylon," an adopted Indiaman, of 40 guns, in which vessel he fought, in Sept. 1810, a gallant night action off the Isle of France with the French ships "Venus," 44 guns, and "Victor," 16 guns. Captain Gordon was among the wounded, and owing to his ship being disabled by the enemy, he was compelled to surrender to them. The "Ceylon" was, however, retaken the same day by the "Boadicea" and the "Otter" brig. Capt. Gordon and his crew were afterwards honourably acquited by a court-martial of all blame. Since then the gallant deceased had been on half-pay. In 1840 he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. The late Admiral's commissions bore date as follows:—Lieut., March 11, 1803; Commander, May 20, 1806; Capt., Dec. 21, 1807; Rear-Adm., Nov. 23, 1841; Vice-Adm., Dec. 17, 1852; Admiral, Jan. 20, 1858.

Oct. 3. At his residence, El Retiro, Camden-hill, Kensington, aged 80, Alfred Edward Chalon, R.A., portrait-painter to Her Majesty, Honorary Member of the Society of Arts of Geneva, and Member of the Society of Arts in London.

After a short illness, aged 37, Henry C. Mount, esq., of Chippenham, second surviving son of William Mount, esq., of Canterbury.

At Baynton-house, Wilts, Rose Evelyn Stuart, youngest dau. of Robert Alexander Cochrane, esq.

At Bray, Ireland, Sir William E. Crosbie, bart., formerly of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Oct. 4. At Clifton, aged 60, Benjamin Peyton Sadler, esq., R.N.

At Cleveland-row, St. James's, aged 75, Joseph Sandars, esq.,

Aged 67, Joseph Howlett, esq., solicitor, of Kirton-in-Lindsey.

At his residence, White Hart-lane, Tottenham, G. A. Cottrell, esq., late Accountant-Gen. of H.M.'s Inland Revenue.

Oct. 5. At Woolwich, aged 55, Charles Dempsy, esq., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.

At Torquay, Frances Susannah, youngest dau.

of George Burdon, esq., of Heddon-house, Northumberland.

Aged 39, Margaret Anne, wife of Henry Hudson, esq., of Gipton-lodge, near Leeds, and eldest dau. of William Harland, esq., M.D., of Scarborough.

At Southampton, aged 93, Mr. Robert Duncan. He was present at Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet on the "glorious 1st of June," 1794.

At Castle Camps, Cambs., aged 74, Jemima, wife of the Rev. E. A. Marsh, formerly of Cockfield.

At Lowestoft, aged 58, Joseph Gee, esq., of Cottingham and Evethorpe.

At her grandfather's, Longparish, Hampshire, Emma Elizabeth, eldest child of Capt. Charles Thompson, of the Indian Army.

At Ostend, after a short illness, aged 55, Matthew Uzielli, esq., of Hanover-lodge, Regent's-park. The deceased was of very humble origin, but his financial talent was soon discovered in the French house of Devaux and Co., of London, which he entered in early life as a clerk, so that he became in due time a partner in the firm: he was also a director in the South Western, in the Luxembourg, and in several other railways.

At Broseley, Salop, Mr. Richard Thursfield, jun., late Commoner of Christchurch, Oxford.

In Holles-st., Cavendish-sq., Wm Horwood, esq., M.D., of Ridware, Staffordshire, for many years a justice of the peace for that county.

At her residence, Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane, Louisa Catherine, wife of Sir John William Fisher, and eldest dau. of the late William Haymes, esq. of Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestersh.

Oct. 6. Eliza, wife of Willington Clark, esq., of Sutton, Surrey.

At the Heath, Weybridge, aged 68, Sarah, widow of David Jardine, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and of Cumberland-terr., Regent's-park, having survived her husband only three weeks and two days.

At Hazeldine-house, Redmarley, aged 60, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Gee Roberts, K.C.B., of H.M.'s Bombay Army. The deceased was the second son of the late Mr. W. Roberts, of Gloucester, and was born in 1800. He entered the military service of the East India Company in 1818, in the Bombay establishment, and attained the rank of Major-Gen. in 1854; he was also Col. of the 21st Regt. of Native Infantry. He married, in 1838, Julia Maria, dau. of the Rev. Robert Raikes, Rector of Longhope, Gloucestershire, by whom he has left a family.

At Dover, aged 60, Guy Goslin, esq., Royal Engineers' Department.

At Clifton-pk., Birkenhead, aged 34, Charlotte, youngest surviving dau. of the late Comm. G. S. Parsons, R.N.

At his residence, Hale, near Stamford, Lincolnshire, aged 66, Humphrey Orme, esq., of Hale, Lincolnshire, Doddington, Cambs., and Polebrook, Notts., the last of an ancient family, son and heir of Walden Orme, esq., of Peterborough, and 18th in direct descent from Edward I. He was formerly an officer in the 11th Light Dragoons, with which regiment he served in the actions of Quatre Bras, Genappe, and Waterloo.

At Paris, M. de Lourdoneix, the chief editor of the *Gazette*, and one of the oldest members of the Parisian press.

Oct. 7. At her residence, Bernagh, co. Tyrone, aged 86, Catherine Ann, relict of the Hon. Vesey Knox, second son of the first Viscount Northland, and brother and uncle to the successive Earls Ranfurly. This lady was the eldest and last surviving dau. of Major-Gen. Gisborne, of Derbyshire, of whom mention is made in "Junius's Letters." He was Governor of Charlemont Fort, and for some time Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland. The second daughter married Major Burke, of Fahie, co. Galway, many years heir-presumptive to the earldom of Clanricarde; and the third, Mr. Gordon of Belfast.

At Leamington, aged 77, Sarah Eliza, relict of T. C. Cann, esq., of Bath, and eldest dau. of the late Rd. Litchfield, esq., of Great Torrington.

Hugh Octavius Barten, youngest son of the Rev. G. H. Parminter, Rector of St. John and St. George, Exeter.

Aged 85, Richard West, esq., of Lady-well, Lewisham, Kent.

At Garendon-park, aged 17, Mary, fourth dau. of Ambrose Lisle Phillipps, esq.

At Budleigh Salterton, aged 89, Mr. Charles Perriam.

At Plymouth, aged 65, Eliza, relict of Samuel Williams, esq., solicitor.

At Brighton, aged 78, Jane, wife of the Hon. Archibald Macdonald, and dau. of the late Duncan Campbell, esq., of Ardneave, Island of Islay, N.B.

At Leamington, aged 78, Sarah Eliza, widow of Thomas Croxall Cam, esq., surgeon, of Bath.

Oct. 8. Aged 24, Kate, wife of W. Lucy, esq. surgeon, Fenny Stratford.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 84, William Thomas Holme Burrow, esq., surgeon, Settle, Yorkshire.

In Gay-st., Bath, Lieut.-Col. Spence, C.B., late of the 31st Regt. He was present with his regiment in the action of Stuola, near Genoa, on the 13th of April, 1814, and also at the surrender of Corsica in the same year. In 1815 he served with the army in Naples. In 1825 he sailed for India, in the ship "Kent," but the vessel was burnt in the Bay of Biscay, and he was obliged to return. He subsequently reached that country, and commanded the 31st Regiment at the battles of Moodkee (soon after its commencement), Ferozeshah (for which he was appointed a Companion of the Bath), Buddiwal and Aliwal, and the 1st Brigade of Sir Harry Smith's division at the battle of Sobraon, and he was one of only five officers out of thirty who escaped being wounded in all these actions. At Ferozeshah and at Sobraon he had his horse shot under him. He had received the war-medal and three clasps.

Oct. 9. Very suddenly, (whilst on a visit at the residence of Robt. Milligan, esq., of Acacia,) Mary, wife of Henry Forbes, esq., of Harrogate.

At Harrogate, aged 86, J. G. Paley, esq., of

Oatlands and Langcliffe, Yorkshire, many years deputy-lieut. and magistrate of the West Riding.

At Leamington, Elizabeth, relict of Taylor Combe, esq., F.R.S., of the British Museum.

In Guildford-road, South Lambeth, aged 59, Robert Hughes, esq., of the Admiralty; also, on the 12th, aged 53, Kezia, wife of the above.

At Ballinasloe, aged 76, Charles De la Garde, esq., formerly Colonel of the East Jersey Militia.

At Forest-green-house, near Dorking, aged 26, Holland, eldest son of Thomas Graburn, esq., of that place.

At Staunton, near Coleford, aged 35, Annie, wife of the Rev. W. C. Dowding, of Lytham, Lancashire.

At Brough, aged 80, Ann, relict of Mr. Thos. Jaques, late of Warwicks, near Howden.

Oct. 10. At Hounslow, aged 66, Lieut.-Col. James Ward, formerly of Jamaica.

At Kilmore, co. Wexford, (the residence of Lieut. Sullivan, R.N., his son-in-law,) William Empson, esq., formerly of North Molton, Devon.

At Southport, aged 52, the Rev. George E. W. Davison, B.A., of Haddlesey-house, near Selby.

At Shipley, aged 87, Mrs. Matthews, relict of Leonard Matthews, formerly of Dun-hill, Thakeham, Sussex.

Aged 80, Fred. Perkins, esq., of Chipstead-pl.

At Cliftonville, near Brighton, Mary, relict of F. W. Stanford, esq., formerly of the 1st Life Guards, and mother of J. F. Stanford, esq., of Foley-house, Portland-place.

Oct. 11. At his residence, Brecknock-cres., aged 79, J. Shaw, esq., upwards of fifty years with Messrs. Goslings and Sharpe, Fleet-st.

Oct. 12. Suddenly, at Shaftesbury-villas, Kensington, aged 39, Capt. John Andrew Pope, Paymaster 67th Regt.

At Clifton, aged 83, Matilda Jorden, wife of John Eyde Manning, esq.

Oct. 13. At Taunton, Charles Lindsey, esq., of St. George's-villas, Compton-road, Canonbury, and Wood-st., Cheapside, London.

At Weston-super-Mare, suddenly, Ann Octavia, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Alford, M.A., of Heale-house, near Langport, Somerset.

At Wraysbury, aged 32, Agnes Mary, wife of the Rev. Seymour Neville.

At Broncote, near Stafford, aged 73, Thomas Hartshorne, esq., for many years an active magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county.

In Devonshire-pl. W., aged 75, Elizabeth Henshaw. She lived forty-three years respected and beloved in the service and friendship of the late Lady Elizabeth Reynell and her children.

Oct. 14. At Newick-park, Sussex, the Lady Catherine Saunderson. Her ladyship was second dau. and fourth child of the Hon. John Crichton, colonel in the army, and Governor of Hurst Castle, (second son of John, first Earl of Erne,) who died in 1833. In 1842, on the death of Abraham, second Earl of Erne, the eldest son of Colonel Crichton succeeded to the title, and is the present Earl, and shortly afterwards his brothers and sisters were raised to the precedency of Earls' children. Lady Catherine had, in 1825, married the Rev. Francis Saunderson.

Aged 19, at Melton Mowbray, Mr. John Webb Hickson, senior Grecian, Christ's Hospital, eldest son of the late Rev. C. Hickson, B.A., formerly Curate of Romsey, Hants.

At Brompton, aged 87, Mr. Robert Calvert.

Aged 55, J. King, esq., surgeon, of Helmsley.

Oct. 15. At Headingley-hill, near Leeds, aged 77, John Ellershaw, esq.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 68, Mr. John Clifford, of Nottingham.

In the Grey Friars, Gloucestershire, aged 89, James Wintle, esq., formerly of Saint Bridge, near Gloucester, for many years a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for Gloucestershire.

Oct. 16. Aged 89, John Mirfin, esq., formerly of Doncaster.

At Lower Clapton, James, eldest son of the late James Kimber, esq., of London.

At South Croxton Rectory, aged 85, Miss Bridget Clough, aunt of the Rev. John and Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Betchworth-house, Surrey, aged 68, Caroline Eliza, wife of John Richmond Jaffray, esq., of Eaton-sq., and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Woodriff, R.N.

At Boulogne, Lady Kinnier Macdonald, widow of the late Sir John Kinnier Macdonald, of Sanda.

At Midhurst, aged 82, Miss Winter.

At Wylam, aged 84, Mr. Jonathan Forster. His services at that colliery as engineer for three generations of the Blackett family extended over a period of fifty years. He was engineer there when the locomotive was first introduced; and his practical knowledge was at all times freely at the service of his intimate acquaintance, the late George Stephenson.

Oct. 17. At the Vicarage, Dunsford, aged 79, Anna Maria, widow of Baldwin Fulford, esq., of Fulford, Devonshire.

At her residence, St. Giles's, Oxford, Catherine, relict of Anthony Grayson, D.D., Principal of St. Edmund Hall.

Oct. 18. In Grafton-st., aged 61, the Right Hon. Lady Downes.

At Higham-hall, Essex, David Baird, esq., of Stichill

In Tufnell-park-terrace, Upper Holloway, aged 37, Capt. James William Cottell, of H.M.'s Bombay Army.

Oct. 19. At Alton-house, Highbury New-pk., James Pollock, eldest son of John Kilpatrick, esq.

At Sevenoaks, Kent, aged 54, R. E. Adams, esq., eldest son of the late Capt. Adams, R.N.

Oct. 20. At Kensington, Anne, widow of T. B. Bingley, esq., Bengal Horse Artillery, and eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir John Horsford, K.C.B., Bengal Artillery.

At Fulham, aged 24, Theodore, eldest son of Theodore and Mary Lockhart, and grandson of the late James Lockhart, esq.

Oct. 21. At River, near Dover, aged 69, Capt. Benjamin Aplin, R.N.

At Brompton, aged 81, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth, relict of Edward James, esq., of Greenwich, Kent.

Oct. 22. At Beaminster, Dorset, aged 70, Samuel Cox, esq., Deputy-Lieut., and upwards of 33 years Magistrate for the county.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Population in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, Sept. 22, 1860.	Sept. 29, 1860.	Oct. 6, 1860.	Oct. 13, 1860.	Oct. 20, 1860.
Mean Temperature . . .			55·0°	50·1°	51·9°	45·8°	50·0°
London	78029	2362236	1017	1056	1075	1008	1116
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	159	193	161	135	168
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	183	202	211	206	193
12-19. Central Districts	1938	393256	156	143	175	147	152
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	217	242	239	200	279
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	301	276	289	311	324

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
Sept. 22 .	550	143	148	140	35	1016	859	811	1670
" 29 .	589	135	163	143	26	1056	909	893	1802
Oct. 6 .	624	120	155	140	36	1075	982	834	1816
" 13 .	552	126	163	127	30	1008	813	876	1689
" 20 .	646	140	156	143	31	1116	939	861	1800

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Beans. s. d.	Peas. s. d.
Average of Six Weeks.	61 1	39 11	24 8	37 3	50 11	42 8
Week ending Oct. 16.	63 9	41 11	24 2	——	47 0	43 8

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 18.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

		Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 18.	
Beef	4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*	Beasts	1,170
Mutton	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	6,600
Veal	3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Calves	397
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Pigs	140
Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*		

COAL-MARKET, Oct. 22.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 19*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 14*s.* 3*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From September 24 to October 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock. Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock. Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sept.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sept.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	50	58	45	29. 70	cly. fair, hy. rn.	9	48	59	42	29. 97	cly. fr. slt. rain
25	44	53	46	29. 69	rain, cloudy	10	45	46	52	29. 96	do. rain, fair
26	50	58	53	29. 73	do. cly. hy. rn.	11	45	45	38	29. 46	do. hvy. rain
27	56	62	55	29. 64	cly. fr. rn. cly.	12	36	47	43	29. 89	cldy. do. do.
28	55	54	45	29. 66	hy. rn. cly. rn.	13	46	54	54	29. 48	rain
29	49	56	51	29. 83	cldy. do. do.	14	47	58	56	29. 50	do. cldy. fair
30	50	56	52	30. 03	fair, cloudy	15	48	55	55	29. 56	hvy. rn. const.
O.1	50	58	50	30. 16	do. do.	16	53	57	46	29. 56	cloudy, rain
2	49	62	52	30. 27	do. do.	17	50	56	45	29. 60	fair
3	48	59	52	30. 19	do. do.	18	50	60	50	29. 57	do.
4	46	59	52	30. 23	do. rain, cldy.	19	53	56	54	29. 61	hvy. rain, cldy.
5	53	59	53	29. 99	cloudy, fair	20	48	60	49	29. 97	cloudy, rain
6	52	61	56	30. 23	do. do.	21	48	57	47	30. 01	fair, cloudy
7	51	62	55	30. 19	do.	22	55	58	51	30. 03	do. do.
8	50	58	46	30. 19	do.	23	55	60	55	30. 04	cloudy, rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. and Oct.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cent Stock.
24	93⅛ ¼	Shut	Shut	Shut	par. 3 pm.	—	—	103½
25	93 ¼	Shut	Shut	Shut	par.	217	—	103¼ ½
26	93⅛ ¼	Shut	Shut	—	par. 3 pm.	—	—	103¼ ½
27	93 ¼	Shut	Shut	—	par. 3 pm.	—	—	103¼
28	93 ¼	Shut	Shut	—	par. 2 pm.	218	—	103⅜
29	93 ⅛	—	—	—	par.	—	6 dis.	103½
O.1	93 ⅛	—	—	—	par. 3 pm.	—	6 dis.	103¼ ½
2	93 ¼	—	—	—	par. 3 pm.	—	—	103¼ ⅛
3	93⅛ ⅜	—	—	—	3 pm.	—	—	103½ ½
4	93¼ ½	—	—	—	1. 4 pm.	218	4 dis.	103⅜ ⅛
5	93⅛ ⅜	—	—	—	1. 4 pm.	220	5. 1 dis.	103½ ⅜
6	93¼ ⅜	—	—	—				
8	93¼ ⅜	—	—	—	2. 5 pm.	221	—	103¼ ½
9	93⅛ ⅜	—	—	—	1. 4 pm.	220¾	par. 4 pm.	103¼ ⅛
10	92⅞ 3⅛	—	—	—	par. 4 pm.	219½	1 dis.	103 ⅜
11	92¾ 3	91½ ⅛	91½ ¾	227½ 29	par. 3 pm.	219¾	—	103¼ ⅜
12	92⅞ 3⅛	91½ ⅛	91½ ¾	229 30	par. 3 pm.	219 19½	—	103⅜
13	92¾ ⅞	91⅜ ½	91¼ ½	228½ 30	3 pm.	—	—	103⅜
15	92⅝ ⅞	91¼ ½	91¼ ½	229 30½	par. 3 pm.	219 20	4 dis.	103 ⅜
16	92½ ¾	91½ ¼	91½ ⅜	229½ 31	par. 3 pm.	—	par.	103 ¼
17	92⅝ 3	91¼ ½	91¼ ½	229 31	par. 3 pm.	219	—	103 ⅜
18	92¾ ⅞	91¼ ⅜	91½ ⅜	229½ 31	par. 3 pm.	221	4 dis.	103 ¼
19	92¾ ⅞	91⅛ ⅜	91⅛ ⅜	229½ 31	par. 3 pm.	221	4 dis.	103 ¼
20	92⅞ 3	91¼ ½	91¼ ½	231	par.	220 1	—	103¼ ⅜
22	92¾ 3	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ⅜	229½ 31	1 dis.	219½ 21	4 dis.	103
23	92¾ 3	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ½	230 1	2 pm.	221	—	103 ¼

PRINTED BY MESSRS. JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PARKER.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER, 1860.

CONTENTS.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

"OLD" ST. PETER'S AT ROME.

MR. URBAN,—Mr. Parry's acquaintance with early Christian architecture cannot be very extensive, or he would not have had occasion to write to you to enquire "what kind of building a former St. Peter's at Rome was."

If Mr. Parry will turn to Mr. Fergusson's "Handbook of Architecture," he will find on p. 487 a ground-plan of the noble five-aisled basilica erected by Constantine *circa* A.D. 330, on the site of the circus of Nero, which was removed to make room for Michael Angelo's glorious structure; and two pages later a transverse section, which with the accompanying letter-press will put him in possession of all the leading facts relating to the building.

I have referred to Mr. Fergusson's work as one readily accessible; but further details are given in Chevalier Bunsen's great work on the Christian Basilicas, commonly known by the name of the artists *Gutensohn* and *Knapp* who illustrated it Mr. Parry may also refer to d'Agincourt, and almost any work treating of early Christian art, with an assurance of finding what he requires. I am, &c.,

Bonchurch, Nov. 8, 1860. E. V.

OLD ST. PETER'S AT ROME.

MR. URBAN,—In answer to the inquiry for a description of the ancient basilica of St. Peter in Rome, I would refer your correspondent to the works on that subject by Ciampini and Fontana, especially the former:—

1. *De Sacriis Ædificiis a Constantino magno constructis, Synopsis Historica Joannis Ciampini*, Roma, 1693, in which will be found a plan and views of the exterior and interior of the Vatican basilica, with descriptions of its chapels, altars, and crypt, and an engraving of the mosaic in the apse.

2. *Templum Vaticanum et ipsius origo, Carolo Fontana*, Romæ, 1694, containing a general plan from that of Alfarani, with copious references, a plan of the crypt, longitudinal section of the basilica and atrium, a view of the interior, and an elevation of the façade with its Gothic windows, (*fenestræ maximæ Gothorum.*)

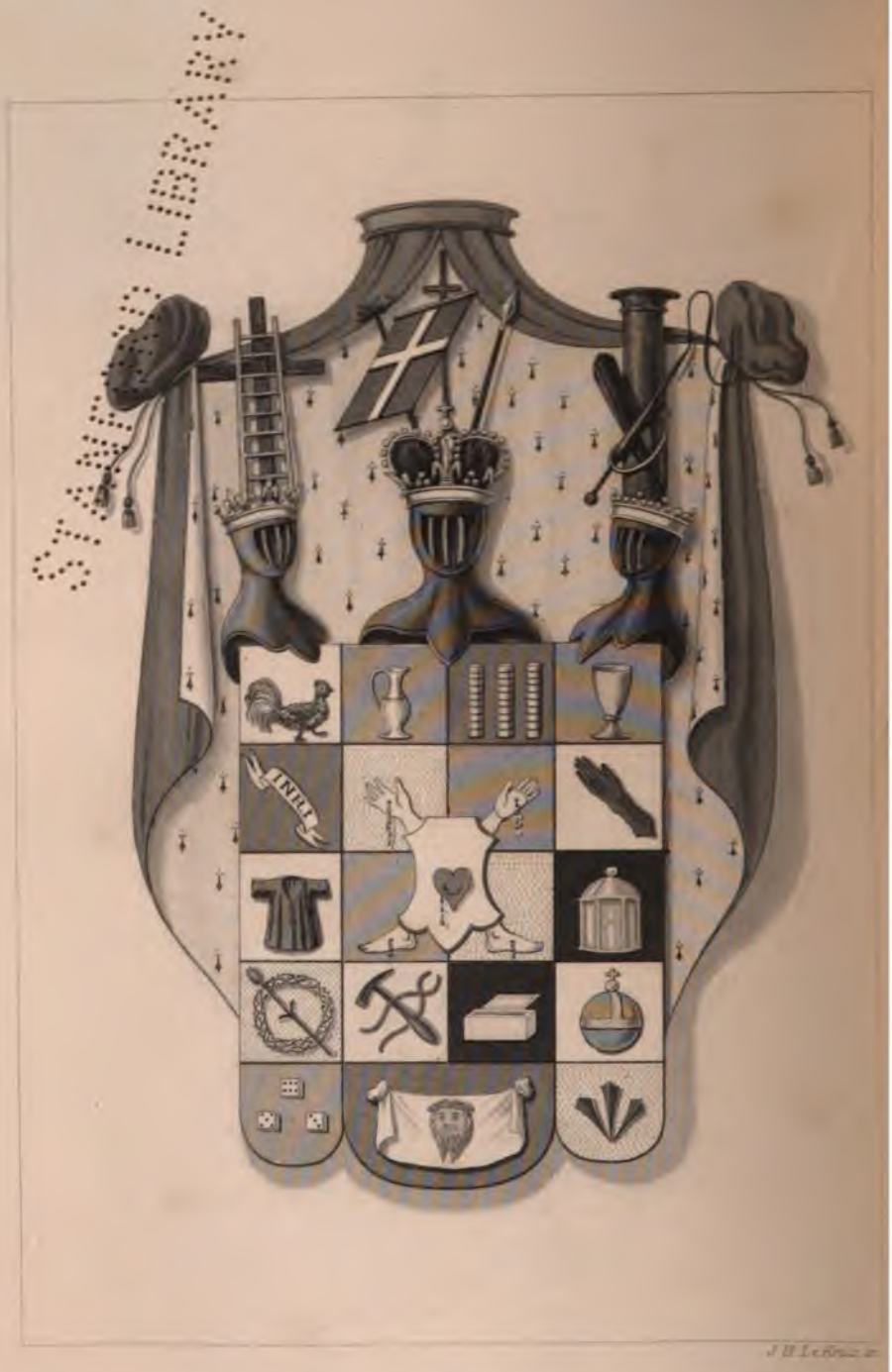
3. Bosio's work on the Catacombs (*Roma subterranea*) contains much valuable information respecting the origin of the Vatican cemetery, and an account of the wonderful crypt of the Constantine basilica, as it still exists, with engravings of many sarcophagi, inscriptions and other Christian memorials.—I am, &c.,

C. A. BUCKLER.

INTERPRETATION OF "I. H. S."

MR. URBAN,—In the Report of the Meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, (p. 507 of your November number,) Mr. Freeman is reported to have said—with respect to "I.H.S." or "I.H.C."—that "the Greeks sometimes changed their S into C." Probably what he intended was, that in *Christian*-Greek inscriptions the sibilant is written in the form C, rather than the Attic Σ; which is true.

But what does he mean by saying that the Incumbent of Walton is "mistaken" in interpreting the form "I.H.S." as "*Jesus Hominum Salvator*"? It seems to me that the only question is, whether the form "I. H. S." and the very common interpretation given by the clergyman of Walton, has sufficient *authority*. The fact that "I.H.C." is the correct *Greek* form by no means decides the question. I write this in the hope that some of your learned correspondents will decide the question as to the ambiguity of "I. H. S." and its interpretation.—I am, &c., S. C.



COAT ARMOUR ASCRIBED TO OUR SAVIOUR.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

COAT ARMOUR ASCRIBED TO OUR SAVIOUR.

THERE are many things, trifling in themselves, which on that account frequently escape observation, and are yet most worthy of it in consequence of the light which they throw on the manners of the past. Among them are the armorial bearings on the accompanying plate.

These have been copied from an original painting now in the possession of a gentleman of distinguished family, who during the last years of the Roman Empire was a canon of the noble Chapter of Mayence. The picture in question is in oil, without a date, but from general appearance seems to be attributable to the early part of the seventeenth century; perhaps it may be somewhat older. It hung formerly in the cathedral of Mayence; and its appearance there is accounted for by a tradition so strange, and yet so in harmony with the ideas which prevailed at the period to which it is said to belong, that a particular notice of it can hardly be otherwise than interesting.

As our subject is intimately connected with a part of German history which is very imperfectly understood in England, a few words of general explanation may not be out of place.

The reader will remember that, in very ancient time, the people in Germany were divided into two classes, the free and the enslaved,—*freie und leibeigene—liberi et servi;* at least their earliest law-books mention no other[a].

Afterwards, but still at a very remote period of German history, certain families among the free who were entitled to hereditary seat and voice in the national Diet were called *adelige*, which was translated by the Latin word *nobiles*.

The other freemen were still called *freie—liberi;* and if they did military duty, *militares*. But the general term by which both classes (the *adelige* and the *freie*) were designated was *ingenui*.

Amongst all of these was such a contempt for slavery that it was con-

[a] See Puetter, *Ueber Missheirathen*, p. 10, ed. Göttingen, 1796.

ceived even to taint the blood: so that the free and the enslaved were forbidden to marry together[b],—in some states under pain of death[c].—and in all, the issue of such marriages were doomed to inherit the condition of their slave-born parent[d]. There seemed to be but one asylum

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[b] Lex Salica, tit. 14, cap. 6: "Si quis ingenuus ancillam alienam in conjugium acceperit, ipse cum ea in servitium implicetur." See also Georgisch corp. jur. Germ. l. c. p. 171.

[c] Lex Burgundionum, tit. 35, § 2: "Si ingenua puella voluntarie se servo conjunxerit, utrumque jubemus occidi."

[d] See Struben, *Nebenstunden*, part v. p. 240. The rule as expressed in the old language was "Das kind folgt der aergern hand,"—that is to say, The issue shall follow the condition of the hand that fixes scandal on the marriage. Distaste to servitude was carried so far, amongst the ancient German free races, that even vassalage to the emperor himself disqualified, not only the party consenting to it, but also his issue, from contracting a legal marriage with any perfectly free family: that is to say, if an *ingenuus* or pure freeman took land in fief of the emperor, or any one else, on condition that he (the tenant) and his heirs performed certain civil services to the lord of the fee, such as grinding his corn, supplying him with bows and arrows, fish on a fast day, &c., &c., this sank the party exposed to such obligations down into an inferior grade called *mittelfreie*, or mesne-freemen, and all his family descended with him, because each of them was exposed to the contingency of being his heir. He and all his family thus became *ministeriales* to the lord, who, if he mortgaged the fief, might have included them and their services in the mortgage; neither could they have been restored to their primitive condition, until they had been formally emancipated. It must be borne in mind, however, that the services here spoken of were quite distinct from any thing in the nature of *servitium militare*, or of what we call *grand serjenty*; for these inflicted no degradation. They were rather such as were called, with us, *little serjenty*. This is a point of old feudal law worth knowing; because it is the principle from which the Continental doctrine of mesalliance has sprung; and because the marriages of English with members of the Continental aristocracy are, even at the present day, often affected by that doctrine. Let me therefore exemplify what I have said by a case in point. The family of *Maltitz* is one of the most ancient in Germany, and may be called one of the most noble, in the Continental sense of the word. But as it had no seat and voice in the Diet, and as it consequently ranked *inter nobiles minores*, I shall here, for the sake of avoiding equivocal terms, call it a family of gentle birth. This, supposing its freedom to be unabridged by any vassalage, was quite enough to render it competent to intermarry with the very highest families of the German aristocracy; and, in fact, a marriage took place between one of its members, Elizabeth of Maltitz, and the Markgrave Henry of Meissen, in the year 1272. These parties had issue; and then it was discovered that the family of Maltitz was not quite so free as was imagined; and that it owed some sort of ministerial service to the emperor. To save the issue, therefore, from following the condition of their mother, a letter of emancipation was obtained in 1278, from Rudolph of Hapsburg, then emperor, in which he declares the existing and future issue of the marriage to be "as noble and *free* as if they had been born of a *free* mother." The words of the original document are very remarkable: after reciting the circumstances of the case, the emperor discharges the mother and her issue of service in these words, "Ab omni *servilis* seu *ministerialis* conditionis respectu de plenitudine regiæ potestatis eximimus, et ipsos *ingenuitatis* ac *liberi* partus honore et titulo perpetuo insignimus; volentes eos sic semper in antea in *ingenuorum* et nobilium sorte et numero recenseri, ac si de ventre *libero* nati essent," &c., &c. The letter of emancipation may be found, at full length, in Weck's *Beschreibung der Stadt*

into which the slave could fly from the oppressors' contumely. This was the Church. But even here he did not quite escape. The free-born priests appear to have regarded him as an inferior being, whom no consecration could purify or render worthy of officiating at the same altars as themselves. So strong was this feeling, that some of the more important of the religious foundations admitted to their fraternity only such as were free.

In this we may see the origin of the noble Chapters of Germany.

Time went on. Many slaves had been emancipated. Many had run away from their masters into neighbouring cities, and obtained their civic rights and the sort of freedom which was the consequence of such an acquisition. These were called by the laws of the time *liberti* and *gefreite*, (that is to say, *freed*-men,) to distinguish them from the *liberi*, or free-men[e].

As may be supposed, the parties exposed to a distinction so invidious endeavoured to escape from it, especially in the cities[f], where the burgesses, for this purpose, called themselves *freigeborne* and *freie*, that is to say, freeborn-men and free-men.

The obstinately-continued usurpation of a multitude is generally successful when unopposed by a greater multitude. So it was with the burgesses; for in the fourteenth century one finds them designated by the terms *freie* and *freigeborne*, even in the Imperial chancery.

Dresden, p. 159. By this one sees that the competency of a person to intermarry with the high nobility of the empire was ascertained by the fact of his being entitled to be called *ingenuus*; and if he were so entitled, it does not appear to have been necessary that he should have been a native of the empire. Indeed, this seems to have been decided, long afterwards, in the case of Prince John of Nassau-Siegen, who, in 1669, married Eugenie *de la Serre*, the daughter of a French gentleman of blood and ancestry, and the marriage was judicially declared valid in Sept. 1723. See Moser's *Staatsrecht*, part xix. pp. 203—207.

[e] A similar distinction obtained until recently in New South Wales, between the few colonists and the numerous emancipated convicts,—they were styled "free" and "freed,"—and the descendants of each were, in popular phrase at least, known as "Sterling" and "Currency." With the cessation of transportation, these class distinctions are dying out, and even while they existed in full force, the convicts, whether with tickets-of-leave or without, made themselves some amends by pertinaciously refusing that appellation, and in intercourse with everybody except the police, insisting on being styled "the Government people." Intending purchasers of land are known to have gained "ample measure" by humouring this fancy of the Crown surveyor's field gangs.

[f] It seems generally admitted that when Henry the Fowler founded the German cities, he induced some of the free races to settle there. Others afterwards followed their example, and as a reward for uniting themselves with the communities, received offices of magistracy. These were afterwards called patricians, and their posterity claimed the right of ranking themselves with the other free families of the empire. But the latter regarded them as willing participators in the condition of enfranchised slaves, had an utter contempt for them, refused to receive them at tournaments, and even in 1754, when M. de Pfeffel wrote his *Abregé de l'Histoire d'Allemagne*, refused to recognise their claim. See that work, p. 76.

This naturally tended to confound the descendants of the originally free families with those of the emancipated slaves, and placed the former in a false position; for it mixed them up, nominally, with their inferiors. It also enabled the emancipated slave and his issue to *pretend* that, in his capacity of *freeman*, he was qualified to enter the Chapters, from which slaves were excluded. We must not, therefore, be surprised to find in ancient charters and books of jurisprudence technical terms such as *semperliberi*[g], *liberi puri*, *immerfreie*, *völligfreie*, and the like, employed to distinguish those races who were free from the beginning. But this was not all. To save themselves from commixture with those of a slavish origin, the *militares* and free families of the second class took the appellative of those of the first, i.e. *adelige* or *nobiles*; and those of the first class, to save their rank, called themselves *erlauche*, or *illustres*[h]: so that in the fourteenth century we find 'illustrious' to be the distinguishing epithet of the peerage or nobility with hereditary seat and voice in the Diet, (called in the law-books *hoheadel* and *nobiles majores*,) *adelige* to be that of such as had no parliamentary privilege, and were termed in the books *niederadel* or *nobiles minores*, and *freie*, the old-fashioned distinguishing epithet of the most ancient and noble races, conceded to the burgesses and enfranchised peasants.

We have been the more particular in stating these facts, because they are not only elucidatory of my subject, but because they appear to have escaped the notice of every English author who has treated on the state of the ancient empire.

Long before this change became established, the Chapters had altered their ancient statutes. Formerly it was sufficient that the candidate should be a freeman, because the word then meant a man whose ancestors had always been free. Now, however, that the signification of the word had been altered, they required more. A rule was made that no man should be admitted to their body who could not prove himself to be descended from four grand-parents each of whom was of free race. The proof of this was the production of their family armorial bearings; for, during some centuries after the introduction of heraldry into Germany, none but those families who belonged at least to the Equestrian

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[g] The term *semperliberi*, or *semperfreie*, as it is called in German, is usually applied to the families who had formerly seat and voice in the Diet. But the correctness of this application may be doubted; because there were some of them, like that of Fugger of Augsburg, who were sprung from ennobled plebeians, whereas many families of the Equestrian order were free from the beginning.

[h] See Dantz, *Privat-Recht*, vol. iii. p. 212. The time when this change took place has never been precisely ascertained; but it is thought to have happened about the end of the fourteenth century, probably soon after the cities acquired the right of calling themselves *free* cities, which seems to have been about the year 1356. See Pfeffel's *Abregé de l'Histoire d'Allemagne*, p. 297.

order had the privilege of wearing arms[i]: and this was called proving four quarters.

It need scarcely be said that when the free families of the second class assumed the epithet *nobilis*, these Chapters did not neglect to apply it to themselves in their corporate capacities; so that afterwards it became commonly understood that no man could be a canon of Treves, Mayence, Cologne, and other similar establishments, unless he were a nobleman of four quarters; that is to say, what the French called *gentilhomme de non et d'armes*, and what we called a gentleman of blood and ancestry[k].

But even this precaution did not preserve the Chapters immaculate. The emperors had in the meantime found out a way of making people noble by diploma or bull. These, as may be easily imagined, were at first laughed to scorn by the Equestrian order; but their nobility was nevertheless held to be good, although inferior to that of the ancient races derived from their *original* freedom. It could not, indeed, qualify the possessor for admission into the noble Chapters; but it led to a mode for facilitating the admission of his children. If, for instance, a new made noble married a woman of ancient race, (or *vice versa*,) the issue of the marriage would be entitled to three escutcheons, viz. that of the newly ennobled parent, and those of the father and mother of the parent of ancient family. In such a case the emperor claimed the privilege of completing the qualification by granting to a meritorious candidate the fourth escutcheon, which was wanting to make up the requisite number. This of course led to abuses; and the Chapters, therefore, raised a new barrier, by declaring that no one should be received into their fraternity who could not prove sixteen quarters, that is to say, a descent during four generations from ancestors each of which was on both sides, paternal and maternal, of ancient and free race.

It was at a period when this qualification was most strictly insisted on, that Martin Luther came before the world, and with him the Reformation. Amongst some theses which he published, at the commencement of his quarrel with Albert de Magdeburg, Archbishop of Mayence, was one (at least so the story goes) which started a singular question for discussion, namely, whether Jesus Christ, at His second advent, could be received as canon of a noble Chapter in case He should offer Himself as a candidate for that honour. The question is said to have excited great interest amongst

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[i] See *Wappenbelustigung*, von S. W. Otter, stück vii. p. 7, ed. Augsburg, 1761.

[k] According to the old authorities, a gentleman of blood and ancestry in England needed nothing but simple freedom on his maternal side,—that is to say, his mother might have been the daughter of a yeoman or free burgess. But Mr. Fosbroke says, that about the time of Queen Elizabeth his mother and grandmother were required to be gentlefolks as well as his father and grandfather. See Arch., vol. i. p. 363. Perhaps he may mean the gentleman of blood and ancestry who was qualified to be a knight of the Garter or of the British Language of the Order of Malta; for both of these institutions required their members to be able to prove four quarters.

the privileged orders, and to have travelled even to Spain, where it led to another, viz. whether the Virgin Mary could be received into community with the Orders reserved for ladies of gentle birth. The point was, according to report, seriously mooted amongst the noble sisterhood, and a doubtful judgment given rather unfavourable to the Virgin. The canons of the German Chapters, however, arranged their affair in another manner. A sort of gordian knot had been presented to them; and feeling themselves, perhaps, unable to untie it, they cut it asunder by assigning to our Saviour a regular escutcheon of sixteen quarters. Escutcheons of this kind were formerly to be found hanging in most of the cathedrals whose Chapters required gentilitial qualifications. But to give the Messiah an escutcheon was not enough. They gave Him *titles* also; and these were not the least extraordinary part of their beneficence, as will be seen by any one who reads the enumeration of honours standing at the foot of the heraldic drawing which accompanies the present paper. It is so curious that I here repeat the original, with a literal translation at its side :—

TITEL CHRISTI.	THE TITLES OF CHRIST.
Der Almaechtige unueberwindliche Herr, Herr Jesus Christus, von Ewigkeit, hergekroenter Keyser der Himmlischen Herrscharren, Erwaehlter und Unsterblicher Koenig des ganzen Erdbodens, des H. Reichs einiger Hoher Priester, Ertzbischoff der Seelen, Churfürst der Wahrheit, Erzherzog des Lebens, Herzog der Ehren, Fürst aus Juda, Koenig zu Zion, Herzog zu Bethlehem, Landgraf zu Galilea, Graf zu Jerusalem, Treiherr von Nazareth, Ritter der Himmlischen Pforten, Herr der Gerechtigkeit und Herrlichkeit, ein Pfleger der Wittwen ünd Waisen, Richter der Lebendigen ünd der Toden, unser allergnaedigster ünd getreüester Schütz, Herr, ünd Gott.	The Almighty unconquerable Lord, Lord Jesus Christ, from and to eternity, the crowned Emperor of the Heavenly Hosts, Chosen and Immortal King of the whole Earth, Sole High-priest of the Holy Realm, Archbishop of Souls, Elector of Truth, Archduke of Life, Duke of Honour, Prince of Judah, King of Zion, Duke of Bethlehem, Landgrave of Galilee, Count of Jerusalem, Baron of Nazareth, Knight of the Heavenly Gates, Lord of Justice and Glory, a Cherisher of Widows and Orphans, Judge of the Living and the Dead, and our most gracious and most true Protector, Lord, and God.

The only thing worthy of remark in the arrangement of the insignia is the escutcheon at the centre, which the Germans call *herschild*. This generally contains the primitive bearings[1] of the family to which the quarterings belong; and is not, like our escutcheon of pretence, a subsequent inheritance. The charges of the quarterings will, for the most part, be easily recognised.

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[1] Often when a family was split into branches by the division of estates, each branch assumed arms attached to some *herrschaft* or manor after which it called itself, bearing the original family shield in the centre of the new escutcheon.

No.
1[m] is the cock which warned St. Peter.
2, the jug which held the water changed by Jesus into wine.
3, the thirty pieces of silver for which He was betrayed.
4, the chalice used at the Last Supper.
5, the inscription over the cross.
6, 7, the wounded hands of Christ.
8, the hand which smote Him, traditionally reported to have been withered from that time.
9, the garment of Christ.
10, 11, His wounded feet.
12, a lanthorn, probably that with which He is said to have been sought after by His betrayer.
13, the crown of thorns and hyssop.
14, the instrument with which the nails were arranged at the cross.
15, the holy sepulchre.
16, the globe,—an emblem of supremacy.
17, the dice with which they played for His garments.
18, the handkerchief of St. Veronica.
19, three of the nails used at the crucifixion.
20, the shield of descent, or primitive bearings.

The escutcheon is surmounted by three helmets bearing the crowns of an emperor, a marquess, and a count. Over that in the centre are set, a banner, the lance with which Christ was pierced in the side, and the sponge from which He drank vinegar on the cross. Over the other helmets are emblems of His crucifixion and flagellation.

We laugh at these matters now, but they were once perfectly consistent with the "spirit of the age."

ROMAN MONUMENTAL TABLET.

SOME workmen engaged in making excavations on the Quai des Etroits, at Lyons, have recently found a monumental tablet with the following inscription in well-formed characters of the second century:—D. M. ET MEMORIÆ ÆTERNÆ VALERI VALLONIS FRATRI(S) MARINI QUONDAM D.C. JULIUS FIRMINUS D.C. LUG. QUESTOR AMICO INCOMPARABILI DE SE BENE MERENTI DE SUO PONENDUM CURAVIT ET SUB ASCIA DEDICAVIT.—"To the divine Manes, and the eternal memory of Valerus Vallo, a fellow mariner, formerly decurion of Lyons. Julius Firminus, decurion, questor of Lyons, has caused to be erected and consecrated, under the axe, at his expense, this monument to his incomparable friend and benefactor." An urn was also found containing the ashes of the departed, but it was broken. The stone has been presented to the Museum of Lyons by the owner of the ground where it was discovered.

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[m] This was the explanation of the bearings given to me by the possessor of the original painting. On remarking that there were twenty quarterings, and asking him why the requisite number was thus exceeded, he replied, that perhaps it was to shew that there were enough and to spare, and that it was not unusual for persons whose families were rich in quarterings to give in more than necessary. But it has since occurred to me that the feet and hands in Nos. 6, 7, 10, and 11, may be merely appendages to the shield in the centre; and if so, we must deduct four from the twenty compartments, and then there will remain just sixteen, the required number.

THE SEA-BOARD AND THE DOWN[a].

Few things are more pleasant than a visit to an old college friend, say an Oxford M.A. of thirty years' standing, who, after wandering far and wide, has settled down in a quiet country living, where he is "endeavouring in a straightforward way, after the teaching of the Church, to do good," and where happily he is receiving on all hands kindness and courtesy in return. Let the living be in a district with the sea on the one hand, and healthy open downs on the other, and the incumbent a man who, from natural taste and acquired learning, is quite competent to tell us all that we may desire to know, whether we inquire of the history of the district in past days or its condition at the present—an "old man eloquent," whose memory is a storehouse of wit and wisdom gathered from many quarters, some familiar, but more recondite—and we know no better occupation than to listen to him. Few of us may have such a friend in fact, but in fancy we all may have him if we are wise enough to turn to the two charming volumes mentioned at the head of this paper.

In the present day, when low-priced vilely printed books—the outward aspect a true indication of the inside worthlessness—bid fair to engross the attention of the "reading public," and by lowering the standard of taste, to render the production of works fit for a gentleman's library impossible, it is quite a godsend to light on two such volumes as these. Let the reader picture to himself a small quarto, printed with antique type, with border lines to the pages which inclose quaint marginal notes—head-pieces and tail-pieces such as Mr. William Caslon used to produce a century ago—a rubricated title, and some exquisite wood engravings—and then, the matter of the work, at once learned, witty, and gentlemanly—though "very plain truths are expressed in very plain words." Indeed it seems to be our author's delight—

> "To pour out all his soul as plain
> As downright Shippon or as old Montaigne;"

but this frankness charms us, even in cases where we do not quite agree with him. Then how agreeable it is to be in a manner introduced not only to his parish, but to all his old friends and his family—in the margin he does not disdain to record the names of trusty servants, and we learn in the text all about his children and his grandchildren—his daughters and his sons—one of the latter "a brave artillery officer in Oude"—his arm-chair, and who gave it to him—his rheumatism—his farmers and his cot-

[a] "The Sea-board and the Down; or, My Parish in the South. By An Old Vicar, &c., &c., &c." 2 vols. (London: Rivingtons.)

tagers—smugglers, poachers, *et hoc genus homne;* something too is said about his wife, and, with the quotation, "A prudent wife is from the Lord," she is made to help the parish doctor with a few hints on nursing. These things are put down in an easy conversational way, "in the shape of a dialogue with a very old friend, after the manner of Cicero's Tusculan Disputations and other works," and especially remarkable are they for the kindly tone in which the Old Vicar ever speaks of his humble unlearned neighbours. He has travelled in many lands, and has studied men as well as books, and though his innumerable quotations shew him to be a walking library, he is perpetually pointing out that book learning is not everything, and that sound common sense, shrewdness, and high principle may be found in cases where there is little of the clap-trap "'rithmetic, reading, and 'riting" which is at present so popular.

The author of these volumes is the Rev. John Wood Warter, B.D., Vicar of West Tarring, with Heene and Durrington. His parish contains about 1000 inhabitants, and is with its neighbourhood connected with some celebrated names, as Thomas à Becket, and Selden. Its history and antiquities he made known to the world several years ago, and he has a justifiable pride in now stating that the restoration of his parish "cathedral"—a noble Edwardian structure—has been accomplished at a cost of £3000, some part of which was raised by the exercise of his pen on "The Parochial Antiquities of West Tarring." Many other improvements have been effected in the course of his six and twenty years' incumbency; smuggling and poaching have pretty well become extinct, and regular habits, and order and cleanliness now reign. How much of this happy change is due to his own exertions, the Old Vicar is too modest to tell us in direct terms, but still we are not left long in doubt. Words and hints, though purposely vague, here and there occur, which enable us to pronounce without hesitation that he is a man of active benevolence and genuine piety, and that witty and wise as he is, it may be said of him, as it was said of an eminent philosopher of our time, that "his head is the worst part about him."

Our Old Vicar's book consists of six and thirty chapters, and, as he says, their headings will shew, pretty much, the intent of his volumes. These headings clearly indicate the topics he touches on, and an extract or two will give a fair idea of how he treats them. An Introductory Chapter makes some hard hits at popularity-mongers, and gives various sufficient reasons for undertaking a record of parochial experiences. Then we have a description of the locality, next of the habits of the people, with remarks alike kind and wise on the subject, and anecdotes of the "dangerous classes," the smugglers and poachers, who are let down easily, and who appear to have been, in the eyes of the Old Vicar at least, not irredeemably bad. Next come observations on the shrewd common sense of the people, who, much as they may want learning, are not destitute of intelligence,

though this, for lack of good direction, is apt to degenerate into low cunning. Hence the necessity for labours in season and out of season to raise the standard of principle. Moral and religious principles are in the eyes of all wise men inseparable, and our author earnestly advocates, if not with all the power of "S. G. O.," at least with equal sincerity and heartiness, all measures that may increase the self-respect of the labouring man. He justly views the miserable dwellings of the poor as one great cause alike of sickness and of immorality; he works away *con amore* on the old theme, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," and thus comes to his main theme, the country parson's every-day life, and the sacredness of his calling. We have had this treated of long ago, as but few have treated it since, by George Herbert, but the lapse of more than two centuries has brought about some change in the mode of looking even at these subjects, and our Old Vicar, on examination, will be found to have much to say that is worth hearing on points that the good incumbent of Bemerton has left unnoticed. Not that he has a less appreciation than Herbert of the need of "all knowledge" to the parson, or that he questions his assertion, "The country parson condescends even to the knowledge of tillage and pasturage, and makes great use of them in teaching"—on the contrary, he prints the passage among others for a motto, and he maintains that, mainly as he possesses or lacks such knowledge will be his weight on vestry and his casual every-day influence—and he proves that he himself possesses it by dialogues with his farmers. He shews also a true appreciation of a rustic audience when he warns his brethren that they have a quick sense of the ridiculous, and that this is "a matter to be much minded in preaching." Then he passes on to "stories from his parish, and others, picked up by the wayside," many of them curious enough. The country churchyard, and all its hallowed associations, employ the pen of our Old Vicar to some purpose, and many are the beautiful passages that we might cite, and would cite, but they are so skilfully worked up with all that precedes and follows that they cannot be detached without injury. The progress of education, and particularly the humanizing effects of music, and the necessity for increasing the rational enjoyments of the poor—the great allowance to be made for their ignorance and superstition, and deep-rooted prejudices—the need of parochial libraries, and the necessity of placing in them works of an entertaining as well as others of a serious character—all these topics are admirably handled. And then we come to two outspoken chapters, on "The Church of our Forefathers," and on "The Episcopate as it was, and the Episcopate as it is," both well worthy of serious consideration.

We will endeavour to justify the high character that we have given of this work, by quoting a few passages; though this is hardly doing justice to our author, for our choice must be guided not by the fact that they are the best that could be cited, but that they are more easily detached from the context than some others that we possibly admire more.

Let us first take an illustration of the helpless position of the town clergyman suddenly dropped among an agricultural population :—

"It is early days in the year yet, the Spring not come, but a kindly time. That magnificent field adjoining the Church has, this season, a larger proportion of wheat on it than usual, and, with all nature smiling around, what a feast is it to the eye! Just at the turn, where the paths branch off, the Parson stumbles upon his two chief Farmers, Charles Allworthy and John Thorogood. Like himself they are admiring the goodly prospect. Kindly men were the both of them,—good to their labourers, good to the poor, setting a goodly example to all around;—industrious as any Farmers in the county,—keen, quick, intelligent, and as upright as they were punctual. 'Good-morning—good-morning!' was the very hearty greeting; and soon, as with one voice, both said, 'Ain't things looking well?' 'I was afraid, at first,' said Allworthy, 'that the wheat would have been somewhat root-fallen,—but I was mistaken,—see how well it begins to tiller!' To which John Thorogood replied—(John was never known to grumble in the whole course of his life,)—'I said it would all come right, neighbour;—but mind, this field will never bear over-dressing,—as sure as you over-dress, so sure will your wheat be down! You just ask our Vicar now;'—and the Vicar accordingly, who lived on pleasant, easy terms with his people, was appealed to. He replied, 'Old Cutler,'—(a grand old Farmer of the old school,—one of nature's gentlemen, who made a bow like a prince, and had died a few years before at the age of fourscore and five, universally regretted and lamented,) 'Old Cutler always said the same thing, but he was used to add, A laid crop never broke the Farmer.' 'Very true, very true,' replied John, 'I have heard him say it a hundred times, but it is better to see the corn stand up well, like soldiers in their ranks,—and it is easier for us, and for the reapers.'

"Just at this time we came to a division of the field where a crop of Peas stood the year before, and all at once Allworthy burst out into one of his pleasant laughs, exclaiming with unmistakeable fun in his eye, 'Never *shall* forget, never!' 'What's up now?' said my friend John. 'I told Parson before, he knows all about it.' 'About the dolphin, eh?' said the Vicar. 'Just so,' replied Allworthy. And then he told his neighbour how last year when the dolphin had attacked the crop, and he was talking about it to old Charles Killdock as they stood on the path, a stranger was passing by and was struck by the word *dolphin*, and asked, 'How can a dolphin attack peas,—surely a dolphin is a fish?'—'I thought,' continued Goodenough, 'that old Charles must have burst with laughter,—and I had much ado to contain myself whilst I explained to him how that a dolphin was an insect, and a very troublesome one[b].' And then turning to me he said, 'He was dressed in black, and looked like a Clergyman,—but he was no naturalist, like you are, and didn't know much of country matters.' Upon which he burst into his joyous laugh again, adding merrily, that 'he was glad he did not live in a town. He liked to hear the cocks crow and the crickets chirp.'"—(Vol. i. pp. 276–278.)

It will be seen that our author is discursive, but he evidently speaks out of the fulness of his heart, and he writes, not because he would make a book, but because he has something to say.

Another extract shall be from the Old Vicar's wayside stories. By way of preface we may remark that he has good store of tales of wanderers of

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[b] "The Dolphin is an insect that attacks Beans and Peas,—a species of plant-louse well known to Agriculturists. See Kirby and Spence, p. 96, Reprint. The anecdote here recorded is literally true, and it all took place, as recorded, in this field. The parties only were different."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] *judgment* [illegible] a *good* [illegible] a week [illegible] honour [illegible] At last he [illegible] take any advantage of [illegible] sometimes very bad [illegible] one way or another, to pick up [illegible] (as some of our people call themselves [illegible] a hand,—or indeed at most other [illegible] Thank you, my boy, for your information, and here's the shilling I promised [illegible] turn it to account is a *Magistrate*, and I recommend you [illegible] more regular and respectable way of living.' The boy's look almost said,

Twelfth Night, Act III. Sc. iv.

"'There's something in me that reproves my fault;'

but, the chances are, he held to his own way of living, for when the Vicar's Friend and his companion turned round to look at him, he was smoking his short pipe with in earnestness which would have supplied an illustration for Knickerbocker's Account of New York. Certainly he was in no plight to say, with Paroles, 'I am a man, sir, muddied in fortune's moat, and smell somewhat strong of her strong displeasure.' Fortune had not cruelly scratched him!

All's Well that Ends Well, Act v. Sc. ii.

"No doubt there are plenty of tramps who are very badly off and suffer much,—but begging as a trade, the old Vicar said, was derogatory to all good principle, and led to fraud, and lying, and evil practices of all sorts. Numbers of stories he had picked up

on this subject by the wayside, and once, he said, (will you believe it?) an impudent Scotch beggar answered me almost in a paraphrase of Burns' Death and Dr. Hornbook:—

'Folk maun do something for their bread,
And sae maun death.'

And upon another occasion, when I thought it necessary to address a regular old campaigner, who haunted the Parish, in somewhat severer words,—'Tramp, indeed, Tramp do you call me? What would you have a body do, would you have a body *fly*?'—and off she bustled,

'With such haste, as new
Shorn meadows, when approaching storms are nigh,
Tir'd labourers huddle up.'"—(Vol. ii. pp. 13—17.)

Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, Book ii. p. 104.

One of the Old Vicar's parish experiences relates to Giles Duffer, a noted poacher, "who was said to have killed the last dotterel on Storrington downs." He shot a man in a night affray, and was obliged to flee the country; his dog he left behind him, and it furnishes a pleasant chapter in animal biography:—

"My old Friend told me what an extraordinary dog it was that belonged to this unfortunate man,—fierce as a lion, or gentle as a lamb, as it might be,—neither pointer, setter, lurcher, spaniel, nor terrier,—but so strongly built, and so sagacious,—so prudent, (if I may use it of a dog who *syllogizes* only, and cannot *reason*,) but without the slightest dash of the coward in him,—as to manage a whole pack, or all the dogs in a street. 'In fact,' he used to add, 'he was diplomatist and warrior together; and I never think of the knowing creature without calling to mind what Luther, in his Table Talk, says of a dog he saw at Lintz in Austria. "He was taught," says the great Reformer, "to go with a hand basket to the butcher's shambles for meat; when other dogs came about him, and sought to take the meat out of the basket, he set it down, and fought lustily with them; but when he saw they were too strong for him, he himself would snatch out the first piece of meat, lest he should lose all."'

See Reprint, clxii. p. 66.

"'Our Trap,' interposed Nelly, to whom I told these stories, 'had something in him of both these dogs. Don't you remember how the Butcher used to try and bribe him by bits of meat, and how he eat them, and then flew at the Butcher for robbing his master,—and how he sought all the dogs in the country, and how he *explained* to all the dogs in Worthing that the great wolf-dog that a Mr. T. had was a coward, by rolling him over in the street and beating him;—and how, for all this, he used to go up to the school, and sit amongst the children waiting at the door, and talk to them with his eyes,—and then how he would go with you round the classes to examine the children, till it became so ridiculous that you were obliged to exclude him, upon which he got up outside on the window-sills and took his part in the proceeding, displaying as much knowledge as one of Her Majesty's Inspectors, who, in general, know nothing about country children, but only frighten them, which Trap—a very wise dog was Trap!—never did?' Upon this I told her how once in Sutherlandshire Trap pulled down a royal stag, which two deer-hounds were afraid to do,—possibly, by the way, showing more instinct, for the deer was wounded, and,

'Inforced flight is no disgrace, such flyers fight againe,'—

Warner's Albion's England, Bk. iii. c. 18.

how, one day, when his master was ill, and could not go out with his party deer-stalking, Trap thought *he* wasn't very well, and so stopped at home with his master, but finding it dull, and getting rather hungry, he started to forage for himself,—and how his master from the window saw him drag a shoulder of venison up the garden, and bury it, and then, having sniffed round and round the way the wind blew, and having found that *he* could wind it, took it up again and buried it deeper, and then finding that he himself could not detect it, came at once to the conclusion that the other dogs, when

PFAHLBAUTEN; OR, THE ANCIENT LAKE-DWELLINGS OF SWITZERLAND[a].

THE *Pfahlbauten, habitations lacustres,* or ancient lake-dwellings of Switzerland, is a term with which our archæological readers may be assumed to be tolerably conversant. To the general reader we fear the term remains a dead letter, and yet it represents a subject full of general interest and importance.

Some idea of *pfahlbauten* will, we trust, be gathered from the brief notice we now give of the researches on this subject, made by the Swiss archæologists, than whom there exists no body of men more earnest of purpose, or better versed in their science. To the judgment of Dr. F. Keller, of Zurich, we owe the discovery of these most ancient abodes of men, and to his unwearied energy we are further indebted for a scientific record of the subsequent researches of later adventurers.

What, then, are *pfahlbauten?* It is but a simple German word, meaning 'pile-buildings,' that is, ancient dwelling-places once standing in the lakes of Switzerland on a substruction of piles, the remains of which endure to this day. But how vast a portion of time, as we count time, is involved in this one short word! It carries us back thousands of years, to a period when history is a blank, when the *pfahlbauten* dwellers, ignorant of metals, though not unskilled in the arts of life, felled their trees, tilled the ground, and followed a dangerous chase with simple implements of flint and stone. Who these men may have been we know not:—

> "They were, then were not; they had lived and died,
> No trace, no record of their date remaining."

Modern geologico-archæological discoveries have warned us that man's existence in this planet may be of higher antiquity than is usually supposed, and that we may have erred in our interpretation of our only record on the subject. Possibly the *pfahlbauten* dwellers were of that great primæval race that, spreading from East to West, has left us such noble stone-

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[a] *Die Keltischen Pfahlbauten in den Schweizerseen,* von Dr. F. Keller; Zürich, 1854. *Die Pfahlbauten,* 2nd Part, 1858. Ibid., 3rd Part, 1860.—*Die Pfahlbaualterthümer von Moosseedorf,* von A. Jahn, und J. Uhlmann; Bern. 1857.—*Habitations Lacustres de la Suisse,* par F. Troyon.—*Statistique des Antiquités de la Suisse Occidentale,* 8e *Article,* par F. Troyon.—Wilde's "Catalogue of Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy," 1857.—*Chronik der niedrigsten Wasserstande des Rheins, vom Jahre* 70 *n. Chr. Geb. bis* 1858, von Dr. J. Wittman; Mainz, 1859. —"On Lake-Dwellings of the Early Periods," by W. M. Wylie, in *Archæologia,* vol. xxxviii.—*Untersuchung der Thierreste aus den Pfahlbauten der Schweitz,* von Dr. Rütimeyer; Zürich, 1860.—*Etudes Géologico-Archéologiques en Danemark et en Suisse,* par A. Morlot; Lausanne, 1860.

memorials of its existence, the race that looms faintly out of historic myth as Scythic, Pelasgic, or Iberian; and of which, as some suppose, the Lapps are the last effete existing remains.

The first historic mention we have of *pfahlbauten*, or 'pile-buildings,' is in Herodotus (l. v. c. 16), where we find mention of a tribe occupying such constructions in the centre of the Lake Prasias—probably the Lake Takinos, in modern Roumelia,—and, in unapproachable security, defying the power of Xerxes. So our subject at least commences with a degree of classic *prestige*. It is said that the Swiss antiquaries are fully resolved on testing the narrative of Herodotus by an active examination of Lake Prasias. Grave difficulties, no doubt, exist in the way of such an undertaking, but the obstacles must indeed be serious which the skill and perseverance of such adventurers could not surmount.

In the years 1853 and 1857, the unusual lowness of the waters of the Rhine and the lakes of Switzerland afforded a rare opportunity for the investigation of their respective beds. The interesting discoveries then made of various antiquities in the bed of the Rhine and its confluents, as also of pile-buildings in the lake of Constance in 1857, are fully and very usefully detailed by Dr. Wittman, the able director of the Archæological Society of Mayence, in his chronicle of the most remarkable low-water periods of the Rhine.

In 1853, the inhabitants of Ober-Meilen, a village on the lake of Zürich, availed themselves of the unusual lowness of the waters to reclaim a piece of land from the lake. The excavations disclosed a number of remains of deeply-driven piles, formed of various forest trees. In the mud around these piles the attentive investigation of Dr. Keller detected the remains which threw the first light on the nature of the discovery. There, heaped together, lay stone axes, and hammers, and chisels or celts with their hafts of horn, rude implements for crushing corn, a great variety of coarse pottery, implements of bone, lance and arrow-heads, knives, saws, &c., all of flint, in rich abundance, although flint is not a natural product of Switzerland. Some of the smaller celts, or chisels, are formed of nephrite, a species of transparent jade, a stone imagined to be entirely peculiar to the East. The saws, in particular, are curious examples of human ingenuity under difficulties. They are formed of long thin flakes of flint, one edge of which is finely notched, and the other fitted into a neatly formed long wooden handle, the perfect preservation of which may probably be attributed to the antiseptic influence of the peat wherein it had so long remained. A kind of bituminous cement appears to have been used for securing

Flint-saw and Arrow-heads.

the saw in its handle. The illustration we now give, fig. 3, taken, like all the others, from Dr. Keller's drawings, is from the lake of Neuchâtel, and presents the singularity of a handle formed from the tip of a stag's antler. These saws were probably used for working horn and bone. The barbed arrow-head, fig. 1, from Lake Pfäffikon, is also of flint, as well as its companion, fig. 2, which presents a useful illustration of the mode in which these flint arrow-heads were attached to the shaft by filaments of bark. This example was found some years since in a peat moor, near Zürich, with its shaft in perfect preservation.

A few copper objects occur, which would shew that this lake-dwelling of Meilen had perished soon after the introduction of that metal into the country. That it had been destroyed by fire the remains clearly proved, and very many of the like establishments discovered subsequently appear to have met with the same fate. Altogether it was satisfactorily shewn by this Meilen investigation that a human habitation, dating from the prehistoric period termed the stone-age, had existed on this spot. Deeply driven piles, at a short distance from the shore, had supported a platform, on which stood the huts of the inhabitants, who had thus dwelt above the waters of the lake in security from wild beasts, and any sudden raid of their foes.

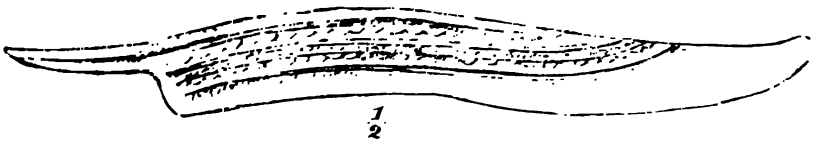
Closely on this discovery followed other and very important ones, in the lake of Bienne, made by Col. Schwab. The Kelts, superior in arms and civilization, probably on their advent drove out the aboriginal *pfahlbauten* inhabitants; at the same time adopting their mode of dwelling. In some cases, even, the distinct strata of the remains of both races in the same *pfahlbau* would shew that the new people had adopted the very site occupied by their predecessors. Again, it is found that where a *pfahlbau* of the stone-period exists near the shore, a later one, with bronze remains, will frequently be found to occur considerably further in advance, in deeper water; as though the new-comers had found, by their own conquest, the necessity of further precaution. With the Kelts copper was introduced. Switzerland does not produce it; yet the Nidan *pfahlbau*, in the lake of Bienne, has furnished the cabinet of Col. Schwab with a rich abundance and variety of implements, arms, and ornaments, fished up from a watery depth of eight or nine feet.

In 1856 another of these constructions was found in the little lake of Moosseedorf, near Berne, which has received the most careful and scientific examination at the hands of Herr Jahn and Dr. Uhlmann. This *pfahlbau* is still older than that of Meilen: not a trace of metal has been found there, and it belongs exclusively to the stone-age. It was rich in examples of Oriental nephrite and flint—both exotic substances—and the great mass of chippings left little room to doubt that the flint weapons had been manufactured on the spot.

In the upper and lower lakes of Constance no fewer than from thirty

to forty *pfahlbauten* have been discovered, and in some cases with most important results. At Wangen, on the lower lake, a zealous local explorer, under the immediate supervision of Dr. Keller, has made very considerable research with great success. This extensive settlement at Wangen assumes the form of an oblong parallelogram, which Herr Lohle estimates at about 700 paces long by 120 broad, and that the number of foundation-piles amounts to some 30,000 or 40,000.

At the other side of Switzerland the researches of MM. Forel, v. Morlot, and Troyon, have brought to light some thirty *pfahlbauten* in the lake of Geneva; and perhaps as many more have been discovered in the lake of Neuchâtel. In this latter lake the steam-dredge, employed during the railway works last summer, 1859, encountered off Concise a *pfahlbau* of the stone-period, when a great mass of reliques of bone and stone was thus obtained without cost or trouble; and, being sold at cheap rates by the workmen, became very popular curiosities. The unfortunate result however was that, in consequence of the great demand for these antiques, a regular system of forgeries was initiated, and *contrefaçons*, chiefly of bone objects, have found their way half over Europe. The bronze reliques from Estavayer, on the lake of Neuchâtel, and especially the knives, are remarkable for their richness of ornamentation. We give



Bronze Knife, from Concise, Lake of Neuchâtel

a woodcut of a beautiful specimen from Concise, on the opposite side of the lake.

Pfahlbauten have been discovered in many other lakes of Switzerland, but do not appear to have been yet investigated. The researches, however, carried on in the small lakes of Pfäffikon, near Zürich, and of Wauwyl, near Lucerne, have been attended with the most interesting results, as illustrative of the zoology of the very early period when mankind inhabited such dwellings.

But *pfahlbauten* remains are not confined to Switzerland alone. They are found in the lake of Annecy, in Savoy; in the lakes of Upper Italy; in Hanover, Brandenburg, and, as it is thought, in Denmark; and present a striking analogy with those most curious lake-constructions of our own land, the Irish *crannoges*. In fact, when the subject becomes better known throughout Europe, the discoveries of such remains will not be of unfrequent occurrence. The face of nature is continually changing, and must have changed greatly since men dwelt in *pfahlbauten*. Rivers have changed their course, lakes have been drained, or subsided into peat-morass; but

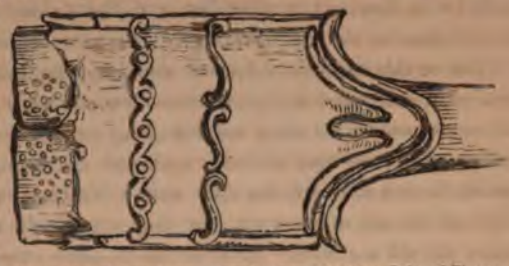
Lake Village. From Keller.

in their old sites *pfahlbauten* may be looked for, whenever the adjacent country is found to possess other traces of the memorials of the culture of the stone-age.

The number of the *pfahlbau* settlements discovered, and the attentive examination they have undergone, remove all doubts as to the process of construction. A spot with a sunny aspect seems to have been chosen in some little bay that would in a degree shelter it from the full force of the waves, and any shore but one with a rocky bottom served the purpose. The site being decided on, the nearest trees in the adjacent forest were felled for piles. There seems to have been no partiality for any particular wood; oak, ash, fir, were indiscriminately taken—even cherry and apple-stems, if at hand; and it is curious to find in the lake of Pfäffikon that the fir-tree has lasted better than the oak. Then came the process of pointing the piles, which must have been a troublesome business in the days of stone axes.

One would like to know how the pile-driving was managed, but driven the piles were, at a distance of from one to three hundred feet from the shore, at a depth of six or seven feet, gradually advancing into deeper water. They were then extended parallel with the shore till the *pfahlbau* assumed somewhat of the form of a narrow parallelogram. At Morges, on the lake of Geneva, the piles extend "1,200 feet in length, by 120 in width, giving a platform surface of some 18,000 feet. On this M. Troyon calculates that some 316 cabins may easily have stood; which, only allowing four persons to a cabin, would give a population of 1,264." On these piles, driven at short intervals, was laid a platform on which stood the cabins, constructed, as there is good authority for believing, of wattled work plastered with clay. From the extraordinary number of reliques found it is supposed the planks of the platforms were not set close together, and that things were hence continually falling through; but there would scarcely appear need for such an hypothesis. It is clear that the great mass of *pfahlbauten* were fired, purposely or accidentally. In buildings so constructed fire would spread too rapidly to allow the inhabitants to save much of their property, which accordingly would sink to the bottom of the lake. Indeed, the carbonised state of many things, especially the vegetable products, has preserved them for the examination of modern science. The *pfahlbau* system, initiated in the stone-age, must have endured through that of bronze, or Keltic, till at least the introduction of iron, and the Roman sway in Helvetia. This would seem proved by the fact that several iron swords, about three feet long, with blades somewhat over two inches in width, and iron scabbards, which Colonel Schwab's continued research has reclaimed from the lakes of Bienne and Neuchâtel, are indisputably of the very same type we recognise at present as Romano-British and Gallo-Roman, that is, of the late Roman period, when the influence of an alien taste becomes visible in Roman manufactures. Following such

a classification, therefore, we may safely term these swords from the Swiss lakes Helveto-Roman, though the Swiss antiquaries, from the want of opportunity of comparison, seem at present rather puzzled about them. The annexed cuts represent the upper portion, back and front, of one of these swords, from the lake of Bienne, still in its iron sheath; and the scabbard-point of another from the lake of Neuchâtel. The archæological reader is thus



Upper part of Sword, and Sheath, from Moringen, Lake of Bienne

Back part of Sword, from Moringen

Scabbard Point, from Lake of Neuchatel

enabled to institute a comparison with the examples of similar weapons as given in the pages of the *Collectanea Antiqua*, and elsewhere[b]. Whether the *pfahlbauten* continued in use to a later period, like the *crannoges* of Ireland, can only be determined by future investigation.

What know we of the every-day life of these ancient lake-dwellers? These recent discoveries have revealed a degree of culture in the stone-period of these forest and mountain wilds for which we are not at all prepared. That they should have laid in stores of such wild fruits as the forest voluntarily showered upon them, as acorns, beech-mast, nuts, &c., we might well expect,—but not corn. Yet in the masses of carbonised grain discovered at Wangen, and elsewhere, Professor Oswald Heer recognises several cereals,—*triticum vulgare; triticum dicoccon;* also *hordeum distichon*, and *hordeum hexastichon*. The *pfahlbauten* of Wangen and Robenhausen have also furnished abundant examples of a coarse bread savouring rather of bruised corn than meal. It was probably baked on hot stones, and covered with hot embers, just as in the Rigsmaal Saga "Edda drew out from the embers a bread-cake, heavy, sticky, and full of bran." In the same *pfahlbau*, too, were stores of apples and pears cut

[b] *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii. p. 67, and iv. pp. 28, 153, pl. xvi.; Proceedings of the Soc. of Antiquaries, vol. ii. p. 199.

into halves and quarters, and dried in the sun for winter food. The custom holds in Switzerland to this day, and these dried apple-cuttings are sold by measure in the markets under the name of *scnitze*. From the size of some of this carbonised fruit it would appear that the apples must have been of a cultivated kind,—so these people were acquainted to a certain degree not only with corn, but with fruit culture,

Flax and hemp they certainly had, and the means of spinning it, which was of the last necessity for their nets. Nothing exists to shew any knowledge of the art of weaving, but they contrived to manufacture a coarse flaxen plaited material. In addition to their other means of subsistence they had always the lake at command, and the great variety of fish-hooks discovered shews that they knew how to take full advantage of it with the line as well as the net.

With the art of pottery it is abundantly clear that they were well acquainted, nor were their fabrications unpleasing, as will be seen from the few examples now given. Fig. 1 is a vessel from Wangen, a *pfahlbau*

(1.) Pottery from Wangen, Lake of Constance.

(2.) Ornamental Pottery, from Lake of Bienne.

purely of the early stone-period on the lake of Constance. It is of a grey clay, mixed with particles of stone. Figs. 2 are from the lakes of Bienne, and represent a very curious description of pottery. The form of the patera is by no means inelegant; the material is coarse, and coloured red and black. Precisely similar vessels have been found by Dr. F. Keller in very old Helvetic graves. Figs. 3 are of black pottery from the lake of Neuchâtel.

(3.) Pottery from Auvernier, Lake of Neuchatel.

That the *pfahlbau* dwellers were herdsmen would seem abundantly proved by the remains of oxen, sheep, and goats found around their old habitations. Consequently they must have possessed the means of pro-

curing and storing forage for them in winter, or they must have perished in the snows when the chamois itself with difficulty finds subsistence [c].

In so wild a country they could not but have been bold hunters. In fact, the remains of wild animals, slain in the chase, also abound, and among these are the now extinct species of the aurochs and the bison [d].

The knowledge of fruits and cereals particularly distinguishes these early inhabitants of Switzerland from the aborigines of the shores of Denmark. There the careful research of the Danish savans shews that the *kjoekkenmoedding* [e], or culinary *débris* of these primæval settlers, though possessing

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[c] Tschudi, *Thierleben der Alpenwelt.*

[d] Dr. Rütimeyer of Bale, to whose careful examination the *fauna* of the *pfahlbauten* were submitted, sums up the various species in the following table, to which his subsequent examination of the Concise remains has, we believe, added one or two more:—

1. Ursus Arctos.
2. Meles vulgaris.
3. Mustela Foina.
4. „ martes.
5. „ Putorius.
6. „ Erminea.
7. Lutra vulgaris.
8. Canis Lupus.
9. „ Vulpes.
10. „ familiaris.
11. Felis Catus.
12. Erinaceus Europæus.
13. Castor Fiber.
14. Sciurus europæus.
15. Sus Scrofa palustris.
16. „ „ ferus.
17. „ „ domesticus.
18. Equus Caballus.
19. Cervus Alces.
20. „ Elaphus.
21. „ Capreolus.
22. Cervus Dama.
23. Capra Ibea.
24. „ Hircus.
25. Ovis Aries.
26. Bos Primigenius.
27. „ Bison.
28. „ Taurus domesticus.
29. Falco Milvus.
30. „ palumbarius.
31. „ Nisus.
32. Columba Palumbus.
33. Anas Boschas.
34. „ querquedula?
35. Ardea cinerea.
36. Cistudo europea.
37. Rana esculenta.
38. Salmo Salar.
39. Esox Lucius.
40. Cyprinus Carpio.
41. „ tenciscus.

It must be remarked that the *Sus scrofa palustris* is a distinct variety of the hog tribe, which Professor Rütimeyer discovered among the *pfahlbauten fauna*, and considered as extinct. It is, however, supposed still to exist in the Grisons.

It will be seen that the hare is not included in the foregoing list of *pfahlbauten fauna*, nor have any remains of the animal been observed during the researches; yet it is a creature easily trapped, and abounds in the country. It is worth notice that the hare is also wanting in the *fauna* of the Danish *kjoekkenmoedding*, and that the Lapps of the present day connect it with some superstition, and abstain from its flesh scrupulously, unless pressed by the most urgent necessity. Cæsar relates the same peculiarity of the Britons, De Bell. Gall., v. c. 12.

[e] The *kjoekkenmoedding*, literally, 'kitchen refuse,' are very singular accumulations of the refuse of the repasts of the early occupiers of Denmark. They are found on the shore in many places, and consist of the shells and bones of fish, with the remains of birds and quadrupeds in masses of from three to five feet, sometimes even attaining ten feet, in thickness. They occasionally are found to contain fragments of a rude pottery, and flint implements roughly formed; but metals never occur.

a rich *fauna*, are very deficient in vegetable remains, and entirely so in cereals. Hence M. Morlot, in the valuable essay *Comparaison du Nord avec la Suisse*, in his *Etudes Géologico-Archéologiques*, observes, "ce fait pourrait porter à admettre un second âge de la pierre, posterieur à celui des *kjoekkenmoedding*, s'il était prouvé, que la population qui a accumulé ces dépôts de coquillages sur les côtes du Danemark, ne connaissait pas l'agriculture."

Everything in fact at the *pfahlbauten* tells of the quiet, settled occupation of a primitive race of farmers, hunters, and fishermen, who, in thus establishing their homes above the floods, either adhered to the traditions of their Oriental descent[f], or sought security from their foes. Whether their cattle were also conveyed to the *pfahlbauten*, as Herodotus tells us of the Pæonians in lake Prasias, cannot be ascertained. It would seem difficult to conceive how they could have done so without causeways, and these have not generally been discovered. Probably they were securely parked in at night on the shore with strong palisades against attacks of beasts of prey. Of course they must have fallen to any invaders strong enough to compel the retreat of the owners to the *pfahlbauten*, which in such case, moreover, could hardly have been protected from fiery projectiles: and in this way many probably perished.

One of the most curious matters connected with a people thus living in isolated wilds, at so early a period, would be their commercial relations. Flint, and afterwards copper, as we have seen, were positive necessities,—without which life could not be carried on,—yet Switzerland produced neither of these materials! Flint was obtainable in Gaul; copper, perhaps, in Britain; nephrite, evidently, from its extreme hardness, a most valuable commodity, was only to be procured in the East. The Moosseedorf remains shew that flint weapons were manufactured on the *pfahlbauten* platforms, and the celt-moulds of the lakes of Geneva and Neuchâtel would point to the casting of copper in the country. But the long transport of such materials to an inland country must have been attended with great difficulty; and it is hard to see what the *pfahlbauten* dwellers could have rendered in commercial exchange beyond the produce of their flocks and herds, and the uncertain peltry of the chase.

It is invariably found that human remains are of very rare occurrence, and are mostly those of children who may be supposed to have accidentally perished. From this fact we may presume the settlers had their burial-places on shore; but thus far they have not been found. It would also shew that when the *pfahlbauten* were attacked, and fired, the in-

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[f] It is worth observing that the custom of dwelling in such constructions still continues in some parts of Asia. In Borneo and New Guinea *pfahlbauten* villages abound; probably also throughout the Philippine archipelago. In Burmah it is the common usage of the country to build houses raised above the ground on piles.

habitants contrived to escape in their boats. Very little, however, would be gained by an examination of a few chance *crania*, even if such should occur. Except under the most favourable contingency, it would be impossible to decide whether they were those of the *pfahlbauten* inhabitants at all.

We have already said there is a great analogy between *pfahlbauten* and the *crannoges* of Ireland, inasmuch as they were both contrived as dwelling-places for mankind in the midst of waters, with a view to security; and that both appear to date from the stone-age. They differ, however, from each other, inasmuch as the *crannoges* are, we believe without exception, *islands* of an artificial and varying construction, while in the Swiss lakes such attempts at insular solidity but rarely occur. They have been noticed at the Nidau Steinberg, as the name denotes; and at another point also in the lake of Bienne, where a boat, laden with stone for such a construction, still lies at the bottom of the lake. This boat is of the description termed *einbäume*. It is hollowed out of the trunk of an enormous tree, being fifty feet long, by four wide. Similar attempts at stone islands appear at Corcelettes, and at Concise, in the lake of Neuchâtel; and still more perfect attempts at *crannoge* constructions have been found at Inkwyl lake, near Soleure; at Nussbaumen, in the canton of Thurgau; and Wauwyl, near Lucerne. It will be seen, therefore, from the few examples found, that constructions, in any way approaching the *crannoge* system, are perfectly exceptional.

The archæological world is under great obligations to Dr. Keller for this discovery, which, if it does not vie in splendour with those of Pompeii and Herculaneum, may prove in its results still more important for history and ethnology. These researches have had the singular good fortune to be conducted with great energy, not as a curiosity quest, but a matter of science; and the manner in which the results have been handled reflects the greatest honour on the antiquaries of Switzerland.

SCANDINAVIAN OLD-LORE AND ANTIQUITIES.

It cannot but be interesting for our British antiquaries and intelligent public now and then to cast an eye on what is passing among our Scandinavian kinsmen. Many a hint will thus be given, and attention directed to points illustrative of our domestic researches. The field of Northern language, and literature, and mythology is one, though it is natural that its English and Scandinavian branches demand their local students and diggers.

The Edda Songs are daily undergoing careful study, and not without excellent results. Criticism and philology have already considerably modified older errors both of translation and mythic contents. A fresh contribution in this direction is a Swedish examination of *Hávamál*[a], in which students of Old-Northern literature will find good help to a proper understanding of this heathen Book of Proverbs.

In "Four Introductory Lectures[b]," by newly appointed professors in Upsala, we find some interesting subjects well treated. The first, by Hedenius, is on the medical system of Hippocrates; the second, by Malmström, gives a brilliant sketch of Swedish literature from Stjernhjelm to Gustaf III., in which the disastrous effect produced on all high art by the licentious Theatre-King is well shewn; the third, from the pen of Hultman, rapidly and impartially treats the development and decline of the Papacy during the Middle Ages. But we would particularly direct attention to the fourth, by Carl Säve; this lecture, delivered on assuming the chair of Northern Language and Literature, discusses the meaning of the names borne by the Northern gods, and is a treatise no less elegant in form than profound and clear. While, as is our right, objecting to certain details, we cheerfully admit that it gives—concisely and distinctly—admirable explanations of the old mythological personifications of our Northern ancestors, and we can promise our readers a rich treat in its pages.

Harald Fairfax's famous son Hákon, known as Hákon the Good, or Athelstan's Fóstri, from his having been fostered up in the court of our King Athelstan, died in 961. He was a monarch so great that he has been called the second founder of Norway, and is in the remembrance of all our readers. They are also familiar with that grand poem to his honour, which was written by his kinsman and poet-laureate, Eyvind the Scald-Spiller, (Bard-eclipser). An excellent edition of this splendid

[a] Inledning till Hávamál, eller Odens Song. Akademisk Afhandling. Af A. J. Hazelius. Upsala, 1860, 8vo., 39 pp.

[b] Fyra Inträdes Föreläsninger. Upsala, 1859, 8vo., 90 pp.

commemoration-song has just been issued in Upsala[c], with a carefully edited text, Introduction, Swedish translation and explanatory notes, the whole from the pen of a young scholar, R. Cederström.

The Northern Literary Society of Cheapinghaven has contributed a new volume, this time one which gives us sagas of other than the usual class, namely, what we may call the popular novel of Iceland. It was natural that a taste for romantic fiction should spring up, and should go side by side with the invaluable historical and mythical songs and compilations. Accordingly, from the twelfth century downwards we have not only a succession of champion-lays, and fairy-tales, and Arthurian and Charlemagnic adventures translated and imitated from the Latin, Anglo-Norman, and German, but also original works by Icelandic Walter Scotts, Bulwers, and Dickenses, all of which admirably illustrate the language, the manners, and the superstitions of the country. Those given us in this volume[d] are as follows:—

"Bárðarsaga Snæfellsáss," written about the year 1300, or a little later, a tale of giant and goblin adventure. It also contains splendid verses.

"Viglundarsaga," from the close of the fourteenth age, an Icelandic love-story of a very romantic character, also containing some noble verses.

"Þórðarsaga hreðu," a fragment from old parchment leaves, in the highest degree interesting. The complete saga, but in a somewhat modernised form, was published by the same Society in 1848.

"Draumavitranir," most curious contributions to the dream superstitions of the old Northmen. No. 1 is "Stjörnu-Odda Draumr," from the middle or end of the thirteenth century; so romantic as to remind us of the Arabian Tales. It contains charming poetry. No. 2, "Bergbúa þáttr," which might be called the death-lay of the last giant. It is from the middle of the thirteenth century, and has its characteristic stanzas. No. 3, "Kumlbúa þáttr," from the end of the thirteenth century, a burial-mound legend, with two stanzas. No. 4, "Draumr þorsteins Siðu-Hallssonar," from the twelfth century, with verses[e]. Illustrates the superstitions of the second sight.

Last of all, and very curious, is "Völsa þáttr," with its *naïve* and laughable verse-quotings. It is a strange story, but valuable as being the only

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[c] Försök till tolkning och förklaring af Hákonarmol. Akademisk Afhandling af Rudolf Cederström. Upsala, 1860, 8vo., 26 pp.

[d] Bárðarsaga Snæfellsáss, Viglundarsaga, Þórðarsaga, Draumavitranir, Völsa-þáttr. Ved Guðbrandr Vigfusson. Udgivet af det Nordiske Literatur-Samfund. Kjöbenhavn, 1860, 12mo., xviii. and 178 pp.

[e] This dream was first published in Germany, by Möbius,—"Sagan af þorsteini Síðu-Halls Syni ok Draumr þorsteins Síðu-Halls Sonar," Leipzig, 1859, 8vo., 18 pp. This is in fact separately printed from that gentleman's "Analecta Norröna," Leipzig, 1859, 8vo.

Icelandic memorial extant connected with the old heathen Priapus worship. It is antique, probably from the twelfth century.

The learned editor has given an Introduction, Notes, Helps and Index. Almost everything in his volume has either never been printed before, or has been badly done from inferior or defective manuscripts.

There is another large class of romantic sagas, those whose scene and manners are Continental, or Oriental, or Biblical, &c., not Icelandic or Scandinavian. The last one of this kind which has been made public is "The Tale of Þjalar-Jón[f]," commencing, "Vilhjálmr hefir konung heitið, er réð fyrir Frakklandi," (William was a king hight, who ruled over Frank-land [France]).

Among the works which have lately appeared relating to Northern history, we would point out a valuable contribution to the biography of the Icelandic magistracy, "The Roll of the Lawsay-men and Law-men of Iceland, from 927 to 1800." It is by the accomplished Jón Sigurðsson, is drawn up from all sorts of sources, both incidental and direct, and is enriched with much detailed information[g]. In another direction we have an important grammatical work, Friðriksson's "Icelandic Orthography[h]." Both the above are published by the Icelandic Society of Copenhagen, which ought to have far more English members than is at present the case. Still it is pleasant to add that we are beginning to pay off some part of our debt to these Northern brothers. Not only have many British gentlemen paid large sums in order to assist as "Founders" in the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, but a direct gift has lately been made to the Icelanders, the especial keepers of the common temple of our ancient traditions, and speech, and song. By a codicil to his will, dated August 15, 1853, Charles Kelsall, Esq., has left £1,000 in New South-Sea Annuities for building a new library at Reykjavik; and the amount, realizing £838, has already reached Iceland. We may add that Bligh Peacock, Esq., of Sunderland, has just offered a prize of £5 (another gentleman adding a second prize of £3) for the best Essay by a native Icelander on the best method of developing the resources of that island and adding to the comforts of the people, all founded on the principle, "Help yourself, and Heaven will help you." The prizes will be adjudged next year, by the Council of the Icelandic Literary Society.

Before leaving this subject we may add, that if any gentleman wishes to indulge in the *very latest* Icelandic verse, by some of her cleverest *littérateurs*, and elegantly printed on fine paper, he may gratify his taste

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[f] Sagan af þjalar-Jóni. Gefin út af Gunnlaugi þórðarsyni. Kostuð af Egli Jónssyni. Reykjavík, 1857, 8vo., 64 pp.

[g] Safn til Sögu Islands og Islenzkra Bókmenta að fornu og nýju. II., 1, 8vo., Kaupmannahöfn, 1860, 176 pp., Lögsögumanna Tal og Lögmanna á Islandi.

[h] Islenzkar Rjettritunar-reglur. Reykjavík, 1859, 8vo., xvi. and 246 pp.

by ordering the subjoined work[i], which contains many charming pieces. Several of them are translations, and of these some are from Gray, Burns, Thomas Moore, &c.

We may add that the sister-dialect Gothic has not been entirely neglected of late. Herr I. Lundgren[k] has given an excellent edition of the Comment on St. John's Gospel, accompanied by a Swedish translation and a large number of useful philological notes.

The rise of cities in modern Europe, and all the momentous results which have flown therefrom, is a subject worthy of careful study. This is especially the case with the Gothic nations, with whom the city is a modern development in comparison with the Greek and Roman civilization. Even at this moment the so-called towns in Scandinavia are for the most part little better than villages, though invested with municipal forms and political influence. As a learned and laborious, and yet elegantly-written, contribution to the details of this subject, we have great pleasure in pointing out a new work by Odhner, full of information on the history of the towns in Sweden[l]. It begins with the earliest period, traces their gradual progress, the efforts of the kings to create by their means centres for commerce and bulwarks against the usurpations of the German Hanse, and follows them downwards to that re-formation of their self-government under Gustavus Adolphus by which even now they are in a great measure distinguished.

We would also remark in passing that a striking treatise has been written by Herr Nordström, comparatory of the causes and character of the great revolutions in Sweden and in England[m]. It is well worth perusal.

A new part of the Northern Antiquarian Society's Magazine[n] has appeared. It continues the piquant paper of Gisle Brynjúlfsson on the Mythological Hints in the O. N. Poems, and copious and instructive notices of C. R. Smith's Inventorium Sepulchrale by Faussett, Dasent's Northmen in Iceland, Rhind's British Archæology, Lord Londesborough's Antiquities, Wilde's Antiquities in the Royal Irish Academy, Przezdziecki's Polish Middle-Age Monuments, the Bohemian Journal of Archæology, Kubinyi's Hungarian Antiquities, the Old Monuments of Venice by the Antiquarian Commission of that province, Count Conestabile's Etruscan

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[i] Svava Ýmisleg Kvæði (Miscellaneous Poems) eptír B. Gröndal, G. Brynjúlfsson, S. Thorsteinson. Kaupmannahöfn, 1860, 8vo., xvi. and 176 pp.

[k] Skeireins Aivaggeljons þairh Iohannen, eller Förklaring öfver Johannis Evangelium, fron Mösogötskan öfversatt med Anmärkningar. Akademisk Afhandling. 8vo., Uppsala, 1860, 33 pp.

[l] Bidrag till Svenska Städernas och Borgarestondets Historia före 1633. Akademisk Afhandling, af C. Th. Odhner. Upsala, 1860, 8vo., 92 pp.

[m] Jemförelse emellan Statshvälfningarne i Sverige 1680 och i England 1688. Akademisk Afhandling, af S. E. T. Nordström. Upsala, 1860, 8vo., 31 pp.

[n] Antiquarisk Tidsskrift. Udgivet af det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab. 1855—1857 (Part 2 and 3). Kjöbenhavn, 1859, 8vo., xxx. and 161—384 pp.

Inscriptions, Koehne's Museum of Prince Kotschoubey, MacPherson's Antiquities of Kertsch, Lord Dufferin's Letters from High Latitudes, Mirza Gheeoz-od-Deen's Habeeb-os-Seear (History of the World), and the Rajah Báhádura's Sanscrit Encyclopædia.

Professor Worsaae has lately given a most valuable paper on the right appreciation and distribution of our oldest European antiquities in the Gothic lands[o]. He has succeeded in fixing *two* periods of stone remains. The older one is, that of the wild nomadic tribes who, thousands of years ago, lived in savage simplicity near the coasts and river banks, had no acquaintance with metals, and have left the kitchen and oyster-shell heaps which have lately excited so much attention. The stone implements of this age are plain, and coarse, and unpolished, and are found mixed with a few articles of bone and some very coarse clay urns. The second is that of the stone graves, with far more perfect and polished stone weapons and better clay pots, and with ornaments of amber. The dead were buried unburned.

Next as to bronze. First comes a transition age. Stone implements are found mixed with bronze. The bodies continue unburned, in chests of flat stones, with an overlier. Commonly they are made for only one corpse, sometimes buried in a *sitting* posture. Then come the oblong stone-block graves, with coffins, or the bodies otherwise protected by wood.

A third period shews unburied bodies in merely earth-mounds, or otherwise, the grave not being of stone, but marked by small stones above or around.

The last bronze period has no skeletons. The bodies have been burned, and are deposited in urns or on the ground. Stone tools, &c., are few, occurring merely as amulets or holy-stones.

The older the bronze the more elegant it is.

As to iron, Prof. W. also points out *two* periods. The first, from about the time of Christ to about the end of the fifth century, has iron weapons and ornaments clearly of Roman origin, or imitations therefrom, sometimes with Roman inscriptions and coins, and on which are occasionally found Old-Northern (vulgarly called Anglo-Saxon) runes. A new and splendid field for finds of this description is Brarup Moss, in South Jutland.

From A.D. 500 to A.D. 1000, or down to the Christian era in Denmark, the iron is of a different form, is found with Byzantine or Cufic coins, and where there are runes, they are Later-Northern, (Scandinavian).

Prof. W. concludes his delightful sketch with an account of the oldest stone weapons and tools, with palings, &c., found by him, during the late dry season, on a small island and round the lake of Engestofte in Loland.

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[o] Om en ny Deling af Steen-og Broncealderen, og om et mærkeligt Fund fra den ældre Steenalder ved Engestofte paa Laaland, af J. J. A. Worsaae. 8vo., Kjöbenhavn, 1860, 37 pp.

This islet is now called Worsaae's Isle, and has been placed by the owner under the protection of the State. It is not often that an antiquary is so nobly thanked.

And now a monument not the less curious, although it is not a printed book. At Kullans in Gärum, in the island of Gotland (Sweden), was formerly a chimney-support of iron, three and a-half feet long, covered with a runic inscription. It was bought in 1800 by the antiquary Hilfeling, given by him to the famous collector P. Tham of Daganäs in Westgothland, bought by a Frenchman at his death, and had since disappeared. A short time since it was discovered by a Swedish artist (Mandelguen) in an old iron-shop in Paris, has been bought by Professor Carl Säve of Upsala, and has now been given by him to the Museum in Visby, the capital of the island. The inscription (transferred into Roman letters) runs :—

BOTMUNDR : KULLANS : HAN : LIT : GERRA : HILA : MUR : VERK : OK : SIALWR : GERDE : TRRI : VIRK : STUWU : OK : SUMAR : HUS : OK : TA : VAR : H : SUNUDAHR : OK : K : BRIM : STAWR : I TRETANDO : VADO : OK : LYFTHADIS : A : SANTA : SIMI JUDE : AFTON—MARGIT : HIT : HUSTRUN.

'Botmund Kullans he let gar (make) (the) (w)hole brick work, and (he him)self gard (the) tree (wood) work, (the) stue (parlor) and summer house. And then was H Sunday (letter), and K prime stave (the golden number) in the thirteenth row. And was finished on Saint Simeon-and-Jude's eve.—Margaret hight (was named) the-wife.'

The date is thus October 28, 1487.

A SCENE IN CUMBERLAND.

EARTH hath not many a fairer spot I ween
Than this lone vale, approached by paths as rude
As ever led to Alpine solitude!
From early morn to noon my steps have been
Still wending upwards through a stern wild scene
Of shaggy fells, besprinkled here and there
With many a marshy pool or sullen mere;
Till, having passed those portal rocks between,
My eyes were gladdened by this soft green vale,
Smiling in silent beauty, far apart
From town or highway. There no poet's tale
Need'st to revisit oft the gazer's heart,
Fairest yet loveliest of the mountain dells
My devious steps have traced on Cumbria's fells.

X.

WORKS OF THE ROMANO-GAULISH CERAMISTS.

The fictile manufactures of the ancients are justly esteemed by the antiquary, the artist, and the amateur, as some of the most interesting works of antiquity which have come down to our own times. Their vast number and variety, and the marked characteristics which prevail equally among those of the lowest with those of the highest civilized nations, admit of easy recognition and classification, and thus give them a peculiar value to the comparative archæologist. From the rude Celtic sun-burnt urn up to the high artistic Etruscan, Greek, and Roman vessels, there are numerous sub-divisions, which are now being well understood, although not very many years since they were misread even by the learned, who often founded upon them the most illogical and wildest theories. Now well-directed learning explains with decision and confidence the mythological subjects of the rich and costly pottery of Italy and Greece; and the less artistic, but not less instructive, products of the workers in clay in Germany, in Gaul, and in Britain. The latter have presented by far the greater difficulties, because, unlike the former, they seldom carry a direct evidence of origin, and they have had to be treated by the slow and tedious processes of comparison, and the results submitted to the test of the laborious operations of the spade and pickaxe.

These researches have led to conclusions almost unexpected. It is proved that extensive establishments of workers in clay flourished in Britain during the Roman epoch, and that their works are even now to be recognised in reference to the particular localities where they were made, with almost as much certainty as a collector identifies the various kinds of china and porcelain, and recognises old Chelsea ware, early and late Wedgwood, and the numerous varieties of foreign and home manufactures. The practised eye can discriminate between the vessels baked in the Durobrivian and those fired in the Cantian potteries; and can as easily detect, from leading features, the origin of other classes. With like certainty it can distinguish between native and those foreign fictile works which were imported in immense quantities, and are daily brought to light whenever the sites of Roman habitations are excavated.

The works alluded to may be strictly designated pottery, as the word is usually understood; but the ancient ceramists, at the same time, executed in clay small statues, shrines, figures of deities, human beings, and animals, which are by no means of common occurrence. To an extraordinary discovery of these *figurines*, or *statuettes* as our French friends term them, we, on the present occasion, draw attention, feeling convinced the novelty and interest of the subject will be appreciated by many of our readers as

opening a new field of archæological inquiry, and as materially augmenting our information on the state and extent of one of the most important industrial arts in the northern provinces of the Roman empire.

This opportunity is afforded us by the exertions of M. Edmond Tudot, of Moulins, in the department of the Allier, to whom the chief credit of the discovery is to be ascribed; and who has recently published his successful researches, and those of his colleagues, in a manner so complete in text and in illustration as to leave nothing to be desired[a]. The plates (lithographs) are seventy-five in number, which, with numerous woodcuts, present the whole of the objects discovered, (about four hundred,) of the actual size, from faithful and spirited drawings by the author himself, whose professional ability will be estimated by the examples here introduced, which have been engraved expressly for this notice.

The site of the discovery is in a field called Lary, near the little village of Toulon, to the south of Moulins. Here were found not only the objects described, but the remains of the furnaces in which they had been fired, the moulds in which many of them had been cast, masses of the white clay which composed them, and other indisputable evidences of an extensive establishment of ceramists, which appeared to have existed over a considerable number of years, perhaps to the extent of two or three centuries. The manufacture of statuettes and other works in white clay was very evidently the principal business of these potters; their settlement at this particular spot having been apparently induced by the abundance of the material in the immediate vicinity where are situated the pits which furnished the supply.

The woodcut on p. 604 gives a view of those kilns of which the foundations and walls had been better preserved than many others of which traces only remained. They are each about four and a-half feet wide, and about nine feet in length: the upper portions are, unfortunately, destroyed. The masonry is composed of large masses of clay worked into the form of bricks, the dimensions of which are usually 18 inches by 12 inches, and 8 inches in thickness. The furnaces were arranged, as appeared by these ruins, in groups of sometimes a dozen or fifteen.

The vast collection of specimens of the workmanship of the potters, which M. Tudot has succeeded in publishing, consists of moulds bearing the names of the ceramists who executed them; perfect figures of divinities, and of personages unknown; busts, medallions, and various fragments; animals, vases, and ornaments, all in white clay; matrices, and punches or stamps for the red vases, &c.

Of the divinities the figures of Venus are by far the most numerous.

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[a] Collection de Figurines en Argile, œuvres premieres de l' art Gaulois, avec les Noms des Ceramistes qui les ont executées. Par Edmond Tudot. 4to. (Paris: Rollin. 1860.)

Perspective View of the Roman Kilns discovered near Moulins.

They are of various types, and are treated with more or less skill, as is the case with most of the other figures. The goddess is, in some examples, represented as standing in a semicircular alcove or shrine, (*ædicula,*) richly decorated. These shrines exhibit considerable taste and elegance, as well as diversity of design and ornamentation. Venus is the only deity to whom

Fig. 1.

Height, 9 inches: width, 5 inches.

Fig. 2.

Height, 7¼ inches.

these *ædiculæ* are allotted. Figure 1 will convey a notion of both; and figure 2 represents one of the best-designed figures of Minerva.

Minerva is the subject of comparatively few statuettes; but Abundantia, with cornucopia and patera, (the Dame Abunde of medieval myths,) is of frequent occurrence. Still more popular must have been the goddess Fecundity, for her effigies are not only the most numerous in this collection from the Allier, but they are also to be met with in museums and cabinets of local antiquities throughout France[b]. As upon coins, she holds one or two

[b] An example has very recently been found at Canterbury.

infants in her arms, and is seated in a chair of wicker-work with a high back (fig. 3). There is no doubt that these deities, Abundantia and Fecunditas, bear relation to the *deæ matres* of inscriptions and monuments, as M. Tudot observes. The motive which rendered them all so very popular was the same; but at the same time they are not identical. The *deæ matres* are, when represented, invariably a trinity: these white clay figures are single and not grouped; the latte rare a personification of human fecundity, the former typify the fruitfulness of the fields, the vineyards, the orchards, and the woods. In one instance, (No. 51,) a rabbit, an emblem of fecundity, is introduced instead of the infant; and some of the figures are accompanied by a single infant, or by three children standing. An example from Bourges introduced by M. Tudot for comparison, represents a seated female holding a cornucopia in one hand, and what possibly may have been intended for a drinking-vessel in the other. Upon the pedestal is the Gaulish hog, and the maker's stamp, POSTIKADA, probably for PESTIKA.MA(ER), which appears upon the back of a Venus.

Fig. 3.

Height, 7 inches.

Next come female figures on horseback. Two hold the cornucopia and patera; these may probably be intended for the goddess Epona, the protectress of horses and stables. Another represents a woman in a travelling dress, with a hood. There is also a *biga* carrying two persons. The horses are heavily yoked with woodwork upon the necks, reminding us of the clumsy horse-furniture to be seen in the rural districts of France at the present day.

The images of gods are comparatively few. They comprise Hercules, Mercury, the head of Jupiter, and a bust of Apollo: these are palpably recognised by their character and emblems. Some others may possibly be intended for topical divinities. But by far the greater number are feminine, and of these the personifications of maternity indicate the favourite object of adoration of the population of Roman Gaul. These images were doubtless manufactured for the lower classes, and were probably purchased chiefly by women, in whose houses they were the *lares*, or household divinities; the precursors of the medieval and modern popular figures of the Virgin and Child which are to be found at the present day in almost every cottage in France.

The medallions, or discs, are among the most artistic productions from the field of Lary. They are probably copies of the votive or honorary shields upon which the busts of deities and persons of distinction were carved in relief. Pliny (Nat. Hist., xxxv. 3) gives a long account of the history and peculiarities of these shields, which are also frequently mentioned by other ancient writers.

Bust and Money-box.
Height, 13 inches.

Another section includes busts, male and female, chiefly upon circular stands. Of these there is a considerable variety. The most remarkable was discovered by M. Tudot at Vichy, well known for its medicinal waters. For its beauty and rarity we here introduce an engraving from M. Tudot's drawing. The original, including the pedestal, is thirteen inches in height.

The pedestal is a *cista*, or money-box, upon the principle of the well-known medieval and modern thrift-boxes of earthenware, and the church doors' box. The bust was attached to the box at the period of its manufacture. At the top is a slit to receive the money, and at the lower part of the back is an aperture to extract it. M. Tudot considers that the divinity represented upon the box is Apollo.

"The head," he observes, "is ornamented with a crown of lotus, a sacred plant which shews itself upon the surface of the water when the sun rises, and sinks below when the sun sets. The boyish physiognomy of the god seems the emblem of perpetual youth. The discovery of this image near the source of the hot springs does not permit us to doubt that the youthful Apollo, the god of medicine, was the tutelary deity of the place."

There are a few groups which are of somewhat difficult explanation, as, for example, the child recumbent upon the back of a dolphin. In this the author, together with M. Maury, sees an illustration of the ancient tradition of the souls of the just carried to the Fortunate Isles.

Another extensive series, representing persons in real life, is particularly curious and valuable for the examples it affords of Romano-Gaulish costume; and in the same point of view many of the divinities and other personages will be regarded with interest, for there is no doubt that the coiffures and the dress generally may be accepted as instances of fashionable and local styles at different epochs.

Animal life is illustrated by lions, horses, sheep, oxen, apes, peacocks and other fowls. The horses give excellent notions of the mode in which they were harnessed. In this section M. Tudot has introduced an ass or mule laden with amphoræ. It does not appear to have been discovered at Lary; but from the explanation it gives of the manner in which these unwieldy and footless vessels were slung for carriage, it is a valuable contribution. Many of the apes are hooded and dressed as caricatures of human beings, conveying an impression of keen perception in the designers of the grotesque and ridiculous. To make this extraordinary gathering of fictile works complete, M. Tudot has introduced some puppets, or children's playthings, constructed in pieces and fastened together with wooden pins or wire. It should be understood that almost the whole of these statuettes are moulded in two pieces, which were united by the potter before they were placed in the furnace: thus the disunited halves are often discovered, such as the fragments found in London[c], which probably were imported from Gaul, as they seem identical with some of those engraved by M. Tudot. It may also be noted that these figurines vary in length from about two to thirteen or fourteen inches.

No less than twenty-eight potters' names appear upon the moulds, all of which are traced with pointed wood or metal. They are in semi-cursive characters, autographs, in fact, either of the makers or of the proprietors of the moulds; for AVOTI FORMA, 'the mould of Avotus,' and NATTI FORMA, 'the mould of Nattus,' may indicate either that the moulds were executed by those persons, or that they were merely the owners. It is probable, however, that they may have been both the makers and the manufacturers, employed by the proprietors of the establishment; and that the names were impressed the more readily to identify the products of the respective ceramists.

In concluding our notice of the main features of M. Tudot's valuable production, which may be said to introduce us to a new field of archæological inquiry, we direct the attention of our readers for comparison to our review of Mr. Barker's "Lares and Penates," printed in the volume of our Magazine for 1855. The red clay terra-cottas of Cilicia are generally of higher artistic merit than those of the Allier; but as illustrations of the Romano-Gaulish manufactures and trades, and as throwing light on the popular religious sentiments and feelings in Gaul and Britain, the latter

[c] Illustrations of Roman London, p. 109.

are equally important, and will naturally be more esteemed by the archæologists of these two countries.

The subject of the red, shining, Roman pottery, usually called *Samian*, has been so frequently discussed in former volumes of our Magazine, that we cannot refrain from mentioning M. Tudot's evidence, which fully supports the opinions of those who, long since, decided that it was imported into Britain from Gaul. From the Allier he gives us examples of the moulds, the punches, and the stamps of the makers, proving that it was manufactured simultaneously, in that district, with the figurines in white clay, and the more recent discovery, or detection rather, of the name of a Roman potter upon a monument at Bordeaux, (which name, upon the red pottery, was found in London [d],) is a singularly curious and decisive confirmation of the correctness of opinions arrived at upon other grounds. Of upwards of two hundred and seventy names, (some of them variations of the same name,) at least two hundred and twenty are identical with those discovered in London. M. Tudot, evidently surprised at the long list published by Mr. Roach Smith [e], observes, in reference to it, that he is convinced that a very considerable number of these stamps have been collected in the valley of the Allier, especially in the environs of Clermont; that, without doubt, in ancient times the Britons, by their commercial relations with Gaul, imported fictile vessels from that country, but not the works of so many as seven hundred different potters; and from the perfect identity of many with those of the Allier, he infers that their introduction into England is less early than has been believed, and possibly of a recent date, although the entire collection is presented as having been exhumed in England! Our learned and zealous colleague may dispel all suspicion on this point. The discovery in London itself of every stamp is too well authenticated to admit of a doubt in the minds of those acquainted with the circumstances under which they were brought to light. If duplicates had been reckoned, the entire number would have amounted to thousands instead of hundreds.

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[d] Collectanea Antiqua, vol. v. pl. xvii. The name, Cintugenus, is too peculiar to admit of a doubt that the stamp found in London came from the potter of Bordeaux.

[e] Illustrations of Roman London, pp. 102–7.

terments), of the late Lord Londesborough, of Mr. Bateman, Mr. Wylie, and the Honourable Mr. Neville, to shew how deeply the science of antiquities has been indebted to these voluntary and disinterested undertakings. Had those who engaged in them been informed that they must notify their discoveries to the police, and surrender to the sheriff those objects which they had hoped to retain as ornaments of their mansions and their museums, or as illustrations of the volumes which they were preparing to publish, assuredly their zeal and liberality would have been greatly checked. But many such researches remain to be made. Archæologists neither solicit nor expect the pecuniary aid of the Crown: in making them, they believe that they are best carried on by individuals or associated bodies; but they would deprecate the heavy blow and great discouragement which antiquarian pursuits will suffer, if those who expend their money and their labour in bringing antiquities to light are required to give them up to the Crown. Even the humblest collector will feel himself aggrieved by such a demand. His collection has a value to him, far beyond pecuniary recompense, in its association with local and personal circumstances.

"3. The Council of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society feel themselves specially called upon to represent to the Secretary of State the injury which his circular letter will inflict on all local Museums of archæology. From its first establishment, this society has made it one of its principal objects to collect and preserve the relics of antiquity with which the city of York and its neighbourhood abound. It has been seconded by the liberality of the Corporation and two railway companies, and of private persons in the city and county; and it has expended large sums in purchasing and removing antiquities, and providing a suitable place for their preservation and display. Such a Museum could never have been formed had Sir George Lewis's instructions been in force, without a violation of the law; and its increase will be stopped if these instructions be not withdrawn. Even supposing that all of which local Museums are thus deprived should find its way into some vast national repository, where it will be carefully preserved and displayed, the interest and instruction which archæological objects are calculated to furnish will be greatly impaired when they are removed from the localities in which they were found. At this moment, extensive excavations are in progress at Wroxeter, the ancient Uriconium. The inhabitants of Shrewsbury and the gentry of Shropshire have subscribed liberally towards the expense of these excavations, not only with a view to illustrate the history of Roman Britain, but also to form a museum in the town of Shrewsbury, where the traveller, who has visited the remains of the Roman city, may complete his knowledge by viewing the works of Roman art. This object could never be attained if, while the ruins remained in Shropshire, the moveable antiquities were transported to a Metropolitan museum. If the people of England were generally indifferent to the preservation of their antiquities, the intervention of Government might be called for. But whatever may have been the case in past times, no such indifference now prevails; on the contrary, those who live in districts where objects of antiquity abound, are ready to remunerate discoverers, and take a pride in preserving and exhibiting them; and these feelings are far more effectual than the fear of the police, or the hope of reward from the Crown.

"For these reasons, the Council of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society respectfully request that the recent notice from the office of the Secretary of the Home Department may be withdrawn."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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* For instance, [illegible] cites the second-hand authority of [illegible] MS. [illegible] as proof that Wood believed the statements [illegible] (Life of Wood, p. [illegible]), when in one of those volumes is contained the very letter in which Aubrey gave the information in question. This letter we shall print at an early opportunity.

b Life of Anthony à Wood, 8vo., 1848, p. 1[illegible]3, note.

that there is not yet any vacancy but he supposes one y^t I know that is not fitt for the place will be contented for money to resigne. He is Lancastr herald and one that the office (and I thinke every body,) hates, or ought to doe, for he hath been the *boute-feu* to sett my dame and me at variance. Mr. Dugdale will try what is to be donne and doe what is possible. All lovers of this learning ought to rejoyce when you shall be an ornam^t in the office. About Friday or Monday com sevenight I shall goe to Chalke: returne the next Terme. John Latch (Somersetensis) a very learned 3Ctus of the Middle Temple was of St Johns Coll, Oxon, there is a book called his Reports. Clement Walker Esq. (Theodorus Verax,) author of ye Hist. of Independency, was of X^t Ch. Oxon. obijt . . . . . in the Tower, about Worcester fight. I have not yet had the leisure to ferret Thuanus, but it must be in Q. Eliz. time concerning the Q. of Scotts. I will see if I can and send. Mr Dugdale lies in the Temple in Mr Elias Ashmole's chamber, he goes out of Towne on ♂ next and I think doth not suddenly returne. I will call on him again to be mindful of y^r desire. My kind respects I pray to y^r good brother and sister, and Mr Hine. Thus craving y^r favor to pardon my hast I rest y^r assured friende and servant,

Obijt about 1658.

Jo. Awbrey.

My humble service I pray to M^r and Mrs President Trin. Coll., and you will oblige me to try if you can doe my Youth Robin any favour[c].

At the back of the above Wood has given a copy of his reply to Aubrey, as annexed:—

Dec. 8, 1668.

Good Mr. Aubrey,—I am glad I have such a frend as y^o to stir in my buisness. I would by noe means have put y^o to this trouble, could I have reposed confidence in any other. Y^e p'son y^t y^o mentioned in y^r letter y^t is now Lanc. Herald, his name his Chaloner, whose character I have heard by one of his neighbours y^t liveth at ye Devizes. I know also y^t he hath bin an officer in ye K̄'s Army, a busling man for ye world, of great acquaintance with ye gentry and one y^t und'standeth not his trade well. I suppose y^t if a resignation be desired of him, he will not stick to ask enough, yet if he will come to reasonable termes I shall be as ready to deale with him as any. Y^o will doe well to enquire w'^hr ye yearlie value of ye place is, in whose gift and to who'e I should apply my selfe in case any of these places fall, for this resolution have I taken up to my selfe y^t I will endeavour w^t I can to take such an employment y^t sutes with my genius (though I part with y^t poore estate I have rather than to follow y^t wch is altogeather disagreable to my studies). Pray S^r move once more in this buisness soe far as I desire and y^t will ever engage me to be

Y^o most humble servant,

Ant. Woode.

I thank y^o for my two writers Latch, and Walker, I shal put them in their places and for ought I know as yet remb' them.

Pray S^r charg y^r letters hereafter upon my score.

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[c] In a previous letter dated London, May 19, 1668, addressed to Wood, Aubrey says, "Pray present my humble service and respects to D^r. Bathurst and his ingeniose Lady. I hope they like my servant Robin. I should be extremely happy to place him in Oxō."

it presently. Hereafter, when he goes into ye country, I would desire him to call at Mr. Warnford's, in Highworth parish, at Sennington. I heare there are many old scutcheons in the Hall; it was a Religious house, Nunnerye. Ramsbury is in lib. B. I am glad you found anything there wch likes you! 'tis pitty such Mdms should be lost or put under pies, wch has been the Fate of many good MSS. I thank you for y^r kindnes that you will be pleased to take a care of them; when you have donne with it, at y^r leisure pray send it hither to fill it up. I think I have now donne about 3 p^ts of 4 of Wilts. I hope the next spring, in a fortnight or 3 weeks (invisibly) doe the remaynder. I know not how or why methinkes, but I have a kind of divine impulse to have it donne; nobody els will doe it, and when 'tis donne none of those p^ts will value it; but the next generation I hope will be lesse bruitish.

I doe think it might be sayd of Antiquaries as of Poets, nascunt^r non fiunt; (and I also believe that you are as it were driven on by the like impulse for y^r worke. I would fain, methinks, doe some good in the world if I could before I dye. Ne videar inutilis esse senex.

I have a q^r of Chorographia Antiquaria in a map, and discourses upon it, viz. the Rom. and British and danish camps, highways, and traced Offa's Dyke, from Severne to Dee, and Wednesdyke, and rectified Mr Camden in some places. Nothing is in it yet (except some eniwrt[1] wayes) that hath been donne already. I have surveyd the camps, foud out the places of the battles by the barrows, and pretend to tell you where —— Banduca's battle was, wch I think would be evidence to a jury. Mr Hoskyn and Dr Ball sayes it is the best thing I have donne, but 'tis but drie meate (———— v. Exod. 30, v. 23, &c.; and Exod. 8, v. 10, for the consecration of the Temple). I will write to Fabian. I am sorry he is such a dull fellowe. But bro Tom p^rsents his service to you, and will goe to Allington. I dayly expect an answer from Dr Charlton. Sr Edw. Hoby lived at Bisham, in Buckingham shire, towards Maydenhead.

between S. Wales and ye French Sea I have taken an account of ye severall earths, and naturall observible in it, as ye nature of plants in ye respective soyles, the nature of ye cattle theron feeding and the nature of Indigene quippe solo noa subsunt.

Captain Taylor left his papers (wch is not above a quarter of Herefordshire) in Sr Edw. Harley's hands, my worthy friend, an Antiquary. I will write to him the next time I write to you. Pray doe me the kindnes to save me the pains, and now a double letter, to send to my brother William (for I cannot send from hence), to bring a manuscript wch I returned to Mr. Stokes (an old parchment, wherein is mention of Dns N..., whose effig. and ISS. is in the chan. wind., y^t will shew me when he lived). And also desire him to see the ▽ I told him of in Langley Burel window; he is as slow as Fabian.

I will write other things next time, being now weary. Tuissimus,

A

G. Sandys, filius Edwini A. Epi Eborac, obijt at his sister's my Lady Wenman's, at Caswell, in Witney parish.

Sr Rob. Harley, K^t of ye Bath, fathe of Sr Edw. now living, trans. all the Psalms int English verse well.

I desire to have y^r Nativity, wch you told me you would looke out. See the Preface of Mr. Gadbury's Alm, by his Proposalls for ye advancem^t of Astrol. I can furnish him with an excellent copie, and y^t of men of note in severall wayes; but ye D. of W. would laugh at this, but Kepler and Tycho Brahe would not. I would have Mrs. Bathurst[m] come within the Pale of the Rom. Church. She will laugh at it. From Pride, vaine glory, &c., good L^d, &c.

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[1] *Sic:* query 'eminent.'

[m] Dr. Bathurst, President of Trinity College, &c., married in 1664 Mary, the widow of Dr. Palmer, late Warden of All Souls' College. Vide Life of Wood, by Bliss, 8vo., Lond., 1848, p. 141.

Give the Hereford carrier a speciall chardge ab^{t} Sr Edward Harley's letter; he lives 16 miles thence; let him enquire well what shop-keep^{r} is his correspond, &c.

I have sent to the Provinciall of the Jesuits for the ISS. of Alex. Hales at Paris.

Consider, were you in my case, whether you would chose the advantage I may make in Maryland, [but cui bono?] or I.H.S.

I wonder what fadyr Hind sayes of me. Quint Curtius Nulla res efficientur multitudinem regit q superstites; we have now amongst us so much saving faithe that justice and charity are out of fashion; nay, scandalouse veritas in pater; phaps 'tis not fit it ever should be drawne out, but ye Genevists, &c., are as supetitious as the Rom., but doe not know it; a man must Loque cū vulgo sentire cū sapientibus.

Nov. 26. I lately rec^{d} ill news, that Fab. Stedman is absented. I left in his cupborde 2 great trunkes of gallant books of good value, and know not yet what is become of them. I take him to be an honest man. Two of my MSS. are there, and Mr. Hobbs' life; wch had I not been forcd to doe, as you know, I had had the honour to write (1.) publish in my name now will be donne by Monsr Verdoyle, of Aquitaine, inter cetra; he says that as Avarice is the roote of all evill, so the contempt of Riches is the . . . . . of Justice and brave actions.

I have writt to Sr Edw. Harley for Capt. Tayler's MSS. of Herefordshire, —— Sr Rob. Harley y^{t} translated the Sames [Psalms] was K^{t} of ye Bath, and father to Sr Edward and to Sr Robert ——.

By Dr. Jo. Newton^{o}.

Scripsit.

Mathem. Elem^{ts} in 3 parts.

1663. 1. Practicall Geom.
2. Use of ye Globes.
3. Delineation of plan, or ye p'herie of any great circle Sec^{dm} o pjectu.

Astronomia Britannica (?).

1657. The doctrine of the Sphere and Theory of ye 7 planets.
Decimalls by Trigonometry and by Tables.

1659. Geometricall Trigonom. in 16^{e} for the construccions of the Canons of Triangle and for ye solucion of them at ye Sun in Paul's Ch. yrd.

About 1666. Scale of Interest of England.
English Rhetoriq'.

1671. English Logique.

He told me he was borne in Bedfordshire, but would not tell me where.

On the back of the foregoing letter Antony à Wood has written the following extract from the long-lost vol. B of Aubrey's "Collections for North Wilts:"—

Mr. Aubrey's Collect
B. p. 58, in
Eas—— Knahill,
com. Wilts.

. . . but the fame of this place is for the birth of Xtop'. Wren, M.D., Savilian p'fessor of Oxon, England's Archimedes, Architect of the Theatre of Oxon. He was borne the chamb'. ov ye parlour. His father was Deane of Windsore and parson of Knahill. His mother's name was ——, of Funthill, in ye next parish, a p'son not only of admirable parts, but of a sweet comūnicative nature.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 15. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

H. L. Lawrence, Esq., elected Fellow 1836, attended and was admitted Fellow; Alexander Craig Gibson, Esq., George Maw, Esq., and Sir Shafto Adair, Bart., were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a Roman fibula, the property of Lord Verulam, and found on the site of the ancient Verulamium. It was remarkable for its diminutive size, and for the good preservation of the colours in the enamel.

SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a pricke-spur found at Little Marlow, in a grave. Its date was supposed to be *circa* 1300.

Mrs. SCUSE exhibited, through Paul Hawkins Fisher, Esq., three original documents of great interest, on which Mr. Bruce furnished some valuable remarks. The first of these documents was an order signed Feversham, dated in Sedgmore, July 7, 1685, and addressed to the famous Colonel Kirk, the purport of which was to have gibbets erected, and to hang rebels *ad libitum*. The embarrassing feature of this document Mr. Bruce explained to be as follows:—it had all the semblance of a warrant, but at some period it had been folded as a letter and addressed to "The Honble Sir John Guys at the House of Comons,"—whereas it appears that Sir John Guise was not a Member of Parliament before 1688, three years after the date of the document so directed to him.

The second letter was from the Lords of Council to Charles, Earl of Macclesfield, dated July 15, 1690, ordering him, as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester, to call the militia together. The letter is interesting as evidence of the panic caused by the battle of Beechy Head on the 30th June, 1690, between Tourville and Torrington.

The third document was a letter from the Earl of Macclesfield to Sir John Guise, dated July 29, 1690, impugning some arrests that had been made by Sir John's orders.

J. J. HOWARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a grant of arms to the Mayor

and Corporation of Hadleigh, from Camden, Clarencieux, (dated February 18, 1618,) and an impression of an *alnager's* seal. The *alnager* was the officer appointed, as we see in the statutes of Richard III., to measure cloth. The inscription on this seal calls this officer *ulnagius*, from *ulna*, 'an ell;' but the English form of *alnager* has reached us through the French *aulne* or *aune*. A similar seal is engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. viii. plate xxx.

J. G. Waller, Esq., exhibited a very curious and beautiful specimen of a palimpsest brass from Constantine Church, Cornwall. The reverse was a remarkably fine specimen of Flemish work. So sharp was the execution that it was difficult to believe it had ever been exposed to traffic; but Mr. Waller, in the course of a valuable paper with which he accompanied the exhibition, called attention to some rivets with which it had obviously been fastened down. Mr. Waller further conjectured that in the course of the extensive and wanton iconoclastic spoliation which ensued in the Netherlands in 1566, this brass came into the market, and so found its way to England, where it was converted to the purposes of a palimpsest, being probably cheaper than a new sheet of the same material. On the distinction between Flemish and English brasses, Mr. Waller made the following important observation,—that the real difference was to be found in the mode in which the incision is made in the metal. The Flemish workmen, when the breadth of their lines permitted or required it, cut a deep outline, and then with a broad tool or chisel cut away the intermediate part, thus leaving the bottom of the field quite smooth; whereas the English workman used a graver properly so called, and whenever he had to hollow out a wide line, did so by a succession of parallel cuttings.

We regret to learn that this most interesting brass will not long be exposed to the view of the antiquary. It is to be laid down again in the church already named, over the family commemorated on the obverse side.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several exhibitions and communications.

THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FIRST MEETING, MICHAELMAS TERM, THE REV. DR. PLUMPTRE, THE PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

Nov. 14. This meeting (held in the Ashmolean Museum, by permission) was the first held since the change in the denomination of the Society which was made last term, and by which title the scope of the Society's labours was considerably enlarged. As many are probably aware, the word "Historical" has been added to the title, and at the same time the subscription has been reduced from one guinea to ten shillings for members during residence, and five shillings for non-resident members who would wish to keep up their connection with the Society and receive the reports. This reduction of the subscription, as was anticipated, enabled the President to read a much longer list of new members to be balloted for at the next meeting than had been the case for some years past.

Two new members, proposed at the last meeting, were elected—the Hon. R. Abbott, Ch. Ch., and A. W. Booker, Esq., Ch. Ch.

The usual business of the Society being concluded, the President called the attention of the meeting to the discussion of the evening, namely, the Connection of History with Architecture, which he considered very appropriate to the inaugurative meeting under the new title. He then called upon Mr. J. H. Parker, who said he had been requested to open the discussion, as being one of the original members of the Architectural Society. He cordially approved of the union of history with architecture, and considered it rather a development of the original idea of the Society than any real change of plan. The Society had always taken the historical view of architecture, the æsthetical and the practical had come in naturally and incidentally, but were not essential. Some of the earliest papers read before the Society had been as much historical as architectural. The Heraldic and Archæological Society had already been incorporated with this Society, which possessed the library of both. The collection of casts of the mouldings and details of each style or period which the Society had formed at its commencement as the Grammar of the study, had always been arranged in chronological order and under the kings' reigns, which must be allowed to be an historical arrangement. He considered it impossible to understand mediæval architecture without history. On the other hand, the architecture of every country was an essential part of its history, and so closely connected with it that it seems impossible to separate them. He believed that some knowledge of the history of architecture would be of the greatest use to the student of all other branches of history, and greatly assist his memory, as visible and tangible objects are always more easily remembered than any others.

The character of each century is distinctly stamped upon its architecture, and everything else is subordinate to this; national, provincial, and even personal influence may be traced upon many buildings, but quite subordinate to the character of the age in which they were erected. The exact date of a building tells its character much more than the place where, or the persons by whom, it was erected. The buildings of the eleventh century mark a period of very rapid progress from almost barbarism at the beginning, the masonry being of the rudest possible description, to

a considerable degree of civilization and very good masonry at the end of it. The twelfth century was also a period of very rapid progress, and before the end of it we have as fine masonry as the world has ever seen, although the style is still heavy and massive, and may be said to symbolize the oppressive rule of the Norman kings.

In the thirteenth century we have lightness, vigour, and boldness, characteristic of freedom of thought and of action,—the men who erected those buildings also obtained Magna Charta. In the fourteenth century we have less vigour but more refinement, and in architectural details a more close copying of natural forms. In the fifteenth century the beginning of decay may be traced in the shallowness and feebleness of the details, but English buildings of this period still often have a good deal of manly vigour about them. In the sixteenth the decay has proceeded, and the mixture of styles shews the unsettled state of the times.

The personal character of our kings, as well as the times in which they lived, were not without their influence on the architecture of their day. The chief buildings of the time of William the Conqueror and William Rufus are the Norman castles, those massive square keeps which are found in all parts of the country. Henry I., called Beauclerc, was a man of letters and of religion, and the chief buildings of his time are monasteries and churches. The civil wars of the time of Stephen called for more castles; many were added, and others rebuilt in his reign. Henry II. succeeded by peaceful hereditary succession to the whole of the western provinces of France. The constant friendly intercourse with the people of those provinces could not fail to have considerable influence upon England, and this is shewn in the architecture of the period, the great time of transition from the Norman to the Gothic style.

Richard Cœur-de-Lion was not merely a warrior, he was the first military architect and engineer of his day, as is shewn by the Château Gaillard, which he designed and built, and which was far in advance of any other buildings of his day. The freedom which the people obtained under John is shewn by the freedom of their architecture, as has been said. Some excuse may be made for the vacillation and weakness of the government of Henry III., by the fact that the whole revenue of his kingdom was absorbed in building: almost all our great cathedrals and abbey churches belong to his reign. A great war with Wales would have been as ruinous then as a great European war would have been during the height of the railway mania in our own day. Edward I. has left the stamp of his character and his history in the great castles of Wales,—Conway, Caernarvon, Beaumaris, and Harlech, — and not less in the castles of Guienne; and of his free trade principles in the flourishing towns which he founded.

In the time of Edward II. and III., the great barons who ruled the country have left monuments of themselves every where in the castles and the churches which they built, as in this neighbourhood Dorchester Abbey Church, which had in its windows the arms of nearly all the great barons of the time of Edward II.

The will of King Henry VI. contains the most minute architectural directions for the building of his two colleges at Eton and Cambridge. But the religious fervour which was at its height in the time of Henry III. was gradually decaying, and in the following century became very dead, until revived by the Reformation. The castles of the Edwardian period gradually gave way to more peaceful habitations, and before the end of the fifteenth century the fortifications were intended more for keeping out bands of robbers than for regular warfare. In the sixteenth they became more ornamental, and marks of grandeur rather than useful. Altogether, he thought that architecture was the best possible *memoria technica* for the study of modern history.

The President in thanking Mr. Parker for his remarks, with which he fully concurred, referred to a question which was closely connnected with them, namely, the cause of the metal-work being often so far in advance of the buildings of the same age. He pointed out the fact that we

found jewellery of remote ages equal in beauty and delicacy to that of the present day.—of ages which were, in other respects, very uncivilized. He referred to examples which were dug up in America, evidently of an early period, but of workmanship equal to that of Paris or London of the present time. He then called on the Librarian to say a few words respecting the Roman spear-head which had been laid upon the table.

The Librarian begged, first of all, to offer a few remarks upon what had fallen from the President with respect to other remains belonging to the Middle Ages, than those of buildings. It seemed to him, that as buildings appealed to the eye as had been shewn, in illustration of history, so all works of art and manufacture belonging to a certain period would, when collected together, tend to illustrate the manners, customs, and, indeed, the civilization of that period; and he referred especially to the fact of the Architectural Society possessing a considerable and valuable collection of casts, models, &c., illustrating the times from the Norman Conquest downwards. At the same time, there was a collection in the room, the Ashmolean collection, which was almost confined to objects illustrating the history of this country previous to the Norman Conquest. Now what he hoped was, that these two should be brought together, and thus form a chronological series of illustrations from the time of the Romans to the present; and he hoped that it was not saying too much, that there was no building in Oxford so suitable in every way for the whole collection as the room in which they were now assembled, and in which one-half of the collection had been placed for more than two hundred years.

With regard to the Roman spear-head which had been sent for exhibition to this meeting, he would only observe that it was one out of 140 which were found laid edgewise in two rows of 70, one above the other, in the centre of the Roman camp at Bourton-on-the-Water, not far from Addlestrop Station. He pointed out the position of this camp with regard to the great Fosse-way and the other chief roads of Roman Britain. The other piece of iron-work, possibly a sword-hilt, was found in the churchyard of Lower Swell, near which are two British barrows. He hoped, however, that these were but a beginning, and that at each meeting similar objects of interest would be laid before the Society, and that several would in course of time find their way into its collection.

Mr. Owen referred to the Library of the Society, which, it was explained, was not as yet accessible to members, but arrangements it was hoped would shortly be made for that purpo e.

Mr. Shirley, of Wadham, said that he was struck with two points which had fallen from Mr. Parker. First, the great change which took place in military architecture. In Norman times the massive square keeps, rude and simple as they were, answered their purpose,—they could not be taken, and enabled the great barons often to set the king at defiance. A century later we find that the means of attack have increased, and necessitated much greater preparations for defence, as in the Château Gaillard. At a later period, again, in the time of Edward I., we have deep ditches and bold flanking towers. Some evening he hoped we might discuss the means of attack and defence as connected with military architecture. Secondly, he wished to ask Mr. Parker whether he had been able to trace any influence of the different religious Orders on the style of architecture in their buildings.

Mr. Parker said that the point had not yet been sufficiently investigated to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. The buildings belonging to the Cistercian Order are generally plainer than others of the same period, especially the earlier buildings. There is also a difference of plan between a monastery, and a cathedral surrounded by its close, with separate houses for the canons, as had been pointed out by Mr. Freeman; but the subject altogether required more investigation.

Mr. Pattison, of Lincoln, enquired what was the date of the latest fortified houses or private buildings erected for defence?

Mr. Goldwin Smith instanced Old Bas-

ing-house, of the time of James I., which sustained three sieges; but this was probably an exceptional case; houses of so late a period were not usually fortified at all, or not sufficiently to stand a siege.

The President mentioned that he had received a letter from Torquay, enquiring whether the floor under the seats in a church should be raised, or level with that of the passages. The committee thought it was generally better for them to be level, to avoid the danger of elderly people tripping over the low step, which is more dangerous than a step of the usual height.

Mr. Parker, in reply to a remark of the President respecting the metal-work of an early period, like Alfred's jewel in this Museum, observed that metal-work was generally in advance of stone sculpture, and that a half-civilized people are often very skilful workers in metal. He also mentioned Mr. Skidmore's theory, that the conventional foliage of the transitional period was copied from the gold ornaments used in the wooden churches of the Saxons, many of which may have been preserved to that period. With reference to this Museum, he took the opportunity of calling attention to the Arundel marbles, now kept in a room belonging to the Bodleian Library where nobody sees them. Amongst them are the foundation-stones, with inscriptions, of Deerhurst Church in Gloucestershire, founded by Duke Odda in 1053, and of Rewley Abbey in Oxford, founded by Ela Longespée, Countess of Salisbury, about 1230. These objects ought to form part of an Historical Museum.

The President then adjourned the meeting.

Second Meeting, Michaelmas Term.

Nov. 21. The Rev. Dr. Plumptre in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—

Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Principal of New Inn Hall.
Rev. A. P. Stanley, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
Goldwin Smith, Esq., M.A., Professor of Modern History.
Rev. G. Ridding, M.A., Exeter College.
Rev. C. W. Boase, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College.
Rev. G. M. Bullock, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College.
Montagu E. Burrows, M.A., Magdalen Hall.
C. E. Hammond, Esq., Fellow of Exeter College.
Viscount Newry, Ch. Ch.
Chas. Appleton, Esq., St. John's College.
John Langdon Fulford, Esq., St. Mary Hall.
T. E. Hawes, Esq., Abingdon.
Henry St. John Reade, Esq., University College.
J. Scott, Esq., Pembroke College.

The President, while these names were being balloted for, read extracts from the following letters which had been received by the Committee. From the Rev. H. B. W. Churton, asking for information on Manor Chancels. From the Rev. C. A. Griffith, giving an account of an ancient mural painting in distemper on the walls of the church at Berwick St. John. From the Rev. J. Cross, asking for information respecting the stained glass of Capronnier of Brussels, a specimen of which may be seen in Doncaster Church. From the Rev. E. R. Hutton, referring to the fact that heraldry was, as well as architecture and history, a subject to which the Society should give its attention, as the two societies, the Heraldic and Architectural, were some years ago united; and, secondly, hoping that the Society

would find means to put itself into communication with some of the numerous literary and scientific institutes, &c., which had been set on foot in the adjoining counties. He thought that many would be glad to receive the reports of the Society's proceedings, and also, probably, be willing to furnish accounts of discoveries of archæological interest in their immediate neighbourhood.

The names to supply those of the five outgoing members of committee were read, and also the names of those gentlemen who wish to join the Society, to be balloted for at the next meeting.

Mr. J. H. Parker then delivered his lecture, "On the Comparative Progress of Architecture in England and France during the Middle Ages, with especial reference to the History of the Times."

Mr. Parker began at the year 1000, and quoted a passage from the contemporary chronicle of Radulphus Glaber, that "from the number of new buildings being erected in 1003, the world appeared to be putting on a new white robe." He also referred to the treatise of King Canute for the safe conduct of English travellers, who in their more extended, and often varied journeys to Rome, had better opportunities of seeing and knowing what was going on than the inhabitants of any province of France, and to this he attributed the greater perfection of English Gothic; the changes are so gradual as to be almost imperceptible, and although advantage was taken of any improvement in foreign countries, they were so assimilated to the English style that no violent change or hiatus is anywhere perceptible. The friendly intercourse of the people of England and France had far more to do with this progress than any change of government, but those provinces of France with which we had the most intercourse naturally had the greatest influence upon our own architecture. In the first half of the eleventh century our style is distinct from anything in France, and is possibly Danish. In the time of Edward the Confessor the Norman style was introduced, and there is no difference then between Normandy and England; the early work at Westminster is just as forward as the work of the same time at Caen, and this continues to be the case until the middle of the twelfth century. During the great period of transition, the whole of the western provinces of France were part of the English dominions, and there was consequently great intercourse between the people of those provinces and England, and their architecture had more influence upon ours than that of any other part of France. The buildings of Anjou, Poitou, Maine, and Touraine, were in advance of any others at that time, and had a mixture of the Byzantine element derived from Perigord.

He said that bar-tracery was used simultaneously in the Sancte Chapelle at Paris, at Rheims, and in the chapter-house at Westminster, in 1245. Ornamental foliage was copied from nature about the end of the thirteenth century in both countries. The mouldings are always far more numerous in the English buildings. After the beginning of the fifteenth century the styles entirely diverge from each other; the French Flamboyant and the English Perpendicular are, at first sight, totally different, but have many features in common: the shallowness and poverty of the details in both are signs of approaching decay. Throughout the whole period the race was so nearly even that it is often difficult to say which had the priority.

In the course of the lecture he laid special stress upon the necessity of taking the history of the country into account, and remembering that France was not, as now, one country, but composed of separate provinces, constantly changing and constantly influenced by external political events, and each having, therefore, its distinct architectural character.

The President, in thanking Mr. Parker,

referred to instances where French architects had been brought over into England. He also called attention to what he considered to be one of the earliest churches existing in this country, namely, the church of Dover, which he was glad to say the Government had ordered to be put into repair, but the original work to be scrupulously preserved, and that it was now in Mr. Scott's hands.

Mr. Urquhart, of Balliol, wished that more reference had been made to Scotland. He thought that the architecture of this part of Britain was more immediately connected with that of France than with the architecture of England. He referred especially to the Flamboyant style, which was common to France and Scotland, but wanting in England. He, however, admitted that the chapter-house of Elgin Cathedral was similar to that of Wells and others, and of a type not found in France. He also referred to the prevalence of the tooth-ornament, but the absence of the ball-flower ornament, in Scotland.

Mr. Parker thought the comparison of the architecture of Scotland with that of England and of France, from both of which it differed in many points, quite worthy of being studied, and he hoped that the Society would be favoured with some observations upon it; but it would have been too wide a field for him to have introduced it into his lecture that evening.

After some observations from the Rev. J. W. Burgon and the Rev. H. J. Rose, the meeting was adjourned.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX AND SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Sept. 18. Basset Smith, Esq., F.G.S., in the chair.

Mr. William Henry Hart, F.S.A., exhibited a deed dated 16th of June, 1635, made between Richard Evelyn of Wootton, Esq., co. Surrey, of the one part, and Robert Hatton of the Middle Temple, London, Esq., and George Duncumbe of Albury, Esq., co. Surrey, of the other part; whereby Richard Evelyn, for the natural love and affection he bore to *John Evelyn*, gentleman, his second son, and Richard Evelyn his youngest son, settled certain estates in the county of Sussex for their benefit.

This deed is of interest, as relating to the celebrated John Evelyn, and it furnishes not only a good signature of Richard Evelyn his father, but also of John Rowe, the Sussex antiquary, who is one of the attesting witnesses.

Mr. H. W. Sass exhibited some Roman lead-pipe, which was taken up in 1854, along the line of Old Broad-street, near the site of the late Excise-office. It is supposed to have been the supply-pipe of a Roman bath, found near the spot.

Mr. W. H. Overall exhibited several specimens of Roman pottery, recently discovered in Ivy-lane and St. Paul's Churchyard.

A massive egg-shaped watch, manufactured about 270 years since, was exhibited by Mr. Fillinham. The case and face were entirely of brass, and a small pin, about the sixteenth of an inch in length, was affixed to each figure on the dial.

Two papers by Mr. Higgins were read by Mr. Sass: one, with reference to a subterranean passage in Canonbury, the other with regard to a coffin found in the roadway opposite the "Angel," Islington, in 1855.

Joseph Jackson Howard, F.S.A., exhibited a collection of curious silver seals, *temp.* sixteenth century, one of them bearing the arms of More, of More and Bank, in the county of Lancaster, viz. [Argent], three hounds courant in pale [sable]: on another, of somewhat singular shape, dating about the commencement of the sixteenth century, the arms of the Mercers' Company are quaintly engraved.

Mr. Howard also exhibited two grants of arms to the Hares of Stow Bardolph, Norfolk. The first, in point of date, is a grant from Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, (with his signature and seal,) to Nicholas

Hare, of Stow Bardolph, in the county of Norfolk, son of John Hare of London, gentleman, and grandson of John Hare, of Humarsfield, in the county of Suffolk. The arms are described as follows:—"Gules two barres golde a chief indented siluer;" and crest, "a demy-Lion argent, a crowne about the neck golde."

The second is a confirmation to Sir Ralph Hare of Stow Bardolph, Knight of the Bath, son and heir of Richard Hare of London, and grandson of John Hare of the same city, of the ancient arms of the Hares, viz., "gueles two barres and a cheife indented or;" the previous grant by Cooke being pronounced incorrect. This document is dated February 12, 1613, and near the fold is the signature of William Camden.

The Honorary Secretary exhibited a grant of arms, by William Hervy, Norroy, (dated 15 Nov. 1556,) to "John Crocker of Hoekmorton," in the county of Oxford. The arms are thus described:—"Argent a cheu'on engraled gulz, betwene iij crowes sable, on the cheu'on iij molettes p'sed golde." The crest, "A crowe sable w' a crowne siluer abowt the neke holdyng a whete eare in his beke golde."

Two miniatures of members of the Croker family were also exhibited by Mr. Cox; these miniatures are mounted in gold and surmounted by the family arms.

Oct. 16. William Henry Hart, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair.

Mr. Henry S. Richardson communicated a paper on Monumental Brasses, and stated that he proposed to confine his remarks to the various methods employed for obtaining impressions or "rubbings" of brasses, and referred, in the first place, to the mode employed by the late Craven Ord, Esq., the bulk of whose collections are now in the British Museum. Of this gentleman's work a specimen was exhibited [the property of Joseph J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A.], taken by means of pressure, after the surface of the brass had been covered by a mixture of lamp-black and oil. Other specimens, also exhibited by Mr. Howard, were taken by having a mixture of apparently printing-ink rubbed in the incised lines. The appearance of the figures being entirely reversed was a grave objection to this mode, especially as regarded the quarterings of heraldic shields. He then referred to and exhibited specimens of "oil rubbings" taken on tissue paper, which, being laid on the brass, was passed over with a wash-leather pad charged with linseed oil and black lead. This operation had the merit of celerity, but soiled the hands considerably. The remaining methods were those generally adopted by collectors—namely, with "heel-ball" and the metallic "rubber." Mr. Richardson then alluded to the differences between the two last-mentioned articles—the heel-ball giving the engraved lines white instead of black, while the metallic rubber, with the prepared paper, gave a perfect facsimile of the brass. As specimens, he referred to some rubbings by himself of the brass of Canon Langton, from Exeter Cathedral, the arms on the shield above the figure, "Or, a chevron gules within a bordure azure, charged with eight mitres of the field," being illuminated; of the Newdigate brass, from Merstham Church, Surrey; and of the very splendid brass of Sir Richard Bagot and wife, from Baginton Church, Warwickshire, the colours of the arms on the surcoat being heraldically rendered, as well as the colours inlaid in the belt, collar of SS, &c.

Mr. Robert Cole, F.S.A., described the following autographs which he exhibited:—A document signed by Henry VIII., in the first year of his reign; another with the signature of Francis I. of France; a document relating to the levying of troops, soon after the Spanish Armada, for the county of Surrey, to which was prefixed the signature of Queen Elizabeth; a letter of Charles I.; another of Oliver Cromwell, written when he was only Captain Cromwell, and dated 1642, (no other autograph of Oliver Cromwell at this period is known to exist); a Treasury warrant, signed by the celebrated Nell Gwynne, with her initials, E. G. (Nell's autograph is of extreme rarity); a letter of Queen Anne, countersigned by Bishop Burnet, and a letter of James II., with the signature of "Pepys." He also exhibited a "London

[illegible] for the year [illegible] consisting of [illegible] engraving [illegible] with [illegible] of the present year and a [illegible] engraving of the [illegible].

Mr. Wills exhibited an very curious and [illegible] collection of ancient keys, and has communicated notes on the principal keys exhibited. Particular attention was called to several Roman keys of great rarity. First, an iron key of which the [illegible] of the stem [illegible] the wards projecting towards the [illegible]. It is somewhat difficult to comprehend how this key could be employed, but it is thought that it was intended, [illegible] being [illegible] portable [illegible] as in the modern [illegible] of Egypt. This key was found at Colchester, in 1843. Another key of iron, [illegible] many feet below the surface of the earth, near St. [illegible] Church, Cannon-street, in 1854; other keys of the Roman period, found at Colchester, at Charing Cross (while repairing the statue of Charles I.), at Rochester Castle, and beneath Gerard's Hall crypt, in Basinghall-street, were also specially alluded to. An iron key of very rude fabric, the pipe stem of which has only a fragment of the web remaining, and the bow being an elongation of the stem bent round in a large circle, the end being brought close to the stem, but unattached to it, was exhibited by Mr. Wills. This key was dug up in the crypt beneath St. Paul's Cathedral, when preparing for the interment of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852, and is probably one of the keys [illegible] the [illegible] and may be as early as the Norman era.

Mr. Charles J. Shepherd exhibited a [illegible] of keys comprising specimens [illegible] Elizabeth and James I.'s reigns, and a supposed to be of William III.'s reign, [illegible] with a square [illegible] and originally gilt; various specimens of smiths' work; and a [illegible] with a silver [illegible] dial, the maker's name, "William Prime, Exchequer," [illegible] in the works.

Electrotypes of the great seals of [illegible] following German emperors were also exhibited by Mr. Shepherd, namely, Sigismund, Albert II., and Ferdinand I.

Joseph J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., [illegible] and described, in a letter to the Secretary, a pedigree on vellum of the Markham family, with 155 [illegible] shields of arms of the family alliances. At the bottom of the pedigree is the shield of arms of Sir Griffin Markham, with twenty-four quarterings. The shield is surmounted by three helmets and crests, and a similar number are represented on each side of the shield. The pedigree is attested by William Camden, but is undated.

Mr. John W. Brown exhibited a Roman vase, found near the Temple Church, and a portion of Roman pavement found in Upper Thames-street. Several original impressions of seals, and also casts of ecclesiastic and corporate seals, were also exhibited by Mr. Brown.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Oct. 26. The opening meeting and *conversazione* for the session 1860-61 took place at the Architectural Galleries, Conduit-street, Regent-street, the President of the Association, T. ROGER SMITH, Esq., in the chair.

The report of the sub-committee on Prizes was read, and the prize for sketches in the Class of Design was awarded to Mr. W. T. Sams. The prize for an Essay on Street Architecture was not adjudged, but one essay having been sent in.

After the nomination of several gentlemen to be balloted for as members at the next meeting, the President delivered a long and able address, from which we [illegible] the following passages:—

"We have not had any strikingly attractive competition, nor any buildings that have risen very conspicuously above the average standard of excellence—a standard which, let us remember it with satisfaction, is far higher at the present day than it has been for many generations. I cannot, however, help drawing your attention to one new building, on account of its exhibiting many of the characteristics

of what we must admit to be a distinctive style that is really growing up amid all our disputes as to whether we are to have any style of our own or no. I allude to the new schools in Endell-street. In this building we have combined many of the characteristics which we could *à priori* expect to find in the architecture of a people who are peculiarly rich in means of information and travel, and among whom the arts of peace have been long and successfully cultivated, building in a city where no stone quarries are near at hand and where the climate is bad for all perishable materials. We have brick, the proper London material, forming the material and giving the motive of almost all the ornamentation. We have a general prevalence of continental forms brought together from various districts familiar to English travellers; these forms being not, however, slavishly copied, but artistically adopted as types. We have a Gothic spirit pervading the whole building, a great deal of novelty and design, and a great deal of work requiring good workmanship and adapted to modern materials. This building is the more remarkable because in the stained glass-works in its immediate neighbourhood is another example, less elaborate but not less characteristic of the modern build; while a short distance off stands a third example—I refer to the Northern School of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in Castle-street, Endell-street—that has the merit of being one of the earliest, and of still remaining one of the best, attempts to introduce ornamental brickwork, with forms and details a good deal drawn from continental sources, into London street architecture.

"Pointing in the same direction, is the character of that gorgeously-decorated church not long completed, in Margaret-street. The architect has not here had to contend with a disadvantage which, more than any other, impedes the progress of our art at the present day—namely, the preference of the public for an expenditure of the most parsimonious order, coupled with a desire for ornament in which effectiveness and profusion are more desired than congruity or good taste. In Margaret-street the outlay has been such as to secure the best resources available, and the result must be acknowledged to be most striking, and at the same time to partake of those characteristics I have already named—that is to say, brick exterior, general continental character, traceable to the influence of German, Italian, and French examples, as well as English, a very unfettered and successful, though at times extreme, search after novelty, and the command of very various materials and methods of building and of very good workmanship."

Mr. G. G. Scott expressed his general concurrence in the views of the Chairman, and Professor Donaldson remarked that the Chairman's very well-written discourse embraced many subjects of the greatest interest to the profession. The part which related to street architecture was one of great importance. In his address the Chairman referred to some foreign improvements, but he (Professor Donaldson) hoped that our own English feeling would be carried out with success. We should not be too much indebted to foreigners for our progress; the English mind ought to have design, imagery, and conception, and was eminently fitted to do great things.

EXETER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 27. The quarterly meeting was held at the College Hall. The Right Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge presided; and the attendance was unusually good.

The report, which was read by Lieut.-Col. Harding, detailed the progress making in various parts of the diocese in the restoration and enlargement of churches, and the erection of new edifices, and particularized the chapel of All Saints, which is situated in the extensive hamlet of Sparkwell, in the parish of Plympton St. Mary. It consists of chancel, nave, and south transept, and is in length seventy feet, with a breadth of thirty-seven. The style is geometrical, or early Decorated. The interior fittings are of fir, with open and moveable benches, calculated to accommodate 240 persons, of which only twenty-five are appropriated. The flooring of the chancel, passages of the nave, transept, and south porch, are laid with Staffordshire tiles. In the transept are two memorial windows; one representing St. John, with an inscription commemorative of Wm. Braddon, Esq., of Blackland, whose death, in 1858, was occasioned by a savage attack made on him by a

former service. The other represents the Blessed Virgin, and forms a memorial to a female of the Tracy family of Goodamore, who died on the festival of All Saints in 1656.

In many parts of the diocese there are decorated chapels remaining, and many of them possessing much interest, of which the report has noticed two. The first is a curious little chapel, at Ilsam, in the parish of St. Mary Church, near Torquay. This building stands in an isolated position, is twenty-five or thirty feet high, and about twenty square. Its position is north and south, and over the south gable is an arch, the former receptacle of a bell. In the north end are six windows, the upper one forming a single light with trefoil head and hood-moulding, having on each side a small circular-headed window or aperture. Below this is a two-light window similar in character to the one above,—and on the west side of it is other of the circular-headed apertures above mentioned. Similar openings appear in the other sides of the building, making altogether seven. There is no appearance of these windows ever having been glazed; indeed, there is scarcely room to admit of it. They give light to the interior of the building in an oblique direction, and are deeply splayed. The lower openings and the other single-light window with trefoil-head, gives light to a small chamber under the chapel. The porch occupies the north-east corner of the building. The roof has no ecclesiastical features. The building appears to have about the age of Edward IV., or perhaps as late as Henry the VIIth's reign. As the whole of Ilsam manor was formerly attached to Torr Abbey, it has been conjectured that this building was a place of retirement for refractory priests, but more probably for a recluse-room. Of the object or use of the small windows above mentioned, no conjecture even could be arrived at.

View of St. Michael's Chapel at Torr.

The other chapel is that of St. Michael, in the parish of Torr. It stands on a high rock, which is visible from Torbay, and bears the appellation of the Chapel-rock. The building is 29½ ft. in length by 14 ft. 3 in. Its position is east and west, and there are vestiges of a porch on the south side. The roof forms a Gothic

arch of solid stone laid edgewise, the outer covering of which is composed of thick horizontal slabs of slate, forming altogether a compact mass of masonry of great secu-

Ground-plan of St. Michael's Chapel, at Torr.

rity and strength. In the south wall is a niche, which doubtless in former days held a piscina. The present floor is composed of the natural rock, but little varying from its original uneven state, making the chapel higher in some places than in others. The interior presents four different styles of arch—the equilateral, segmental, obtuse, and elliptical. The first forms a small single-light window, at the west end, of Early English character, and probably, except the walls and the roof, the only part of the original building;—the others are doubtless the result of more recent repairs. The origin of this chapel, like that at Ilsam, is involved in doubt. It is called, and most probably correctly so, a votive chapel. Its position is very similar to the neighbouring church of Brent Tor, also dedicated to St. Michael, who is the tutelary saint of many votive chapels. Others have considered this chapel, as it was attached to Torr Abbey, to be a religious edifice where pilgrims were wont to repair; and by voluntary exile, and the performance of expiatory penance, make atonement for past pleasures or sinful lives.

After the reading of the report, some new members were elected, after which the Rev. W. J. Coppard read an interesting paper on a tomb, formerly in Bickleigh Church, South Devon, erected in memory of one of the Slanning family.

The original residence of this ancient name, in the county of Devon, was at Ley, in the parish of Plympton St. Mary.

Nicholas Slanning, Esq., son of Nicholas, of Ley, at the dissolution of monasteries purchased a considerable property which belonged to the Abbey of Buckland Monachorum, afterwards the residence of Sir Francis Drake. Nicholas Slanning married Margery, daughter of Thomas Champernoun, Esq., of Modbury, by whom he had Gamaliel, of Heale, whose wife was Margaret Musters, a first cousin, and had issue, Nicholas, and Elizabeth, married to John, second son of Sir John Seymour, Knt., of Berry Pomeroy.

Sir Nicholas was knighted by King Charles I., in 1631. He married a daughter of Sir James Bagg, Knt., of Little Saltram, near Plympton. This Sir Nicholas is well known for his bravery in supporting the cause of Charles I. He was Governor of Pendennis Castle, in Cornwall, and ended a gallant career at the siege of Bristol. He was one of those noble gentlemen, all Devon and Cornish men, called the four wheels of Charles's wain.

"They were all slain at or near the same place," says Prince[a], "at the same time, and in the same cause: according to an ode made on that occasion as follows:—

'Th' four wheels of Charles's wain,
Grenvile, Godolphin, Trevanion, Slanning, slain.'"

What became of Nicholas's remains is not known, but it is supposed they found some decent repository in or about the city of Bristol. He left issue Sir Nicholas Slanning, who was created a baronet in 1662, and was probably the first who resided at Maristow. He had issue Sir Andrew Slanning, Bart., of Maristow, on whose death the title became extinct.

Nicholas and his wife were represented on the monument by their figures in effigy, and the armorial bearings of Slan-

[a] Prince is wrong in this statement. They did not all fall at the same time, or in the same place. All four, however, were killed in the year 1643. Slanning and Trevanion were slain at the siege of Bristol; Sir Bevil Grenvile fell at the battle of Lansdowne near Bath, where an obelisk has been erected to his memory; and Sir Sidney Godolphin was shot in the porch of the Globe Inn at Chagford.

ning and Champernoun were placed at the top of the tomb.

"Heretofore," says Prince, "were several verses inscribed thereon, both Latin and English; now, by the negligence or incuriousness of some, who should no more suffer their ancestors' monuments to decay than their own houses, for the most part obliterated, only under the arch is fixed in the wall a fair marble table with these English verses:—

'As time with swiftest wing doth haste and make no stay,
So th' life of man is short, and hasteth soon away.'

"This gentleman came to an untimely end, being slain in a quarrel that happened between him and Sir John Fitz, near Tavistock in this county. The matter, it seems, was likely to have been composed, but the villain Fitz's man twitting his master with a 'What! play child's play! come to fight, and now put up your sword?' made him draw again, and Slanning's foot in stepping back (having his spurs on) hitching in the ground, was there unfortunately and foully killed: whereupon Sir John Fitz, by the interest of his friends, sued out his pardon soon after this happened, which was in 1599. But although Queen Elizabeth was pleased to forgive him, Slanning's widow was not, but brought an appeal, and obtained a verdict against Sir John for damages.

"After this, as if one sin became, as it often does, the punishment of another, Sir John was so unhappy to be guilty of a second murder; and thereupon flying from his country, though not from his own guilty conscience, so far as Salisbury, in his way to London, to sue out a second pardon, hearing somebody about his chamber-door early in the morning, and fearing it had been officers come to apprehend him, by mistake, in the dark, he slew one of the house who came to wake him as he desired, in order to his journey. When the lights came, that made him sensible of the horrid and atrocious fact which he had afresh committed, overwhelmed with sorrow and despair he fell upon his sword and slew himself. Unto which a tetrastich, formerly found upon this monument, now nearly expunged by the finger of time, doth plainly relate, in which Mr. Slanning, by an apostrophe, speaketh thus of Fitz:—

'Idem Cædis erat nostræ, simul Author et Ulter:
Trux Homicidæ mei, mox Homicida sui.
Quemque in me primum, mox in se condidit ensem:
O nostrum summi Judicis arbitrium.'"

These lines were originally at the back of the tomb over three juvenile figures in a kneeling posture, two male and one female.

A brass plate with some lines in Old English characters was discovered in the Slanning vault during the restoration of the church in 1828: they have now been introduced at the bottom of the mural monument newly arranged when the tomb was removed:—

"Man's lyfe on erth is as Job sayth a warfare and a toyle,
Where nought is wonne when all is donne but an uncertain spoyle.
Of things most vayne, and for long payne, nothing to man is lefte
Save vertue sure, which doth endure, and cannot be berefte.
A prouffe of this apparant is by Nicholas Slannyng here,
Who as we sawe, apt for God's lawe, ryght famouse did appeere.
In just and right was his delyght to exercise the laws,
To wrong no wight, but as he myght, to helpe the frindlesse cause.
The fere of God and of his rod was styll before his eies,
Constant in fayth, and no wise the truth should he disgies."

"Nicholas Slannyng esquier lyvd 59 yeres, and endid the viii^th^ day of Aprill in th' yere of our Lorde God 1583."

The above is doubtless a memorial in memory of Nicholas Slanning, Esq., who married a daughter of Crewys, of Crewys Morchard, the father of Nicholas before mentioned.

This monument is in the best style of the Elizabethan age, and its removal is to be regretted. At the south end of the pediment was a skeleton with a dagger in the act of striking his victim, while a figure in the dress of that age stands by his side to receive the blow. Round the waist of the skeleton was a band having the following lines inscribed thereon:—

"As stout as thou art,
I will strike thy heart."

Over the heads of these figures were the words "Fear God."

For the preservation of these few particulars we are indebted to the Rev. author of this paper, who, hearing that the tomb in question was about to be destroyed, went over to Bickleigh, and made a well-executed and faithful drawing of every part of the tomb, together with the armorial bearings, which he exhibited at the meeting.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 29. At the meeting at the Town-hall, Leicester, the Rev. J. H. HILL in the chair, Sir William de Capel Brooke, Bart., was elected a member of the Society.

The Chairman exhibited an old book of Italian coats of arms, purchased by him at the sale at Nevill Holt in 1848. Henry Nevill of Nevill Holt, who died in 1723, left three surviving daughters co-heiresses; Mary, the eldest, became the wife of Cosmas Migliorucci, a native of Italy and a Polish Count, from whom the present family is descended.

Mr. Nevinson exhibited some counters and tradesmen's tokens; one in the shape of a heart, having on the obverse, 1668, PETER BARRIFFE OF VPPINGHAM IN RVTLAND HIS HALFPENY, and on the reverse three pope's crowns: another, *obv.* AN OVNDLE HALFPENY, 1669, *rev.* FOR THE VSE OF THE POOR, and in the field of both sides a talbot.

Mr. North remarked that the token exhibited at a former meeting, respecting the inscription on which there was some doubt, was one issued at Ashby-de-la-Zouch by Samuel Sowden. Had the inscriptions been perfect they would have read thus: *obv.* SAMVELL SOWDEN IN (St. George and the dragon), *rev.* ASHBY DE LA ZOVCH, 1667, HIS HALFEPENNY. This token is included in the list already published by the Society. Mr. North exhibited a token issued at Easton Magna, Leicestershire, which has not been mentioned in any published list; the inscriptions are as follows: *obv.* EDWARD MOARE (three cloves), *rev.* IN GREAT EASON, (E.M. in monogram). Also a bronze coin of Vespasian, second brass, struck in commemoration of the subjection of Judæa in the first century. It was found several years ago in the Friars, Leicester. The obverse has a laureated head of the Emperor turned to the left, with this inscription, IMP(erator) CAES(ar) VESPASIAN(us) AVG(ustus) Co(n)S(ul); on the reverse is a palm-tree with captives at its base, and the inscription IVDEA CAPTA; below the palm, S(enatus) C(onsulto), 'by decree of the Senate.'

Mr. Gresley exhibited a Staffordshire Clog Almanack, and read the following remarks:—

"This specimen of an article of household furniture, used by our predecessors, I have the pleasure of exhibiting through the kindness of its owner, Mr. G. T. Lomax, of Lichfield. It is the Clog Almanack mentioned in Shaw's 'History of Staffordshire,' vol. i. p. 332, as then (1798) in the museum of Mr. Green of Lichfield, at the dispersion of whose collection it passed into the hands of Dr. Wright of that city, from whom Mr. Lomax obtained it. The present is an unpublished specimen; another may be seen engraved in Plot's 'Staffordshire,' tab. xxv., which has been copied in Fosbrooke's 'Encyclopædia,' Hone's 'Every-day Book,' Brady's 'Analysis,' and 'Old England;' another is engraved in Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, and woodcuts of two more now at Oxford are in 'The Calendar of the Anglican Church Illustrated.' Plot thought them to be of Danish origin, but the specimens remaining are probably not older than the reign of Elizabeth. They were, when Plot published his 'Staffordshire,' (1686,) still in use in that county 'among the meaner sort of people.' He says they had then been scarce heard of in the south of England, and understood but by few of the gentry in the north. Staffordshire seems to have been their chief locality. I have, however, reason to think that one remained hanging at the mantel-piece of a farm-house at Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire, about sixty years ago, as I am informed by an aged person now residing in Over Seile, who when young was at service there in the family of Mr. Bostock. And I myself can testify to a still more recent use of such calendars in this county; for when I was a boy at Appleby school, thirty years ago, one of the first things we did upon going back after the holidays, was to cut upon a strip of wood a notch for every day, week, and month of the half-year, with some extra peculiarity of mark for the holidays, all of which were carefully cut off as the half-year gradually passed away. And what was this but a veritable Clog Almanack?"

After quoting the well-known passage from Dr. Plot's "History of Staffordshire," pp. 418—430, he continued:—

"The specimen now exhibited is of oak; the entire length of the wood is 2 ft. 1 in., three inches of which serve for a handle, the edges being there bevelled so as to make it octangular; a ring for suspension passes through it near the top. The lunar marks correspond with those in Plot's engraving, but it is to be remarked that the notch for April 1st is at the foot of the edge for the first three months in the year, instead of being at the top of the edge for the second three, at the bottom of which second edge in like manner is placed July 1st, thus arranging ninety-one days upon the first three edges, and ninety-two upon the fourth. Instead of a 'patulous stroke' turned up for the first day of each month, it has a cross patee over against the first notch. The maker of it has been sparing of emblems. There are many straight lines cut from the notches on particular days instead of emblems; e.g. St. Agnes, Jan. 21; St. Patrick, March 16; SS. Philip and James, May 1; St. Barnabas, June 11; SS. Swithin, Margaret, Mary Magdalene, Anne, July 15, 20, 22, 26; decollation of St. John Baptist, August 29; translation of King Edward the Confessor, October 13; *O Sapientia*, December 16; and the festivals of the B.V.M., which are without the heart mentioned by Plot. Other variations may be noticed: instead of an axe for St. Paul, January 25, we have here a sword, and *vice versâ* for St. John, June 24; instead of the leg for St. Mathias, Feb. 24, a thing like a knife with spikes from it; a single key for St. Peter, June 29; Holy Cross day and St. Matthew, September 14 and 21, St. Luke, October 18, St. Martin, November 11, St. Nicholas, December 6, and Christmas-day, also differ. The points in the marks of the greater festivals are also omitted in this almanack.

"I am not aware of any of these clog almanacks having been sold by auction, but as much as fifteen guineas has been offered for the present specimen."

Mr. Gresley also exhibited the Rydeware Cartulary, a MS. compiled 2 Edw. II., by Thomas de Rydeware (Hamstal), lord of the manor of Seile, Leicestershire. It contains transcripts of charters relating to that and his other lordships, and has several curious drawings illustrative of the dress, regal, military, and ecclesiastical, of the period. It has probably been in the possession of the lords of this manor ever since it was first compiled. Nichols frequently quotes it, and has given an abstract of its contents in his "West Goscote Hundred," pp. 999—1007.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Nov. 7. The monthly meeting was held in the Castle, JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq., in the chair.

Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell, Bart., of Hepple, Northumberland, and Woolsey-house, Staffordshire, and Sir Walter Charles James, Bart., Betteshanger, Kent, were elected members, and Signore Giovanni Montoroli, of Rome, an honorary member.

Numerous donations of books were announced, after which the Duke of Northumberland, through Mr. Clayton and Dr. Bruce, presented one of three silvered electrotype copies of the Corbridge Lanx, with a separate cast of some markings on the reverse, supposed to indicate the weight. There is no accurate engraving of the work, and the Society previously had only a poor cast in plaster, which failed to give any idea of the minute details.

Dr. Bruce read the following notice of the Lanx by Mr. Way:—

"You will doubtless bring before the Society, at their meeting in the Castle on Wednesday, the very valuable present to their museum which has been so liberally destined by their noble patron, the Duke of Northumberland, as an addition to the collections there preserved illustrative of the history of Roman occupations in Northumberland. I allude to the facsimile of the remarkable piece of silver plate known as the Corbridge Lanx, which through his Grace's generous permission has been prepared by one of the most skilful operators in the electrotypic art; and the perfect facsimile which he has produced, having been silvered by the process so advantageously employed for such purposes, reproduces in the minutest manner the curious details of this unique and highly-curious object.

"A few notices in regard to the Lanx, its discovery, and the various conjectures

which have been suggested in the attempt to explain the mythological scene which it represents, may, I hope, be interesting to the Society on the occasion. I must, however, observe that I have no new or satisfactory interpretation to offer, although I have bestowed some pains upon the endeavour to gain some light upon the subject of mythology which is represented upon the lanx, and have consulted with several distinguished archæologists, both at home and on the Continent, in the prosecution of the inquiry.

"The lanx was found, as you are well aware, in 1734, on the bank of the Tyne, near Corbridge. The precise circumstances of the discovery are thus stated in a record preserved at Alnwick Castle, from which by his Grace's kind permission I am enabled to give you the following extract: 'In the month of February, 1734, a young girl named Cutter, daughter of one Cutter a blacksmith, in Corbridge, in the county of Northumberland, was going along the river Tyne to gather sticks, and fetch water on the north side of the river, about 200 yards below the bridge, where some small whins or furzes grew, (which spot lies within the Duke of Northumberland's manor of Corbridge,) she discovered a corner of a piece of plate appearing white above the earth, which she pulled up and carried to her father, who a few days afterwards cut off a ring from the back of the plate, and carried it to a goldsmith (Mr. Cookson) in Newcastle, and he purchased this ring from Cutter for £1 16s., and on the 1st of March following Cutter sold the remaining part of this ancient piece of plate for £31 10s.' The plate and ring weighed 148 oz., so that the purchase was made at the rate of 4s. 6d. per ounce.

"It were needless here to detail the particulars, so well known, regarding the claim forthwith made by the lord of the manor at that period, Charles, Duke of Somerset, and the ultimate recovery of this unique relic of treasure trove, which was delivered up to his Grace in 1735. These facts have been stated more or less in detail by the writers who have treated of Roman times in Northumberland, and especially by the talented historian of that county, Hodgson; more recently also by our valued friend Mr. Fenwick, in his very interesting treatise entitled 'Treasure Trove in Northumberland.'

"In regard to the special use for which this sumptuous relic was intended, I regret that no satisfactory or conclusive suggestion can be offered. The wealthy Romans had, as we believe, services of plate wrought with mythological and other subjects, and destined for use at their luxurious entertainments. There appear to have existed also vessels of silver used in their ceremonial solemnities, and it seems highly probable that this splendid salver may have been destined for some sacrificial use, and for the purposes of pagan worship.

"It will not be forgotten that certain remarkable altars have been found at Corbridge, especially one now in the British Museum bearing a dedication in Greek to Hercules. Some antiquaries have been disposed to conclude that the plate may properly be designated a *lanx*, in which, as we read in Virgil, the reeking entrails of the victims were offered to the gods; whilst according to other authorities, it may have been one of the dishes used in solemn feasts in social life among the Romans; these dishes of silver were of enormous size, since we learn from Horace that one of them was of sufficient capacity to hold a wild boar, and Pliny mentions such dishes weighing from 100 to 500 pounds. It may deserve mention that on previous occasions two pieces of Roman plate of smaller dimension had been found near that spot, one being a small bason ornamented with foliage, and the Christian monogram, composed of the initials *Chi* and *Rho*; the other was a little two-handled cup, which was sold for a guinea to a brother of Mr. Howard, at that time living at Corby Castle. The weight of the former, of which a rude sketch only has been preserved, was twenty ounces.

"But to proceed to the subject represented in low relief upon the lanx, the works being in part hammered up and finished with the tool, the intervening spaces occasionally engraved with small strokes of the burin, or stippled ornaments, (*opus punctatum*). The scene is composed of figures. 1. Diana, with an altar before her; under her feet is an urn from which water flows, as if typifying the source of a river, and under the altar is a hound, looking upwards at the goddess. 2. Minerva, wearing a helmet, the Gorgon's head upon her breast; she stands under a spreading tree, in the branches of which is an eagle, with other birds. 3. Juno, under whose feet is a dead stag, but this may possibly be referable to Diana, goddess of the chase. 4. a seated goddess, her head is veiled; this has been conjectured to be Vesta, on account of the altar flaming, seen under the figure, which may, however, pourtray Latona. 5. Apollo standing under a canopy, or open temple, with Corinthian columns; under his feet is his usual attribute, the Gryphon. Between Apollo and

[illegible]

[illegible] A [illegible] explanation, [illegible] I have lately had [illegible] on this subject [illegible] the goddess [illegible] relative to Latona, with her two children, after the [illegible] of the serpent Typhon were defeated, and that she here appears accompanied by Minerva and Juno, assisting at the triumph over the perils by which she had been threatened. Another, and I think not improbable explanation, has [illegible] the figure of [illegible] natural [illegible].

[illegible] a faithful representation of [illegible] a monument of Roman times in [illegible]."

Dr. Bruce, by permission of Mr. [illegible], exhibited eight silver pennies, part of a large find, [illegible] in a stone [illegible] property at the [illegible], Newcastle. They are of Edward I. and Edward II. Among those of the former [illegible] struck at [illegible]; the rest of the eight are struck at London, Canterbury, and Bristol.

Dr. Bruce also stated that, hearing that at the Pitti Palace, Florence, there was a standard of the famous [illegible] legion of Roman soldiers, so much connected with Britain, he had taken means to procure a drawing, and was horrified by a question received from Florence whether the legion in question was one of Napoleon I.'s! The palace being a large one, and the objects of interest numerous, a more exact reference to the standard was required.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Oct. 24. The autumnal meeting was at Woodbridge, under the presidency of the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, the President of the Society.

The proceedings of the day commenced at the Lecture-hall, where a large collection of antiquities was brought together; the principal exhibitors being W. Colchester, Esq., F.G.S., W. Whincopp, Esq., W. Spalding, Esq., Mr. Loder, Mr. Baker, and many others. It comprised a most interesting assortment of antiquities, among which may be particularly noticed a large number of old county engravings and maps, MS. deeds, trays of keys, Saxon and Roman jewellery, implements of warfare, &c. There were also two large sheets of engravings of celts and stone hatchets, found in the post-pliocene beds near Amiens and Abbeville, in France, as well as in our own country, and a long and beautifully-written parchment scroll sent by the Rev. Mr. Maude, of Hasketon. The roll is voluminous, and begins with the Noachic flood. It describes Shem, Japhet, and Ham, as the first roots descending from the flood. It then proceeds by a long descent through Æneas, Anchises, &c., till it arrives at Brutus, who, it is said, brought the Britons to this island, and so it works on to Hengist, parenthetically deriving that individual's descent from Woden. The roll was written in 1460, and drawn up to prove that Edward, Duke of York, de-

scended from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., had a better title to the throne of England than Henry VI., who was descended from John, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. The table and chair set apart for the President, very curious, of the seventeenth century, were contributed for the occasion by F. Alexander, Esq. The back of the chair was made to turn over the seat and form a low octangular table. The chair came from Aston-hall, Sudbury, the seat of the Jennen family; and the table, which was a rude form of telescope, had formed part of the furniture of a former meeting-house of the Friends at Woodbridge. There was also a very fine chest, beautifully carved in front, with the date 1539 upon it, sent by the same gentleman.

The President having taken the chair, glanced rapidly at the principal objects of interest in the collection, and then proposed the Earl of Gosford, Sir Charles Bunbury, and Sir Wm. Parker, as Vice-Presidents of the Society; who were elected. His Lordship then called upon Mr. Colchester, who read a paper upon the "Celts of the Post-Pliocene Period."

After the reading of the paper, the company adjourned to St. Mary's Church, Woodbridge, one of the finest in the county, where a descriptive paper was read by Mr. S. Tymms, of Lowestoft, the Honorary Secretary, who shewed that, although the structure had been attributed to Lord Seagrave and Margaret his wife, it could not have been built till near a century after the deaths of either of these illustrious personages. The proportions of the church are truly noble. The tower is one hundred and eight feet high, and is visible over the whole extent of the Wilford Hundred, and for many miles at sea. The church is 65 ft. long by 47 wide, and 49 high. Mr. Tymms' very interesting paper illustrated every object of interest in and about the building, and one could turn to the monuments and brasses or peruse the figures on the porch with far greater pleasure for its aid. Some enquiry was very naturally made for the tomb of Seckford, the great benefactor of Woodbridge; but a few fragments fastened to a wall, upon which the painter's brush had been most liberally employed, was all that was left of the masonry. A few rusty iron helmets which looked like the *débris* of a modern tinker's shop, were exhibited as the armour which was placed upon the tomb, and the site of the tomb was obligingly pointed out by the local members of the Society. It appears that the chapel built by Seckford, *temp.* Elizabeth, and in which his tomb was situated, was taken some years ago to form a porch, and Seckford's tomb had to stand aside.

The next visit was to the Abbey, a fine mansion near the church, the residence of the Rev. P. Bingham. It occupies the site of (or very nearly so) a priory of Augustines which existed there a few centuries ago. The only room examined contained some carved beams, and a finely executed chimney-piece of the time of James I.

Quitting the Abbey, the company proceeded to Seckford-hall, now a farm-house, pronounced by the noble President to be one of the finest specimens of Elizabethan architecture he had ever seen. The great attraction was the hall of the building, which stands pretty much as the builders left it three hundred years ago, and reaches from the floor to the roof. Quite through the upper story of the house there is a gallery level with the upper rooms, and on that gallery are several old portraits, among them William III., Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, and another said to be Queen Mary. A manuscript book, illustrated by water-colour drawings, the work of the Rev. E. J. Moor, Rector of Great Bealings, and Rural Dean, containing notes on the Deanery, chiefly taken from the Davy papers in the British Museum, was offered for the inspection of the party; and here Mr. Tymms read another paper illustrating the history and genealogy of the Seckfords, who were seated here about three centuries, from the time of Edward II. to the Restoration, when the family became extinct.

The visitors next proceeded to Great Bealings Church and Rectory, and then went on to Playford-hall, a large mansion,

surrounded by a moat, and remarkable chiefly as having been the residence of the Feltons, and later of the philanthropist Clarkson. Here an admirable paper was read by the noble President on "Playford and the Feltons." His Lordship then expressed himself greatly indebted to two gentlemen who had assisted him in the work—the Rev. E. J. Moor, and Thomas Clarkson, Esq. "I have also," he said, "received some documents, including one or two original letters, from one who took a deep interest in all that related to this parish, of which he was a distinguished ornament—I mean the late Arthur Biddell. I had some correspondence with him on the subject of our meeting here, in which he exhibited his wonted kindness of disposition and vigour of understanding; and I had looked forward with much pleasure to seeing him on my visit here to-day; but God has otherwise ordered it, and another good man sleeps in the churchyard of Playford." The noble lecturer then gave a description of Playford from Doomsday Book, and next passed very minutely through the genealogical tables of different owners of the soil and lords of the manor, or rather of the different manors, for there were four manors in Playford, till early in the last century, since which time it had gone as the manor of Playford.

Referring to the Felbriggs, his Lordship said that one of them, Sir George Felbrigg, built the parish church. There is a fine engraved brass plate on Sir George's tomb, representing his effigies in armour, with a legend round the stone in old French; its date is about the latter part of the fourteenth century. One of the Felbriggs, who died in 1400, was buried in the north wall of the nave of the church, in a chantry founded by him. The slab remains, and on it is his figure in complete armour. Upon opening the grave, in 1784, at a depth of five feet were found a skull, a jaw, and other bones.

The Feltons became lords of Playford in 1513. They appear to have been an old Northumberland family, and one of them was a Knight of the Garter, the sixty-eighth from the foundation of the order. His Garter plate (of which a copy was exhibited) is still to be seen in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. There were also Feltons at Shotley, in this county. It should be observed, however, that the descent of these two families is not so clear as could be wished; there is some disagreement in the pedigrees; but that they sprung the same stock as the Sir Thomas Felton just mentioned seems certain, from the identity of arms, and name, and neighbourhood. His Lordship then argued somewhat conclusively against a story which appeared in print in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE in 1845, on the authority of Mr. Davy, to the effect that Felton, the assassin of the Duke of Buckingham, once resided at a house at Ashbocking: from which story it has been inferred that he was a discarded son of the Playford family. Whatever support could be gained to this tale by his Ashbocking residence was, in his Lordship's opinion, destroyed by the fact that the Ashbocking property did not belong at any time to the Feltons. His Lordship then went on very graphically and minutely with the history of the Felton family, down to the final extinction of the name by the marriage of Miss Felton with John Hervey, first Earl Bristol. "Such," said his Lordship, "are the vicissitudes of life, that, just at the time when the ancient name of Felton became thus heraldically enriched, the name itself became extinct. The male line, once so widely spread, soon disappeared from among us; and the ancient mansion, dwindled to half its size, soon ceased to be the residence of the lords of Playford."

The place, however, has had its celebrities in modern times, Thomas Clarkson, the great mover in the anti-slavery cause, the present Astronomer Royal, and Arthur Biddell, a most intelligent friend to archæology, all being connected with it; "and," concluded his Lordship, "it would, perhaps, be impossible to find in any village in England of the size, a triumvirate of whom, in different ways, their fellow parishioners might be more justly proud than the three I have just named—Clarkson, Airy, and Biddell."

The present hall was built in the mid-

dle of the sixteenth century. It has one date on it—1580, but it is evidently much older. An old man named Hustleton, who died in 1840, remembered, when a boy, a chapel being attached to the east of the present dining-room, completing the north side; at right angles to which chapel ran the east side corresponding with the present west side, so that the present moat washed three sides of the hall in those days. The hall, as it now is, is just one-half of what it originally was. The last occupiers of the Feltons were two maiden ladies, who were succeeded by a tenant who was a schoolmaster. The house was then made a farm-house, and occupied by a Mr. Cutting, after whom came Thomas Clarkson.

The company were most hospitably entertained by Mr. T. Clarkson, the occupier of the mansion.

After a while, a visit was paid to Playford Church, which is very small and unpretending. It stands upon a high bank of land, close to the road leading from Playford to Grundisburgh. But, as Lord Hervey himself most happily suggested, the soil of that little graveyard is rich indeed. The architecture and appointments of the church may be mean and poor, but the place is enriched with a long line of historical associations, and it is richer still with the remains of great and honoured men, who, in our own times, have been there laid to sleep their last. We cannot enter that little churchyard, and see that plain and simple obelisk to the memory of Clarkson, without a thrill of pleasure at being able to call such a man our countryman; and we feel some pride in being able to recognise, in the other worthy so recently laid to rest there, the stock qualities of the true Englishman. The obelisk in memory of Clarkson is of grey granite, very plain, but well proportioned, and about ten feet high. About half-way up there is one block, a few inches in width, which is polished, so as to form a polished band round the column, and this is inscribed on each of its four sides with appropriate mottoes. Clarkson's remains rest in a vault near the chancel door, and we observed an iron plate on the rails of the tomb, with an inscription:—

"He is not the God of the dead, but of the living,
For all live unto Him."

Grundisburgh Church and Hall were on the list to be visited, but time did not allow of a full examination, and the party instead repaired to the house of the late E. Acton, Esq., where the magnificent collection of antiquities, formed by that gentleman during thirty years' residence at Grundisburgh, (and which is now for sale,) was inspected by the visitors. Some idea of its extent may be gathered from the fact that four rooms were completely filled with 136 Roman glass and earthen urns, found in Roman interments, chiefly at Colchester, Bury, and Icklingham, with tile tombs, lachrymatories, glass and earthen vessels, lamps, bottles, beads, Roman fibulæ, ligulæ, bracelets, armlets, buckles, keys, spurs, chains, pins, rings, &c.

Here the proceedings of a most pleasantly spent day were brought to a close.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 4. The autumn tour of the Society this year embraced Ditchling, Keymer, Danny and Hurst. A large party, including, among others, Mr. Blencowe, Mr. Durrant Cooper, Mr. M. A. Lower, Rev. Mr. Lomax, and many ladies, assembled in the morning at Lewes, where vehicles were provided. On arriving at Ditchling, they proceeded to the parish church, where they were received by the Vicar, (the Rev. Thomas Hutchinson). After inspecting the chief objects of interest in and around the church, they repaired to the school-house, where the Vicar read an able and interesting paper on Ditchling and the parish church; it contained much historical information, and suggested varied means of unravelling certain knotty archæological questions. Mr. Hutchinson also favoured his hearers with an inspection of a table-cloth two hundred and thirty years old, the work of the

Dobells of Street-place in 1631: it is an elegant piece of workmanship, and worthy of admiration. On it is diapered the history of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The party then left the school-room, and having cast a glance at the old house said to have been built by King Alfred, (undoubtedly a *myth*,) they proceeded on their route, and speedily reached Keymer Church, which they also inspected, Mr. Durrant Cooper and Mr. M. A. Lower pointing out its chief features of interest. After a short pause, the archæologists pursued their route, and did not alight again till they arrived at Danny, the mansion of J. W. Campion, Esq. Not only had that gentleman prepared the hall (in which the archives of Danny were displayed) for the reception of the archæologists and their friends, who now numbered about one hundred and fifty, but he threw open both his house and grounds for inspection, and placed before his numerous guests a *récherche* luncheon. Among many valuable portraits in the hall were those of Henry Campion, Esq., of Danny, Sir William Stone, the Earl of Carlisle, Lady Stone; Catherine Campion, who married G. Courthope, Esq., of Whiligh; Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, by Cascar, a French painter; Mary de Medicis, by the same artist; Sir W. Watkins Wynne, Lord Craven, Lord Litchfield, by Kneller; James the Second, Charles the First, Queen Anne, and Mr. Skipper, (the last three being by Kneller). There was also a multiplicity of other objects of historical import placed upon the table; among them we observed a large and curiously worked sampler, on which was the following entry:—"Worked by Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Poole, M.P. for Lewes in 1742, and Frances, daughter of Henry Pelham, Esq., who married Henry, second Viscount Palmerston, and died in 1769." But perhaps the greatest attraction was the discovery that very morning of a new Roman villa in the grounds of Mr. Campion. Here Mr. Blencowe acted as *cicerone*, and entered into an explanation of the ancient trophy—pointing out the tesselated workmanship, the pottery, and other features of interest, at the same time adding that a similar villa had been found a few yards from the place but twelve months ago. It was somewhat strange, observed Mr. Blencowe, that the cattle, when turned out to graze, preferred this particular place to any other in the meadow; from what that arose he was not prepared to say, but it was nevertheless a fact. Probably the remnants of ancient times had the effect of enriching the soil, and with it the herbage. This, however, was mere conjecture. The entire party then returned to the house, and afterwards proceeded to Hurst, where they visited the parish church, which is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward the Third, by Sir Simon de Perpont. The south, or Danny chancel, with the more ancient portions of the structure, were looked upon with interest.

At the dinner which followed at the New Inn, R. W. Blencowe, Esq., took the chair, and was supported by the Hon. R. Curzon, Mr. J. A. Hankey, and others. In returning thanks for his health being drunk, the Chairman (who is also Secretary of the Society) said that his duties as Secretary were, comparatively speaking, easily performed, for he was ably supported by his friends at Lewes, Messrs. Lower, Figg, and Harvey, who were the Committee; and he must say, more than all, that he had been supported, and the Society had been supported, by the admirable assistance which they had received from Mr. Durrant Cooper, who had come down on that occasion, and who brought the highest intelligence with him. They could not, in fact, go into an old church or building but Mr. Cooper was ready to unravel its history; and he might add that that gentleman attended in London and superintended the printing of their annual volume, which he (and it should be said with great pride) had rendered a distinguished one among works of the same character. He hoped Mr. Cooper would continue his services, as his residence in London and great intelligence enabled him to perform them with accuracy and completeness.

Mr. Durrant Cooper, in acknowledging the compliment, said that he had no doubt

the Society would have a very good volume next year, but he would particularly impress on them the desirableness of diligently collecting the monumental inscriptions. He had been promised the Rye ones for next year, and if other gentlemen would be kind enough to forward what they could he should be greatly obliged. They might rest assured that nothing should be lost, for if the inscriptions were not printed in the annual volume, they should be carefully preserved.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 6. At the monthly meeting, T. Allis, Esq. in the chair, a communication was read from John Turner, Esq., respecting the discovery of an ancient cemetery at Selby.

In the course of some operations, undertaken by the Selby Board of Health in 1857, a drain was carried through a part of the town called Churchill, which disclosed the remains of what appeared to be an ancient cemetery, at the depth of eight feet below the present surface. The interments in it were all of one kind. Trunks of oak had been divided longitudinally, and the interior hollowed out, so as to afford space for the reception of a body. The divided pieces had then been laid upon each other, some without any fastening to hold them together. With a single exception, the tree remained in its natural state, without any attempt to fashion it into shape; in the case referred to, the end of it had been formed into a rude imitation of the end of a stone sarcophagus. The purpose for which the excavation was undertaken did not allow of deviations to ascertain the extent of the cemetery, and the ground is covered with modern buildings, but as many as fourteen of these coffins were counted. In one of them, which was taken out, there was a skeleton, which was pronounced to be that of a middle-aged female.

The name of Churchill has been supposed to indicate the site of some ecclesiastical structure, which preceded the erection of the abbey, and was the parochial church, till the dissolution, when the abbey church was made parochial. In confirmation of the opinion that an older church has stood on Churchill, it may be mentioned, that old stone foundations were discovered there in excavating the drain, which, from the cause before noticed, could not be followed out so as to trace their extent. Hardly anything is known of the history of Selby before the year 1070, when William the Conqueror founded the abbey. Fragments of Samian pottery and a few Roman coins have been found, but these are insufficient to establish the existence of a Roman station here. From the entire absence of coins or works of art in these coffins, except a set of beads of stone, carefully worked and coloured red, it is difficult to assign their age. We may safely conclude them, however, to be older than the Conquest. The wooden coffin found at Gristhorpe, near Scarborough, which was merely a hollowed oak, has been generally supposed to have contained the body of an ancient Briton, and similar coffins found elsewhere are usually considered as British. But a custom once established may have remained in partial use long after it had been generally abandoned. Such was not the usual mode of interment among the Saxons, but this is hardly a sufficient reason for carrying back the age of the coffins to British times. A perfect skull found in one of the coffins was laid on the table. Examined by the authors of the *Crania Britannica*, it might perhaps throw some light upon the question of race.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

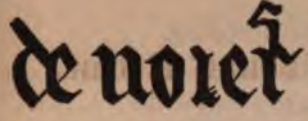
ST. HUGH OF LINCOLN AND THE EARLY ENGLISH STYLE

WE have received several communications on this subject, shewing the interest which has been excited upon it by Mr. Dimock's work and the article in our last number. The point which seems to strike people as new is that St. Hugh was not the architect of his own cathedral, although it is recorded that he worked at it with his own hands; this was probably to stimulate the zeal of others; and the distinct mention of the architect, "Constructor Ecclesiæ," to whom he gave directions on his death-bed respecting his burial and his tomb, leaves no room for doubt upon the subject. The idea, then, of Lincoln being in a Burgundian style, imported by St. Hugh of Grenoble, which had received high sanction, is now at an end. The architect was not a Bungundian at all, either from the Imperial province or the French duchy, but a native of Noyers, or probably a monk of the abbey there. Several friends[a] have pointed out to us that Noyers is an abbey in Touraine, then one of the English Provinces, but on the borders of the royal domain of France, and not far from Blois, where the west window of the church of St. Nicholas is strikingly like the celebrated round window with plate tracery in the end of the north transept of Lincoln, the earliest and the finest window of its class in England.

As this is one of the turning-points in the history of architecture, and therefore of considerable interest and importance, we have thought it necessary to investigate it as closely as possible, and with this view we have examined the original manuscripts of the life of St. Hugh, two of which are in the Bodleian, and two in the British Museum. Only one of these, the one called *Magna Vita* in the Bodleian, contains the passage in question; the others are all abridgments, and two of them in verse. The Austrian manuscript printed by Pez in his *Bibliotheca Ascetica*, as quoted by Mr. Dimock, and reprinted very incorrectly by the Abbé Migne, appears to be, in part at least, the same as the *Magna Vita* in the Bodleian, although an incorrect transcript of it. We have collated the passage

[a] We are particularly indebted to M. Felix de Verneilh, the author of the very valuable work on the *Eglises Byzantines de France*, for his communication: also to the Rev. T. Hugo, F.S.A.; R. R. Holmes, Esq., F.S.A., Department of MSS. at the British Museum; and C. A. Buckler, Esq., Architect.

which bears on our subject with the MS., and here subjoin it with the variations in the Abbé Migne's edition. And as the name of the place is very important, we give a magnified fac-simile of it,—three times the size of the original, —to make it more clear.



EXTRACT FROM THE "VITA S. HUGONIS EPISC. LINCOLN."

(FROM THE MS. K., DIGBY, 165, IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, CAP. XVI. FOL. 117.)

M. *Various Readings from the Abbé Migne, Patrologia, t.* 153, *c. xxiv. col.* 1098, *E. Bibl. Cartusiæ Gemnicensis* (*Gemnitz in Austria*).

POSTMODUM imminente sibi jam post dies quindecim lucis hujus die suprema, Gaufrido de Noieres[a], nobilis fabricæ constructori (quam cepit a fundamentis in renovanda Lincolniensi ecclesia erigere Hugonis magnifica gracia[b] decorem domus Dei dilectio) talia idem[c] est locutus: "Quia dominum regem cum episcopis, totiusque regni hujus primoribus, Lincolniam in proximo ad generale colloquium conventuros accepimus, accelera, et consumma[d], quæcunque necessaria sunt ad decorem et ornatum circa altare domini ac patroni mei S^ce^ Baptiste Joannis[e], quod etiam per fratrem nostrum Bovensem[f] episcopum, cum eo una cum ceteris advenerit episcopis, voluimus[g] dedicari. Nam et nos ipsi denunciati tempore colloquii illic præsentes erimus. Optabamus sane nostro illud ministerio consecrare, sed, quia Dominus aliter disposuit, volumus, ut priusquam illuc veniamus[h], occasione[i] remota, consecretur." Hæc ipsa verba et aliis quibusdam repetiit, dans in mandatis servientibus suis cunctisque majoribus personis[k] Ecclesiæ suæ, ut[l] in extremis utque[m] obsequiis, quantam possent, deferrent honorificentiam, non solum regi, sed[n] episcopis, aliisque amicis[o] Lincolniam adventuris.

This is followed by the Bishop's instructions for his burial and funeral. The name spelt "Voires" in the Abbé Migne's edition is clearly written "Noieres" in the Digby MS. It is probably Noyers, the last *es* being in abbreviation, the other letters plain.

The following is the passage in the *Gallia Christiana* which relates to *Noyers*:—"De Nucariis Beatæ Mariæ Ordin. S. Benedicti diœcesis Turonensis, cuius loci memorantur Abbates Hugo, Henricus, Bernerius, Aimericus, ac Emanuel Martineau."—Vol. iv. p. 697.

We are requested by the writer of the article in our last number on this subject to correct the following misprints:—

p. 462, last line, *for* "work," *read* "monk."
p. 466, note *h*, *for* 477, *read* 447.

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[a] *Voires*, M. [b] *erga*. [c] *eidem*. [d] *cura singula*. [e] *S. Joannis Baptistæ perficere*. [f] *Roffensem*. [g] *volumus*. [h] *perveniamus*. *omni* inserted here in M. [k] *personis* after *suæ* in M. [l] *vel* inserted in M. [m] *utque* not in M. [n] *et* inserted in M. [o] *suis* inserted in M.

MS. OF CHAUCER'S MINOR POEMS.

Mr. Urban,—MSS. of the Minor Poems of Chaucer are so uncommon that I feel justified in directing your attention to a copy of the "A, B, C.," which occurs in a book belonging to Sion College, entitled the "Pilgrimage Celestial," translated from the French. The MS., written on paper, is of about the year 1460 or 1470, and affords a good illustration of the way in which Chaucer's Minor Poems at least have been treated by some of his editors. For the purpose of comparison I place in the margin the text according to Bell's annotated edition of Chaucer (Parker and Son, 1854), and you will see that the alterations are generally for the worse. What is very curious is, that the MS. is much nearer to modern spelling than the print is, as in it we have 'my,' where the latter has 'myn' or 'mine' before a consonant, which I conceive must be nothing more than a fancy of the early editors, who possibly thought it pleasantly antique, as we might 'ye' for 'the,' or put an 'e' at the end of a word. Take the few following lines from 'C' as a proof of their bad taste :—

Comfort is noon but in yowe, Lady deere,	
For loo, *my*[1] synne and *my*[1] confusyon,	[1] myn.
Whiche oughten not in *thy*[2] presence appeare,	[2] thyn.
Have[3] taken on me a grevous *accyony*[4]	[3] Han. [4] actioun.
Of veray right and *desperacyony*[5] ;	[5] desperacion.
And as by right they might wele sousteyne	
That I were worthy *my damnacyony*[6],	[6] myn damnation.
Nor[7] mercy of thowe blisful *Heven's*[8] Queene.	[7] Nere. [8] 'Heven's' omitted.

In A the following variations are noticeable :—

l. 1. Almighty and almercyable Qweene.	
„ 2. To whome *that*[1] al this worlde fleethe for socour	[1] 'that' omitted.
„ 3. To have releese of synne *and*[2] sorrowe and teene,	[2] of.
„ 4. Glorious Virgyne, of alle *floures*[3] flouer,	[3] flouris.
„ 5. To thee I *crye*[4], confounded in errour,	[4] fle.
„ 6. Helpe and releef thou *mighty*[5] debonayre.	[5] almighty.

In B :—

l. 6. Haven *of*[1] refuyte, of qwyete, and *of*[2] reste,	[1] and. [2] 'of' omitted.
„ 7. *Loo that*[3] theeves seven chasen me.	[3] Loo how that.

In D :—

l. 1. Doute is ther noone, *thowe*[1] queene of misericorde.	[1] 'thou' omitted.
„ 4. For certes *lady and blisful moder dere*[2].	[2] For certes Christis blisful modir dere.

In E :—

l. 1. *Ende*[1] hathe myne hope of refuyt *been in thee*[2].	[1] Ever. [2] in the be.

l. 3. *Hastowe* (=hast thou) *to misericorde resceyved*[3] *me*[3]. — [3] 'Unto mercy hast thou received me;' a mere gloss.

„ 7. That but thowe *or that day me weel chastise*[4]. — [4] 'or that day correcte me,' which will neither scan nor rhyme.

In F:—

l. 5. is omitted.

„ 6. Yet Lady thowe me *cloothe with*[1] thy grace. — [1] close in with.

I will quote G and H entire, as they exhibit several variations, and they will also give a good idea of the injury caused by the interpolated 'n' in 'thyn:'—

Gloryous[1] mayde and moder, which that *ever*[2] — [1] Gracious. [2] never.]
Was never your better in eerthe, neyther in see[3], — [3] Were better nor in erthe nor in se.
And full of sweetness and of mercy ever,
Helpe that *my*[4] father ne be not wrothe with me. — [4] myn.
Speke thowe, for ever I dare nought him see[5]. — [5] Speke thou, for I ne dare him not se.
So have I done on eerthe, ellas the whyle,
That certes but if you *my*[6] socour be — [6] myn.
To *stynke*[7] eterne, he wole my gooste exyle. — [7] sinke.

He wowched sauf, tell him as was his wille,
By come a man, *to have*[1] our alliaunce, — [1] as for.
And with his *precyous bloode he wroote the bille*[2] — [2] his blode he wrote that blisful bille.
Upon the crosse, as general acquytaunce
To every penitent in ful creaunce;
And therefore, Lady bright, thou for us pray,
Thane shalt *thowe boothe stynt al our grevaunce*[3], — [3] thou stent al his grevaunce.
And make our foo to faylen of his praye.

In I:—

l. 1. I wote *it*[1] well you wolt been oure socoure. — [1] omitted.

„ 5. *Thaine*[2] (then) makest thowe his pees with his soveregn. — [2] That.

„ 8. That shall he fynde, *as the lyf*[3] shall lete. — [3] as he the lyf.

In K:—

l. 1. *Kalendiers*[1] enlumyned been they — [1] Kalendeirs.

„ 2. That in this worlde been lighted, with *thy*[2] name. — [2] thyn (very jingling).

„ 3. And who so goothe to you the right way.

„ 4. Him *thar*[3] not dreede in soul to *be*[4] lname. — [3] schal. [4] ben.

„ 7. *Late* (= let) *not my foo my wownde no more untame*[5]. — [5] Let not myn fo no more myn wownde entame.

In L:—

l. 1. Lady, *thy*[1] sorrowe *ne*[2] cane I nought pourtray. — [1] thyn. [2] omitted.

„ 2. Under the crosse ne his grevous penance.

„ 3. But for youre boothes *penaunce*[3] I yowe pray — [3] peyne.

„ 4. Late nought oure *aldres*[4] foo make his *bobaunce*[5], — [4] alder. [5] bostaunce.

„ 5. That he hathe in his lystes *of*[6] meschaunce — [6] with.

„ 6. Convict that yee boothe *have*[7] bought so deere, — [7] han.

„ 7. As I sayde erst thou groundc of *oure*[8] substaunce. — [8] omitted.

In M:—

l. 1. Moyses that saughe the *busshe with*[1] flambes	[1] bosh of.
„ 2. Brenning of whiche *that*[2] never *oon*[3] sticke,	[2] than. [3] a.
„ 3. Was signe of thyne *unblemished*[4] maydenhede;	[4] unwemmed.
„ 4. Thou art the busshe on which ther *gan*[5] descende	[5] can.
„ 5. The hooly Gooste, *the*[6] which that Moyses	[6] 'the' omitted.
„ 6. Had been on fuyre, and this was in figure.	
„ 7. Now, Lady, from the fuyre *thow*[7] us defende.	[7] 'thow' omitted.

In N:—

l. 3. That comethe of thee, *thou*[1] Christes moder dere,	[1] 'thou' omitted.
„ 4. We have noon other melodye *or*[2] glee,	[2] ne.
„ 5. Us to rejoyse in our adversitee,	
„ 6. Ne advacat noon that dare *thaime*[3] (= them) prey.	[3] so.

In O:—

l. 2. O verraye *loust*[1] of labour and distresse.	[1] lust.
„ 7. This worlde awaytethe ever on *thy*[2] goodnesse.	[2] thyn.

In P:—

l. 5. But for to save us that *he*[1] sythen bought	[1] 'he' omitted.
„ 6. Thane nedethe us no wepen for to *have*[2]	[2] save.
„ 7. But oonly *thee*[3], we did not as us ought	[3] then.
„ 8. Do penytence and mercy, *axe*[4] and have.	[4] aske.

In Q:—

l. 1. Queen of coumfort, *yit*[1] whenne I me bethenk	[1] right.
„ 2. That I gitt have boothe *offt*[2] him and thee,	[2] 'offt' omitted.
„ 3. And that *my*[3] sowle is worthy for to synke,	[3] myn.
„ 4. Ellas I kaytyff whider *may*[4] I flee,	[4] sal.
„ 5. Who shal unto *thy*[5] son *my*[6] meene bee,	[5] thyn. [6] myn.
„ 6. Who but *thyself*[7] that art of pyte welle,	[7] thynself.
„ 7. *Thou hast ruthe*[8] of our adversitee.	[8] Thou hast more ruth.

In R:—

l. 1. Redresse me, Moder, and *yowe*[1] me chastise.	[1] eke.
„ 2. For certaynly my faders chastysing,	
„ 3. *That*[2] dar I nought abyden in no wyse,	[2] Ne.
„ 4. So hideous *it is the*[3] rightful rekennyng.	[3] is his ful.
„ 5. Moder of whome our *mercy*[4] gan to spryng,	[4] joye.
„ 6. *Beethe*[5] (= be thou) my Juge and eeke my soulis leeche.	[5] Be ye.
„ 8. To yche (= each) that *wol of pitee yowe byseeche*[6].	[6] That of pity wil you be seech.

In S:—

l. 1. Soothe is *that God ne graunteth*[1] no pity.	[1] Soothe is he ne graunteth
„ 5. Of al *the*[2] worlde and eeke gouverneresse.	[2] this.
„ 6. Of Heven and he repressethe his justice.	
„ 7. After *thy*[3] wille and therefore in witnesse.	[3] thyn.

In T:—

l. 1.	Temple devoute then God *hathe*[1] his wonnyng.	[1] ches.
„ 2.	Fro which thees misbyleved deprived been.	
„ 3.	To yowe *my*[2] soule penytent I bring;	[2] myn.
„ 4.	*Receyvethe*[3] (= receive thou) me, I ne cane no firther fleen	[3] Receve me.
„ 5.	With Thornes venymous, *O*[4] heven qween,	[4] 'O' omitted.
„ 6.	For which the eerthe acursed was ful *yoore*[5],	[5] sore.
„ 7.	I am *soore*[6] wownded as yee may weel seen;	[6] so.
„ 8.	That I am loste *hit smerteth me so soore*[7].	[7] almost it smert so sore.

In V:—

l. 2.	And ledest us into *thyne*[1] heghe towre.	[1] the.
„ 6.	Lady, *unto that courte*[2] thou mee adjourne,	[2] on that country.
„ 7.	That cleped is *thy*[3] benche, *O*[4] fresshe floure.	[3] thyn. [4] of.

In X:—

l. 1.	*Xps*[1] thy sone, that in this worlde alighte.	[1] Xpe.
„ 2.	Upon the crosse to souffre his passioun.	
„ 3.	And *eeke suffred*[2] that Longeus his hert.	[2] suffred eke.
„ 5.	*So was it al for my*[3] salvacyoun.	[3] And al was this for my.
„ 7.	And yit he wol not *my*[4] dampnacioun.	[4] myn.

In Y:—

l. 6.	Sith he, *is*[1] mercy mesured so large,	[1] his.
„ 7.	Be ye not skant for *alle* (accidental omission) *sing*[2] and seye.	[2] all we sing.

In Z:—

l. 3.	Therfore this lesson *ought*[1] I *weel*[2] to telle,	[1] oute. [2] wil.
„ 4.	That neer *thy*[3] tendre hert we weren spilt.	[3] thyn.
„ 5.	*Now, Lady, sith thou canst*[4] and wilst,	[4] Now, Lady bright.
„ 6.	*Bee*[5] to the seede of Adam mercyable.	[5] Ben.

The "Pilgrimage" is said to be translated by a monk at the Abbaye of Chalyce, in France. The writer seems to like variety, and so he heads almost every page differently; thus we have the title of this hymn:—

2. Devotissima oratio ad Mariam pro omni tempore tribulationis, necess. angustiæ.
1. Incipit carmen secundum ordinem literarum Alphabeti.
3. A devout dytee of our Ladye Marye.
4. A devout thing to our Ladye.

From the Latin heading, I conceive that this poem is a translation of a Latin one. Does it exist? and if so, where can a copy be seen? The book in French was written by Wil. Guilleville. Query, was he the author of the hymn, or is it older?

I am, &c.,

J. C. J.

EPISCOPAL NAMES IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

Mr. Urban,—Mr. Robertson's letter in your last Number has satisfied me on a point on which I had my suspicions before, that I owe you and your readers an apology for having written to you in a hurry. I did not see Mr. Robertson's August letter until late in that month; my remarks upon it were hastily put together, at a distance from my books, and reached you too late for insertion in the September number. It is to this hurry that you must kindly allow me to ascribe the mistake in the spelling of Foliot, and to the same cause must, I imagine, be attributed that apparent confusion of expression of which Mr. Robertson complains.

I intended in my letter to say two things: first, to state the question about the name of Becket as it presented itself at the time to my mind, and apart from the personal matters with which it was mixed up in Mr. Robertson's letter; and secondly, to remark on the importance of accuracy (as far as it is attainable) in the use of proper names, *apropos* of which I quoted from memory a few instances of what appeared to me to be misconceptions on such points in ancient and modern writers. Nothing was further from my mind than an intention to reflect upon Mr. Robertson, in those quotations, as from his letter he seems to suppose. I had not at the time even seen his Biography of Becket: and, although I certainly do not remember the references that he makes to his other works, I have seen, and I hope learned something from, his "Church History." I do not wish to be his opponent or to write as one, but am content to be either a fellow-student of history with him, or, if he pleases, his scholar. On looking at my letter again, I cannot help thinking that, if he had not taken for granted that I was writing with an intention of attacking him, he would have judged more leniently of what I said.

When, in comparing the name of Becket with those of the other bishops of the time, I said that Durdent and Murdac were the only two names similar to it, I meant to say that they were the only two which bore on the face of them any look of un-English plebeian origin. They are not noble Norman names, as Peche and Foliot: they are not Anglo-Saxon names. Murdac, I afterwards remarked, sometimes appears as Filius Murdac, (Maseres, 378,) and therefore goes into the class of patronymics. I do not know what the derivation of Durdent is, but the name itself is probably, like Becket, one of the Norman names of citizen rank, which were coming into use at the time, and became very commonly hereditary at the close of the century. Hoveden calls Thomas, Beket, and I see no harm in calling him so too, although the point at issue between Mr. Robertson and his reviewer can hardly be held to be settled thereby, for Hoveden wrote just at the critical time in dispute. When I said that I did not think Mr. Robertson's letter conclusive, I did not mean to say that I considered the question settled, or likely to be so, the other way.

The remaining remarks in Mr. Robertson's letter refer to 1. St. Edmund; 2. Herbert (de) Losinga; 3. Ranulf Flambard; 4. the Duke of Cumberland.

1. With the greatest regard for Mr. Robertson's opinion, I think still that the parallel holds good between the two archbishops. I was wrong in attributing to Henry VIII. the de-canonization of St. Edmund: it would have been more correct to say that his name was omitted in the restoration of the black-letter Calendar by the Elizabethan reformers. But the general correctness of the parallel I uphold. On comparing our present Calendar with the more ancient ones printed in Maskell's *Mon. Rit.*, vol. iii., from two Bodleian MSS., (and I prefer a reference to these to one to the Calendar printed in the same volume from the Sarum *Enchiridion*, because they contain all the saints whose commemorations were anything like general in the English Church,) I find that there are, besides St. Thomas, only ten English saints in the old which do not appear in the new: St. Wulstan, St. Cuthbert, St. Wilfrid, St. Aldhelm,

St. Botulf, St. Kenelm, St. Oswald, St. Cuthburga, St. Edith, and St. Edmund. I cannot take upon myself to say why the reformers expelled St. Edmund in company with these representatives of Anglo-Saxon monastic sanctity, especially when St. Hugh and St. Richard are spared. But I cannot help thinking that it was that likeness to St. Thomas, (more certainly in circumstances than in character,) which was so leading an idea in St. Edmund's own mind, so strongly remarked upon by his contemporaries, (Matt. Paris, 527, 533, 545,) and so unjustly made a charge against him by the more violent reformers, (Bale, fol. 105, ed. 1548). Reading history impartially, we see much more of the saint in Edmund than in Thomas; the reformers probably looked at the political characteristics to which he owed his canonization in common with St. Anselm, and to which the popular beatification of Simon de Montfort, Thomas of Lancaster, and Archbishop Scroop is to be ascribed.

2. The cases of Herbert (de) Losinga and Ranulf Flambard appear to stand thus:—Each bore a name capable of a punning interpretation; very early the original name was lost sight of, and the origin of the *cognomentum* traced to the pertinency of the characteristic on which the pun was founded. I believe that Losinga was Herbert's name, and that because he was given to *losenger*, the appropriateness of his real name gave it the look of a nickname; and something of the same sort happened to Ranulf Flambard.

But why *de* Losinga? I write the name as I find it in the *Monasticon*, and in Wats's Index to Matt. Paris, not without the knowledge that such authority is very second-rate, but because it seems to me very probable that the antiquaries who so write it have been influenced by the same reasons that have led me to my own conclusion. *Valeant quantum.* The testimony of the medieval writers is unanimous indeed, but its unanimity originates in the fact that in this point they copied one another word for word. The account of Herbert's *cognomentum* appears in Malmesbury's *Gesta Regum*, p. 517, and *Gesta Pontificum*, fol. 136, and in Florence, ii. 33:—"quod ei ars adulationis impegerat;" for the words "nuper egerat," as they appear in the English Historical Society's edition of Florence, are simply a corrupt reading of William of Malmesbury's words, and the whole passage, as it does not appear in Simeon of Durham, is probably an interpolation by a transcriber. Brompton, whose words are not exactly the same, "Losinga, id est, adulator," was a compiler of the fifteenth century. Matthew of Westminster, without mentioning the "adulation," takes his account word for word from Malmesbury. Cotton does not mention it, although he wrote doubtless from independent sources. But William of Malmesbury expressly says that the father of Herbert bore the same cognomen; this at once disposes of the notion that it was given to Herbert *solely* from his flattering propensities; he had the name from his father, and as Robert de Losinga his father appears in the list of the abbots of Hyde, I know not on what authority. Where did his father get the name? Was it ever borne by any other man? I find in Godwin a Bishop of Hereford, Robert Lozing, who was the friend of St. Wulstan, and certainly did not get his name from *losenger*. (Vide Wright, Biog. Brit. Lit., ii. 18.) He is described by Malmesbury as Lotharingus; and a Lotharingus I suppose the other Robert to have been, a countryman of Giso, (*Ang. Sac.*, i. 559,) Hereman, (Flor. Wig., i. 199,) Walter, (Flor. Wig., i. 218,) and Walcher, (Sim. Dun., 290,) who were Bishops of Wells, Sherborn, Hereford, and Durham in the same age. Of which of the countries that from time to time bore the name of Lotharingia Robert was a native, I cannot say. Giso was Hasbaniensis, Walcher a clerk of Liége, Hereman a Fleming. Whether the "pagus Oximensis" was near enough to the Flemish frontier to be counted at any time a part of the duchy of Godfrey of Boulogne, in the confusion of the English popular geography of the time, I cannot say. I should have felt inclined to look for it in

Bretagne, in the settlements of the Osismii, but I find that the French geographers place it in Normandy, without exactly fixing where. Whether, as seems not impossible, Lotharingus was a common name in England for Frenchmen who were not Normans, I leave to others to decide. As Herbert inherited the name of Losinga, it does not matter where he was born. I have given, at any rate, what seems to me a reasonable account of my theory.

3. Ranulf Flambard was the son of a priest of Bayeux, named Thurstan, who was, according to the Durham Obituary, a monk of St. Augustine's. I was at one time inclined to think him a Fleming, Flamand; but as Thurstan was a favourite name at Bayeux, I suppose he was a low Norman. Whether the name was originally Flambart, (Sim. Dun., 220,) Passflambard, (Fl. Wig. ii. 35,) or Passeflabere, (Ann. Wint., *Ang. Sac.*, i. 295,) does not appear. That it was a real name seems certain from the appearance of Ranulf Flambart in Domesday Book, (vol. i. p. 51); that the punning interpretation arose from his being a firebrand, "qui totam raptor Angliam succendit," (Hist. *Ang. S.*, ii. 700,) and kindling the king to deeds of covetousness, "fomes cupiditum," (Malmes., *G. R.* 497,) I take to be the true account of him. That this was lost sight of in his own life-time, I conclude from the story given by Orderic Vitalis, that he received the name from the king's steward, (Ord. Vit., viii. 8).

4. The account of the Duke of Cumberland will be found in Wolfgang Menzel's "History of the Germans," ed. 4, p. 1011. As Mr. Robertson cannot really suppose that I meant to refer to his books in my mention of Bishopsbridge and Sawbridge, it is almost needless for me to add that the books really in my mind when I wrote were Palgrave's "*Parliamentary Writs*" and Le Neve's *Fasti*.

In conclusion, I must take leave to say, that if in anything I have written above I may seem to have treated Mr. Robertson with disrespect, I wish it unwritten.

I am, &c. W. S. N.

ARCHBISHOP HOLDEGATE'S PALL.

Mr. Urban,—There can, I conceive, be no possible doubt that Archbishop Cranmer, in giving the pall to Robert Holdegate, archbishop-elect of York, intended to imitate, as nearly as possible, the Roman use in the matter. That this pall had not come from Rome is quite clear; the separation between England and the Pope at the time in question, (January 1544-5,) was as complete as it is now. The oath which was administered to the archbishop-elect on his consecration, and which was specially devised for that occasion, is one of the most direct and emphatic denials of the Papal power to be found among our public documents. Strype prints it, or rather, as I suppose, a translation thereof, and immediately adds, "And then, after this oath, followed the prayers before the benediction of the pall and the ceremonies of delivering it."

Mr. Stubbs deserves the thanks of all antiquaries for having brought to light this most curious monument of Anglican ritualism. The *Benedictio Pallii* is evidently a modern composition. It does not read like a mediæval prayer. I am pretty sure I have seen the Roman form in print in one of Mabillon's works, but, writing at a distance from libraries, I am unable to give a reference to it.

It is evident that the presentation of the pall lost all its symbolic significance when it came from Canterbury instead of Rome; but the state of feeling at that time was so different from what it now is, that I apprehend there is no reason for believing that Cranmer and the others concerned with him in this rite enacted a wilful parody, for although in the papal bulls the pall was said to have been taken *de corpore beati Petri*, this was not true, except as a figure of speech. One who has seen the whole process of the making of the pall, from the blessing of the lambs whose wool is to be used, to the final dedication of the vestment, thus describes it:—

"Every year, on the morning of St. Ag-

nes's feast, the 21st of January, a horse, bearing slung over his back two baskets, each of which holds a lamb of the fairest and the whitest, is to be seen walking into Rome from the country, towards the Pope's palace, before which it awaits till the pontiff comes to a window, thrown wide open, and, standing there, makes the sign of the cross upon the bleating burden below him. Borne hence to the fine old basilican church of St. Agnes-out-of-the-Walls, where a solemn high Mass is to be sung, these lambs, decked with ribbons and flowers, are taken to the altar, and kept at its foot while the holy sacrifice is offered up. Formerly at the *Agnus Dei*, but now after divine service is ended, the celebrating priest goes through the ceremony of blessing these little animals. They are then given over to the canons of the Pope's cathedral, (St. John Lateran's, and the chapter of that church sends them to the pontiff himself, who orders them to be conveyed unto the dean of the apostolic subdeacons, by whom they are entrusted to the care of some nunnery, where they are kept and fed. In due time these lambs are shorn, and their fleeces—along with which is put, if need be, other fine work—are spun and woven by the nuns into palls against the festival of SS. Peter and Paul. On the eve of that day these palls are carried to St. Peter's, and laid upon the high altar, when they are shortly afterwards taken down into that hollow space below it, and when evensong is done, blessed in due form, either by the Pope himself, or in his stead by the cardinal arch-priest of that basilica. They are then shut up within a rich silver-gilt box, and put *close by* St. Peter's shrine, and so kept there until wanted for bestowing upon new archbishops[a]."

A writer of the twelfth century, Petrus Mallius, tells us that palls were consecrated in the confessional, and laid upon St. Peter's shrine:—

"Et inde est quod legatus sanctæ ecclesiæ Romanæ dicit: accipe pallium de corpore beati Petri sumptum[b]."

In the case of Holdegate there is not the bare possibility that the pall may have been a genuine Roman vestment that had been sent in the old manner by the Pope to some former English archbishop, for the unvarying rule was, that on the death of each archbishop the pall was buried with him in his grave. If he were interred within the limits of his own province, it was put around his shoulders, as he had worn it in life. If buried elsewhere, it was folded up and put beneath his head. Gervase, the monk of Canterbury, bears witness to this custom. He was present and assisting at the burial of St. Thomas (à Becket):—

"After the martyrdom," he says, "the saint's dead body was removed and placed in the shrine before the altar of Christ. On the morrow it was carried by the monks and deposited in a tomb of marble within the crypt. Now, to speak the truth—that which I saw with my eyes and handled with my hands—he wore hair-cloth next his skin, then stamin, over that a black cowl, then the white cowl in which he was consecrated; he also wore his tunic and dalmatic, his chasuble, pall, and mitre[c]."

The only English instance I can discover of one person wearing another's pall is that of Stigand, who by some means became possessed of the one which had belonged to his exiled predecessor, Robert. He, however, at length received a new pall from "a certain schismatical pope named Benedict[d]." Probably John Bishop of Velletri, called Benedict X.

I am, &c.,

K. P. D. E., F.S.A.

All Saints', 1860.

THE "BISHOP" AND "DEAN," AT LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

Mr. Urban,—There is, I imagine, a very simple reason why the author of the "Metrical Life of Saint Hugh," noticed in your last number, has in the following lines called the southern circular window of the transept of Lincoln Cathedral "the

[a] The Church of our Fathers, as seen in St. Osmund's Rite for the Cathedral of Salisbury, by Daniel Rock, D.D., 1849, vol. ii. p. 149, note.

[b] Acta Sanctorum Junii, t. vii. p. 38. As quoted in the above by Dr. Rock.

[c] Gervase's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury. Translated by the Rev. W. Stevenson, in Church Historians of England, 1858, p. 335.

[d] Ibid. 308.

Bishop," and its fellow on the north "the Dean":—

"Præbentes geminæ jubar orbiculare fenestræ
Ecclesiæ duo sunt oculi: rectêque videtur
Major in his esse præsul, minor esse decanus."

On the south side of Lincoln Minster, with but a narrow way between them, once stood the bishop's palace, a magnificent structure, having few rivals in Britain; on the north side, at about an equal distance, still stands the Deanery. (That is, a modern house on the old site.) Was it not quite natural to call the two "eyes" of the church by the names of the dignitaries on whose residences they looked down? May not this account, too, for the larger size, in the first instance, of the southern window?—I am, &c.,

K. P. D. E., F.S.A.

NOTES ON CORONATIONS.

Mr. Urban,—I beg to hand you a few brief notes on modern Coronations, in continuation of my letter printed by you in August last.

I am, &c.

Mackenzie Walcott, M.A.

On St. George's day, 1685, Archbishop Sancroft crowned King James II. and Mary of Modena. The service was then first used in the English tongue. "When King James was crowned, according to ancient custom," says Aubrey, "the peers go to the throne and kiss the king. The crown was almost kissed off his head; an earl did set it right, and as he came from the abbey to Westminster-hall, the crown tottered exceedingly. The canopy of cloth of gold carried over King James' head by the wardens of the Cinque Ports was torn by a puff of wind as he came to Westminster-hall; it hung down very lamentably: I saw it. A signal was given from the abbey to the Tower, where it was Sir Edward Shirburn's post to stand to give order for firing the cannon, and to hoist up the great flag with the king's arms. It was a windy day, and the wind presently took the flag half off, and carried it away into the Thames. The top of his sceptre, the fleur-de-lys, did then fall."

On April 18, 1689, was the coronation of William and Mary. "What was different from other coronations," says Evelyn, "was some alteration in the coronation-oath. Dr. Burnet, Bishop of Sarum, preached with great pleasure..... Much of the splendour of the proceeding was abated by the absence of divers who should have contributed to it, there being but three bishops, four judges, no more being yet sworn, and several noblemen and great ladies were wanting."

On April 12, 1702, Queen Anne was crowned. Dr. Sharp, the Archbishop of York, preached on Isaiah xlix. 23; and a new ceremony was introduced. "Immediately after the crown had been set upon her head, and while the choir was singing the anthem, 'Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem,' the dean took the Holy Bible, brought by one of the prebendaries, and brought back by the Bishop of Worcester in the procession for this purpose from the altar, and delivered it to the archbishop, who, with the rest of the bishops going along with him, presented it to the Queen, saying first these words, 'Our gracious Queen, &c.'"

On Oct. 20, 1714, King George I., forgetting his dignity, gave vent to his anger by refusing, with unmistakeable disdain, to accept from Dean Atterbury's hands the chair of estate and the canopy, which were his in right of his office, as the chief ecclesiastic in the abbey. An anecdote, much to the honour of the king, however, is added as a note to the MS. history of the coronation:—"At the coronation the king took off his crown and laid it on the altar, and being told that he should wear it, he refused, saying, that he thought it indecent to approach the King of kings with his crown on." "The Duke of Norfolk, by the Lord Howard of Effing-

ham, presented a rich glove to the king, by virtue of the claim of the manor of Worksop, and as soon as the sceptre was delivered to the king, he supported his right hand, or held sometimes the sceptre, which he was to do as long as the king bore his sceptre in his hand, as in the recess."

On Thursday, Sept. 22, 1761, Archbishop Secker crowned King George III. This king first omitted the custom of giving the kiss of charity to the archbishops and prelates. The litany was chanted by the Bishops of Chester and Chichester.

On July 19, 1821, King George IV. was crowned by Archbishop Manners-Sutton. The ceremony was shorn of much of its beauty, owing to painful political circumstances.

On Thursday, Sept. 8, 1831, King William IV. and Queen Adelaide were crowned by Archbishop Howley. There was no coronation feast, nor champion's challenge, nor procession from the Hall to the Abbey.

On Thursday, (the Hanover Thursday,) the vigil of St. Peter, 1838, Queen Victoria was crowned by Archbishop Howley. For the first time since the Revolution the sovereign was desired to lay aside the crown before receiving the Holy Communion.

THE DUCKING OR "COCKQUEANE STOOL."

Mr. Urban,—Among the many quaint customs of old times, the treatment of scolds and tattlers was not the least curious. The cucking, or ducking-stool of the village pond was the terror of naughty women. To be seated on that stool, and to undergo a correctional ducking, drew forth an amount of derision, far more bitter to endure than a more severe but less ludicrous punishment. Orders for the ducking of scolds often occur in the session-books of the county of Middlesex. I extract the following:—

"Forasmuch as itt fully appeareth unto this Courte upon the testimonie of divers credible persons inhabitinge the parishe of Enfielde, in the County of Middlesex, that Susan Croxan is a Comon Scould and disturber of the Peace, and slanderer, and stirrer upp of stryfes amongst her neighbours; Itt is therefore ordered, that the Constable and Headborough of the saide parishe shall, immediately upon sight hereof, cawse the saide Susan Croxan to bee placed in a Cockinge-stoole, and thereuppon to be duckt in water within the saide parishe."—*Liber Sess.*, 2 *Car.* I.

The origin of the term cocking-stool is curious. It is well known that strumpets and disorderly women were called queanes. The term, as so applied, is retained in our dictionaries, although it has now fallen into disuse. It was the custom to punish such characters by ducking them in the pond, and the stool on which they were placed appears to have been originally called the "*cockqueane-stool*," but afterwards shortened into cocking-stool. Thus I find that,—

"Uppon the motion of Mr. Marsh, one of the Justices of the Peace for this County, Itt is ordered by this Court that the inhabitants of the parishe of Hackney shall erect and sett up a *cockqueane*-stoole in some convenient place within the parishe of Hackney."—*Liber Sess.*, 1 *Car.* I.

And again,—

"Uppon the motion of Mr. Longe, one of the Justices of the Peace, it is ordered that the inhabitants of the parishe of St. James, Clerkenwell, shall erect and place a *cockqueane*-stoole on the side of the duckinge-ponde, within the said parishe."—*Liber Sess.*, 1 *Car.* I.

I do not recollect having met with this term before.—I am, &c.,

F. Somner Merryweather.

Colney Hatch.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Patronymica Britannica; a Dictionary of the Family Names of the United Kingdom. Endeavoured by MARK ANTONY LOWER, M.A., F.S.A. (London: John Russell Smith.)—We confess we are disappointed with this book. Judging from Mr. Lower's former productions, we expected something very much more valuable. His work on English Surnames has been pronounced by a competent authority "curious, ingenious, and amusing," and this praise we may concede to the present book, but we looked for substantial, reliable information as well, and this information we do not find. The subject is, no doubt, one of difficulty, but when a man undertakes it of his own free choice he is bound to work it fairly—to exhaust it, as far as hard labour and untiring research will allow him to do, and he must not expect his plea against a charge of incompleteness to go for much, when all he says is, "It has never been any part of my plan to hunt after names, but only to record and to illustrate such as have crossed my path:"—that is, he thinks his duty to his reader is to be discharged by gratifying himself with pouring out a stream of very vague talk—we will not say gossip—on anything that comes uppermost. In this we are obliged to say we cannot agree with him.

The prospectus of the work stated, some time ago, if our memory serves us rightly, that it was to give the results of a twenty years' study of British family names,—"a subject which, investigated by the light of records and philology, would prove highly illustrative of habits and customs of our ancestors," &c., &c. It was also promised, we believe, that by the introduction of anecdotes as to origin of names, &c., the whole should be made acceptable to the general reader as a fire-side book.

We cannot regard these promises as fulfilled. As to the pleasant fire-side reading, that will not long endure in the face of the cabalistic "B. L. G.," "H. R.," "N. and Q.," and "R. G. 16," with which every page bristles by way of reference, obliging the reader for pleasure to turn at each half-dozen lines to a formidable page of "Explanation of Abbreviations, &c." Neither will the reader for information fare much better. He will find each page offering such trivialities as,—

"BOWMAKER. A common employment in the days when archery was in vogue."

"BOYMAN. Perhaps a person who looked to the *buoys* near some port or dangerous passage."

"HARPER. A performer on the harp."

"LOFTY. From pride or arrogance of disposition."

"PRATER. A talkative man."

He hardly needs a goodly octavo volume to tell him such things as these, and yet they are a fair sample of the general run of the book.

Mr. Lower states that "his design throughout has been chiefly etymological—using that word in its most popular, and least technical sense." He professes to have little sympathy for "fanciful genealogy," and yet, when he gets beyond the very obvious "etymologies" of which we have just given a few specimens, his lucubrations often painfully remind us of the "Table of Proper Names, with their meaning or signification" appended to "Cruden's Concordance," where we read that one name (Abez) "being interpreted" means "an egg *or* muddy," and another (Ajalon) "a chain *or* a stag," and a third (Caleb) "a dog, *or* a cow, *or* a basket,"—information so precise as this must greatly assist the student of the "curious branch of archæology" which Mr. Lower professes to have made his own.

One very objectionable feature of the work is the perpetual Ko-tow-ing to "our brothers and cousins" of America, and our author thinks it worth while to fill whole pages with examples of the corruptions that they are daily introducing in names,

seasoning the detail with jokes of the very heaviest description. Take, for instance, these, quoted with much approbation, as "humorous passages," from Mr. Bowditch's "Suffolk (America) Surnames:"—

"Mr. Augur has a case now pending, which his opponent doubtless feels to be a bore: he is of an old family. A Mr. Augur appears in 1658; and Mr. Augurs received the notice of our forefathers in 1671. Both Sibel and Sibell are found in New York. Mr. Soldem has ventured to bring a suit. Our Messrs. Parson, Parsons, Shriever, Friar, Friary, Priest, Divine, Deacon, Creed, Quaker, Church, Pray, and Revere, are probably not more pious than our Mr. Pagan or Mr. Turk. Both Mr. Churchman and Mr. Musselman live in New York; also Messrs. Bigot, Munk, and Nunns. Mr. Rosery lives at Lockport, C.W.; Dr. Kirkbride at Philadelphia; also Messrs. Bigot, Bapst, and Musselman. Mr. Layman, in 1857, committed a murder at the South, and will doubtless be hung without benefit of clergy. Mr. Praed, one of England's sweetest poets, has by no means confined his muse to sacred themes. Dr. Verity lives at Haysville, C.W. An English clergyman, the Rev. Arundel Verity, falsely and fraudulently converted to his own use funds designed for conversion of the heathen. Mr. Newgate (1651) was not an escaped convict; nor does it appear that Mr. Selman (1674) was a slaveholder. Mr. Mothersell lives at Kingston, C.W. No clerical associations surround the name of Rev. William Youngblood of New York. A Dr. Youngblood lives at Sandwich, C.W. Pleasant M. Mask of Holly Springs, Miss., treacherously murdered a young lady in 1857. We have both the Bible and the Coran in our directory. Mr. Pastor makes casks instead of converts, and can operate better upon hoops than upon heathens; but though our Pastor is a cooper, our Cooper was the best of pastors."—(p. vii.)

"The heathen deities, Odin, Backus, and Mars, dwell with us. Rev. Mr. Mars is a clergyman at Worcester. The goddess Flora keeps house in Boston. An edition of Pallas's Travels appeared in 1812. . . . Mr. Jupiter lives at Wateringbury, Conn.; Mr. Jove in New York; Mr. Soul at Lagrange. Mr. Plannet is found in our directory, and sells beer! Mr. Planert lives in New York; Mr. Comet in Montreal.

"Columbus discovered a world; and so have I. Mr. World lives at Orilla, C.W." —(p. viii.)

"Rev. Mr. Service reads the Methodist-Episcopal service at Lynden, C.W.; and Rev. Mr. Rally, of Haysville, C.W., manifestly belongs to the Church-militant. Mr. Lappe, of New-Hamburg, C.W., is a shoemaker; Miss Vest, of Toronto, a dressmaker; Mr. Vizard, of Peterborough, an attorney; and Mr. Supple, of Pembroke, a member of the provincial Parliament, 1857. Messrs. Carveth, of Port Hope, C.W., and Mr. Gash, of Dunville, C.E., are butchers. Mrs. Lone is a widow at Oriquois, C.E. Mrs. Cinnamon, of Kingston, C.W., keeps a grocery. The Messrs. Broadwater, of Philadelphia, are fishermen. Mr. Brick, of that city, is a mason; and Mr. Cartman, a labourer. Mr. Bricklayer, of Montreal, is a labourer; Mr. Rumble, of Clinton, C.W., a wagon-maker; and Mr. Saddler, of Adelaide, C.W., a harness-maker. Mr. Builder, of Caledonia, C.W., is merely a cabinet-maker. [On the other hand], Mr. Spurgeon, of Toronto, C.W., has cure of soles, not of souls; and Mr. Hatter, of Ottawa, C.W., is a shoemaker. Mrs. Bloomy is a school-mistress at St. Zepherine, C.E.—an employment decidedly unfavourable to the complexion."—(p. xi.)

We feel inclined to apologise for quoting these specimens of transatlantic wit, and we think Mr. Lower judged badly to go so far when at least as good could be found at home. Though we have not devoted twenty years to the study of the subject, we can recollect meeting with *jeux d'esprit* which treat of the contradiction of names and natures quite as amusingly as Mr. Bowditch, and with the great recommendation of doing it more shortly. We will quote one specimen from memory:—

"Mr. Box, though provoked, never doubles his fist,
Mrs. Angel's an absolute fury;
And meek Mr. Lyon let fierce Mr. Lamb
Tweak his nose in the purlieus of Drury."

And we will give an old epigram as an addition to Mr. Lower's meagre article—"TWINING—A Parish in Gloucestershire:"—

"It seems in this case as if Nature had plann'd
That names should with callings agree—
For Twining, the teaman, who lives in the Strand,
Would be *Wining*, if robbed of his *T*."

An Addendum, of more than a dozen pages, gives what Mr. Lower styles "a highly curious list of names," the result of the busy idleness of some gentleman (now

deposited in the Registrar General's Office. It contains some 3,000 items, and many of the names are ludicrous enough, but it is after all only an improvement or aggravation of the old joke of the time of James I we believe, of the Huntingdonshire sheriff, who had been censured for summoning, on a former occasion, "mean men," and who at the next assizes handed in a jury list, which was headed by "Maximilian Emperor, of Tosseland," and included a King, a Duke, a Lord, &c., &c.

Mr. Lower anticipates that the study of family nomenclature will in future years achieve an importance not dreamt of when he commenced his studies, and he is most anxious that his claim, as "having been the first, since the illustrious Camden, who attempted to reduce them to method," may be allowed on all hands. We have no wish that it should be otherwise, but ere we part with him we must make the remark, that the more widely the "more elaborate productions" which he alludes to depart from his plan and mode of execution, so much the more ample is likely to be the measure of their success.

Primer of the Art of Illumination, for the Use of Beginners. By F. DELAMOTTE. (E. and F. N. Spon.)—We have examined this work with much satisfaction. Its author is evidently quite equal to his subject, and he has done well what he proposed to do. He modestly says that his book "contains just so much instruction on the history and principles of the art, as may serve to fix on certain definite bases the wandering and somewhat hazy notions of people on the subject, and enable them, by reference to good examples, to erect their own superstructure on a certain foundation; and just so much instruction in the practical part of the art as may enable them, in a great measure, to teach themselves how to practise it." The examples given are some thirty illuminated MSS. in the British Museum, selected with sound judgment, and the plates are twenty in number, twelve of them highly finished in gold and colours, and the remainder outlines of the same for practice. No one acquainted with illuminated MSS. will expect that the work of the printing-press and the chromist of the present day can rival the "Hours" of St. Louis or of Anne of Brittany: their glowing beauties, it appears, are not attainable, but certainly Mr. Delamotte's reproductions are some of the very best that we have seen, and are highly creditable to him.

We observe that he also is the author of *The Book of Ornamental Alphabets*, and *The Embroiderer's Book of Design*, both of which may be studied with much advantage, either separately, or as helps to the more ready apprehension of the rudiments of the art of illumination. They are tasteful and suggestive.

The Minor Prophets, with a Commentary Explanatory and Practical, and Introductions to the several Books. By the Rev. E. B. PUSEY, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church. Part I. Hosea, Joel—Introduction. (Parkers, Deighton and Co., Rivington.)—The name of Dr. Pusey is in itself sufficient to attract to this portion of "The Holy Bible, with a Commentary, by Clergymen of the Church of England," a large share of attention, and accordingly we are not surprised to see "Second Thousand" on the title-page, or to learn that the impression is well-nigh exhausted, though 4to. Commentaries are, as a rule, slow-selling books. It is not our intention to enter into any criticism of the work—such an undertaking is altogether foreign to the nature of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, but we have been struck by a brief note which appears on a fly leaf at the end of the part, and we think we do but right to give it such further publicity as is in our power:—

"It will interest some to know that the whole of the printing of the preceding pages (except the working off, which is a distinct trade) was executed by women, [at the Priory press, Bradford-on-Avon.] The trial has been going on for five years, during which the books or sermons, which the writer has published or republished, have been printed at the press of the Devonport Society. The undertaking had many difficulties at first; a good deal of experience had to be gained in a work so

foreign to the occupation of Ladies. The difficulties have been surmounted by the thoughtful care and practical wisdom which have characterized the plans of the Foundress of that Society. A number of young women, of good character, who came out of poverty, want, and ignorance, are now living happy in this employment. The nature of the present work, which, in all its circumstances, has been such as to test a good printer, is a sufficient guarantee, that women can execute every part of printing, just as well and at less cost than men. Another suitable and remunerative employment has thus been found for female hands in our great towns, if but due care is taken by those who shall adopt or extend the plan thus happily begun. The plan has succeeded in the United States, where it is said that most of the "Composing" is done by women. Such printing as, in our artificial state of society, requires "nightwork," (such as Newspapers,) had obviously better be done by men. Else there is no kind of printing which women cannot execute as skilfully, remuneratively to themselves, and less expensively."

"*Easter*, 1860. "E. B. P."

Researches into the Religions of Syria; or, Sketches, Historical and Doctrinal, of its Religious Sects. Drawn from Original Sources. By the Rev. JOHN WORTABET, M.D., Missionary of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland to Aleppo, Syria. (Nisbet and Co.)—It is a very natural curiosity that leads men to desire to know something of the religions of so renowned a land as Syria, and therefore this book will no doubt find many readers. The author is a Syrian, and so speaks with a certain degree of intimacy and authority on some points, but on the other hand he has a very strong bias, to say the least, to one particular system, which makes it hard for him to be quite just and impartial. His avowed design is to "expose the utter corruption of the Oriental Churches," and we know the lengths to which such a theme has carried even profoundly learned men before now.

Protestantism in Syria, we learn, is indebted principally to the American missionaries, who greatly outnumber all the rest. Mr. Wortabet speaks thus highly of them in a passage which we quote as a fair sample of the tone of the work:—

"They took the field earlier than all others; they maintained their ground often under circumstances of an adverse character; the means of men and money expended by them are comparatively very large; the resources of all kinds which time has brought under their command are many and highly important; the policy which they have followed, and the measures which they have used, have been generally wise and effective; the press which they early established, the good command of the Arabic language which they acquired, and the uniform faithfulness and zeal which they displayed, are matters of no small consideration; and, lastly, their success has been perhaps wider in extent and more solid in character than has attended the labours of others. It is not the object of this chapter, nor is this the place, to offer a panegyric on the character of the American missionaries; but in this sketch of Protestantism in Syria we cannot do any justice to our subject without a constant reference to the actors whom it has pleased God to employ in this work.

"Their first missionary to Syria landed at Jaffa in the beginning of 1821. He was soon followed by others. The missionaries, few in number and young in experience, were harassed for several years with all the annoyances, anxieties, and discouragements which generally meet those who enter on a new enterprise. Evil and false reports, which even at the present time gain credence with some of the simple who are still under the yoke of cunning and ambitious priests, were circulated about them and their faith by the hostile clergy. For instance, it was reported that they bought men to their creed with money; that ten piastres was the ordinary price of one soul, but that this sum was so charmed by the power of the Evil One that it was incapable of exhaustion; that they confessed their sins on the tops of houses; that they shot their sins to heaven with common guns; that they worshipped the devil; and other like absurdities, which, however, exerted at that time a strong repelling influence on the minds of many. The hostile state of the country at that period often broke up their stations and interfered with their work; and the Maronite clergy, having due instructions on that point from Rome, plied all their art and power for the expulsion of the missionaries from the land. It was about this period that one of their learned

young men was brought to the knowledge of Jesus, and died a martyr to the truth by the hands of the highest dignitaries of the Maronite Church. After a long confinement in the loathsome prison of a convent, fed on a scanty allowance of bread and water, and perhaps beaten, it is said that Asaad Esh-Shidiak closed his life, poisoned by the order of the Emeer Beshir." (pp. 358—361.)

We decline to follow Mr. Wortabet in his somewhat questionable details on this and similar matters, which exhibit his fellow Christians as worse than Mohammedans; but we will borrow from him a statement as to the numbers and positions of the different sects, which may be of use for reference to the reader of the newspaper details of passing events in Syria:—

"It may be proper to give the reader a general view of the geographical distribution of the religious element in Syria. The Greek Church predominates over the other Christian sects in Tripoli, Beyrout, Nazareth, and Wady el Taym; the Greek Catholic in Damascus, Aleppo, Sidon and Tyre; while the Maronites inhabit exclusively the whole of the Kesrawan, with many of them on the Lebanon, and a few here and there throughout the country. The Druzes are almost limited to the Lebanon, Wady el Taym, and the Hauran. The Metawileh occupy Bekad el Shukeif, Beshara, Akkar, and Baalbec. The mountains of El Nusairiyeh extend northward from Akkar to Tarsus. The chief strength of the Mohammedans is in the cities—but, forming at least one-half of the population, they are found throughout the whole country. The numbers of the various sects, as far as can be made out by a rough estimate, are as follows:—Greek Church, 150,000; Greek Catholic, 50,000; Maronites, 200,000; Druzes, 50,000; Jews, 30,000; Metawileh, 80,000; Nusairiyeh, 200,000; Mohammedans, 750,000; the whole population of Syria being thus about one million and a half." —(pp. viii., ix.)

Hymns for Public Worship. Selected and arranged by ARTHUR WOLFE, Fellow and Tutor of Clare College, Cambridge. (Macmillan and Co.)—We learn from the preface, that this is a selection from some 20,000 hymns, a formidable number truly; but many of these are, Mr. Wolfe says, merely "prayers in metre," whilst he conceives the true office of the hymn to be praise. Acting on this principle, he has selected 350, free, as he asserts, from all "sectarian bias"—giving four for each Sunday and principal festival, and a few also for schools and family worship. Among the writers we perceive Watts, Wesley, Whitfield, Toplady and Doddridge, Cowper, and Newton—a list hardly reconcilable with the above assertion.

The Apostles and the Offertory, or, the "Fellowship" of Acts ii. 42. A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, by H. E. TWEED, M.A., Fellow of Oriel, and late Scholar of Trinity College. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—This is a thoughtful discourse, well suited to the learned body addressed, but turning, as it does, on a question of Greek verbal criticism, its argument in favour of "the restoration everywhere of a really efficient offertory on the model of that of Jerusalem, Galatia, Macedonia, and Achaia," seems hardly likely to make much impression in other quarters.

Oxford Pocket Classics. (Parkers.)—The most recent issue of this useful series is Books XXI. to XXIV. of Livy. The text is that of Jena, 1841, and short English notes are appended, which give as much assistance as is desirable for the schoolboy who is meant to fairly master his author. Beside these, there is a good condensed notice of Carthage, a statement of the progress, year by year, of Roman dominion between the first and second Punic wars, and a summary of chronology for the same period.

Advanced Text-book of Geology, Descriptive and Industrial. By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S. (Blackwoods.)—We notice this second edition of a very useful work, as an instance where the words "Revised and Enlarged," which appear on its title-page, have a real meaning. Additions, in a distinct type, appear in almost every page, which embrace everything new and important in the science, and keep the work abreast with the latest discoveries and the advancing views of our leading

geologists. Several new illustrations are given, and the principles as well as the deductions of geology are more fully stated than heretofore. Very great additional value is thus given to the work, but by painstaking arrangement it is still kept within the limits of a compendious text-book.

Lectures delivered at Crosby Hall, at the Meetings of the Evening Classes for Young Men. By the Rev. T. H. BULLOCK, M.A., sometime Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. (London: West.)—Lord Bolingbroke and Edmund Burke pass before us in these lectures, and are, to our mind, far too favourably estimated; but Dryden and Crabbe are more truthfully sketched. Windsor Castle is pleasantly treated, and a sufficient insight given of its history to make a visit to it all the more agreeable. The series concludes with a lecture on "Wise Saws and Modern Instances," which, from a kind of heavy jocosity, is much the least pleasing of the whole. We make no doubt the lectures passed off very well, but we think their author would have done wisely to rest content with applause at Crosby Hall, and not to challenge examination from a more critical audience than he met with there.

The Elements of Banking: with Ten Minutes' Advice about Keeping a Banker. By J. W. GILBART, F.R.S. Fourth Edition. (Longmans.)—The near approach of Christmas, with all its financial arrangements, has probably induced the new issue of this well-known and useful little treatise. Mr. Gilbart, as our readers are probably aware, has recently retired from the management of the London Joint-Stock Bank, and he has added to this new edition a large number of reviews, testimonials, &c., all bearing unexceptionable evidence of his high deserts both as a writer and a man of business, and shewing also that he has been more fortunate than many other excellent men, in having his worth duly appreciated while he is still in the land of the living.

Speeches in Parliament and some Miscellaneous Pamphlets of the late Henry Drummond, Esq. Edited by LORD LOVAINE. (Bosworth and Harrison.)—We must confess that we do not see the need for this publication. Mr. Drummond was known as a man equally eccentric and honest. We will not say anything of his religious views, as they are not brought prominently forward, but his utter intolerance of any opinions but his own—his random attacks on everything and everybody, and his equal readiness to defend any of them if assailed by any one else—are well known to the ordinary newspaper reader, and having furnished a little passing amusement, they might very well have been allowed quietly to drop out of recollection. The Editor is a connexion by marriage of the deceased, and no doubt speaks truly, from personal observation, of his private character, but he must not expect to meet anything like general acquiescence in his estimate of his friend, as "*the one man* of genius and virtue," the sole redeeming feature of this degenerate nineteenth century.

The Birthday Souvenir, a Book of Thoughts on Life and Immortality, Illuminated by SAMUEL STANESBY. (London: Griffith and Farren.)—We noticed about this time last year "Shakespeare's Household Words," one of the illuminated works by Mr. Stanesby, in which he has displayed great taste, both literary and artistic. We can but say the same of this, his most recent publication, which really is deserving of warm commendation. The selections are from the best writers, and we are glad to see several striking passages from Holy Writ, well calculated to inspire suitable thoughts on the anniversary of our entrance into the world. The illuminations are admirably designed, and the way in which they are coloured, and heightened with gold, is equal to anything that we have seen of late, and almost inclines us to think that a nearer approach will eventually be made to ancient excellence in this branch of decorative art than we once thought probable. As to the exterior of the book, it is very attractive, and

shines in delicate green and gold. Happy may those young people esteem themselves who have friends to present them with so elegant a Birthday Souvenir.

Shipwrecks and Adventures at Sea. (Christian Knowledge Society.)—This book contains twenty narratives of maritime disaster, which have been selected with a very praiseworthy object, that of shewing the importance of discipline, courage, and quiet self-possession in the hour of danger. All the more memorable shipwrecks of late years are here recorded, as of the "Forfarshire," with which the name of Grace Darling is connected; the "Tweed," the "Amazon," the "Birkenhead," the "Tayleur," and the "Royal Charter." We have also the narratives of the loss of the "Atalante," and the "Alceste," men-of-war, in which the value of discipline and obedience was fully shewn; and the compiler does not neglect to draw the following useful moral from the events that he has put together in a cheap and convenient form:—

"Let it not be supposed that these qualities are useful only to the seaman; the man who has never seen the sea may shipwreck his fortunes if he fail to exercise them when their exercise is demanded. He who has a firm trust in God, he who, with a conscience void of offence, can leave the direction of all things in the hands of Him who rules the destinies of His creatures alike on sea and land—he it is who is best fitted to confront danger of any kind; for while his sense of duty will urge him to do all that can be done for the general safety, his faith and confidence in a Father's love and care will enable him to accept the result without a murmur."

British Butterflies; Sea Weeds. (Christian Knowledge Society.)—Though published at rather an inopportune season,—that is, if (as we presume) this is their first appearance,—these two pretty little books are acceptable, as helps to the intelligent observation of objects that too often are regarded with listless eyes. About thirty butterflies, and more than twice as many kinds of sea-weeds, are depicted; brief description of each are given, and the plates are sufficiently well executed to enable any one with ordinary care to identify the originals if they should come in his way. The *Sea Weeds* bear the initials "C. A. J.," and from the style of a few pleasant remarks on the sea-shore and its vegetation, we believe we are right in ascribing the book to the well-known writer of "Flowers of the Field," "Botanical Rambles," &c.

Christmas Books.—Messrs. Griffith and Farren are early in the field with some attractive works for their juvenile friends. First comes a thin book, called *Long Evenings; or, Stories for my Little Friends*, which ought to become a favourite in the nursery, and will make long evenings short. Then we have something for children of larger growth, who, as their tastes incline, may either occupy themselves with *The Illustrated Paper Model Maker*, in which Mr. Landells, the author of "The Boy's and Girl's Own Toymaker," tells them how to construct anything they may desire in paper, from a rabbit-hutch to that not very choice specimen of architecture, the gateway to St. James' Palace; or they may recreate themselves in *Fairy Land*, under the guidance of several members of the Hood family; or if they prefer the excitement of foreign scenes, they may follow the fortunes of a boy and girl, *Lost in Ceylon*, or make acquaintance with Italy, in company with *Ralph Seabrooke*. The story in both abounds with strange and startling adventures, but that will be a recommendation to most young people; while those who desire to be instructed as well as amused, may safely turn to *Neptune's Heroes; or, The Sea-Kings of England*, for really well written sketches of some thirty naval worthies, from Sir John Hawkins to Sir John Franklin—a theme that never will pall on the youthful ear. The author is evidently well acquainted with his subject, and he has therefore managed to bring in an amount of sound information that would make a very respectable show in a much larger volume.

BIRTHS.

July 14. At the Otomalato Station, Otago, New Zealand, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Andrew, M.A., a son.

Aug. 30. At Nelson, New Zealand, Mrs. Edm. Hobhouse, wife of the Bp. of Nelson, a son.

Sept. 5. At Rawul Pindee, East Indies, the wife of Major Gildea, H.M.'s 81st Regt., a son.

Sept. 11. At sea, 400 miles from Melbourne, the wife of Capt. W. L. Staniforth, R.N., a son.

Sept. 14. At Norwich, the wife of John Brandram Morgan, esq., a son.

Sept. 17. At Poonah, Bombay, the Baroness de Hochepied-Larpent, a son.

Sept. 30. At Nuwera Ellia, Ceylon, Lady Creasy, a son.

Oct. 1. At Roorkee, N.W. Provinces of India, the wife of Capt. Robert Maclagan, Bengal Engineers, Principal of Thomason College, a son.

At Kandy, Ceylon, the wife of A. Oswald Brodie, esq., of the Ceylon Civil Service, a dau.

Oct. 11. At Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Pears, a dau.

Oct. 12. At Lethim, Roxburghshire, Mrs. Robson Scott, a dau.

Oct. 13. In Westbourne-terrace, the wife of Francis Morgan Nichols, esq., a son.

Oct. 16. At Lea-hall, Warwickshire, the wife of Thomas Colmore, esq., a dau.

At York, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Frank Sugden, a son.

Oct. 17. At Redville, Swindon, the wife of Henry Kinneir, esq., a son.

In Johnstone-st., Bath, the wife of the Rev. C. G. Baskerville, a son.

At Damerham, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. E. S. Venn, a son.

Oct. 18. At Lodsworth, the wife of the Rev. Leopold Stanley Clarke, a dau.

At Street-gate, near Dartmouth, the wife of Henry L. Toll, esq., a son.

Oct. 19. At Ellastone, the wife of the Rev. Sir C. R. Leighton, bart., a son.

At the Roost, Gosforth, the wife of the Rev. J. Allen Charlton, a son and heir.

Oct. 21. The Lady Chas. Pelham-Clinton, a son.

At Tyddyn-Helen, Carnarvon, the wife of John Hutton, esq., a still-born son,

Oct. 22. At Rutland-gate, S.W., Viscountess Bury, a dau., still-born.

At Heworth Croft, near York, the wife of Henry J. Ware, esq., a son.

At New-hall, Darfield, Yorkshire, the wife of Charles Gorton, esq., a dau.

At St. Marychurch, the wife of the Rev. J. Mason Cox, a dau.

At Cavendish-place, Cavendish-sq., the wife of Alfred Meadows, M.D., a dau.

Oct. 23. At Canwick-hall, near Lincoln, the wife of Major Waldo Sibthorp, M.P., a son.

At Mitcham, the wife of Knightley Howman, esq., a son.

At Bowden, the wife of W. R. Critchley, esq., a dau.

Oct. 25. At Eastbourne-terr., the wife of M. le Comte de Marchizio, a dau.

At Clifton, near York, the wife of the Rev. W. Estcourt Harrison, a dau.

At Dringhouses, York, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert H. Philips, a son.

At Wootton, Somerset, the wife of Capt. Hood, R.N., a dau.

Oct. 27. At Fulford-hall, near York, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Preston, of Warcop-hall, Penrith, a dau.

Oct. 28. At Wilton-crescent, Lady Emma Tollemache, a son.

At Croydon, the wife of Wildman Cattley, esq., a son.

Oct. 29. At the Cloisters, Windsor, the wife of Dr. George Elvey, a dau.

At the Grange, Hoddesdon, the wife of the Rev. C. G. Chittenden, a son.

At Barden-park, Tonbridge, the wife of Edwin Martin, esq., a son and heir.

In Chester-sq., the wife of John Balguy, esq., of Duffield, near Derby, a son.

Oct. 30. In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Lady St. John Mildmay, a son.

At Clifton Hampden, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. Henry Leighton Fanshawe, a son.

At the Vicarage, Holywell, Flintshire, the wife of the Rev. Canon Jones, a son.

At Rome, the Baroness Rosalie de Riederer, only surviving dau. of Col. Sir William Davison, a son.

Oct. 31. At Cotgrave Rectory, near Nottingham, the wife of the Rev. Evelyn H. Harcourt-Vernon, a son.

At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. M. Monckton, 3rd Light Dragoons, a son.

At Halstead, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Philip Gurdon, a son.

Nov. 1. At St. Andrew's Rectory, Holborn, the wife of the Rev. H. Blunt, a son.

In Porchester-sq., W., the wife of Stafford Somerville, esq., a son.

Nov. 2. At Beechwood, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Meares, a dau.

At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Edward Hertslet, esq., a son.

At Bathford, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Younger, a son.

Nov. 3. In Sackville-st., Piccadilly, the wife of Major George T. Field, Royal Artillery, a son, which survived its birth only a few hours.

At Abbot's Barton, near Winchester, the wife of W. Barrow Simonds, esq., a dau.

Nov. 4. At the Vicarage, Montacute, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. C. C. Gooden, a son.

At the residence of her father, Weymouth, the wife of Philip Heatly Douglas, esq., Capt. 1st Devon Militia, a dau.

At Hotham-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of E. Ward Fox, esq., a dau.

Nov. 5. At Park-hill-house, Clapham, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Lane-Fox, a son.

At Dallington Vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Ralph Raisbeck Tatham, a son.

Nov. 6. At Wrotham-park, the Countess of Strafford, a dau.

At Southwick-crescent, the wife of Money Wigram, jun., esq., a son.

In Hertford-st., Mayfair, the wife of the Rev. George Gainsford, a son.

At Heath-terr., West Bromwich, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. R. G. Fish, a dau.

Nov. 7. At Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Patrick L. C. Paget, late Scots Fusilier Guards, a dau.

At Fareham, Hants, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Dumerque, a son.

At Ballingry, Fife, the wife of the Rev. James Pennell, a dau.

At Leyton, Essex, the wife of Edward Masterman, esq., a son.

At Trenley-house, Mannamead, Plymouth, the wife of Stephen Usticke Nowell-Usticke, esq., a dau.

Nov. 8. In Westbourne-cres., the wife of J. R. Wigram, esq., of Northlands, Wilts, a dau.

At the Birches, Stroud, Gloucestershire, the wife of Lindsey W. Winterbotham, esq., a son.

At Chatham, the wife of F. W. Thomas, esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant Royal Marines Light Infantry, a dau.

At Shipston-on-Stour, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Haverfield, a son.

At Torquay, the wife of Alfred Baldry, esq., a dau.

Nov. 9. At Claughton-range, Birkenhead, the wife of Daniel Pilkington, esq., a son.

At Aldborough-manor, the wife of Andrew S. Lawson, esq., a son.

Nov. 10. In Manchester-st., Manchester-sq., the wife of the Rev. R. Richardson, a dau.

At Pasture-house, near Northallerton, the wife of Charles Hopkinson, esq., a son.

Nov. 11. At Westbere-house, near Canterbury, Mrs G. A. Young, a dau.

The wife of Willett L. Adye, esq., of Merly, Dorset, a son.

Nov. 12. In Berkeley-sq., Lady Wenlock, a son.

At Merton-lodge, Putney, the wife of Benj. Wright, esq., a son.

Nov. 13. In Eaton-place, Viscountess Ingestre, a son and heir.

At Parham, the Hon. Mrs. Curzon, a dau.

At Norton, near Malton, the wife of Mr. John Smith, Green-lane, a son.

At Alton, Hants, the wife of Louis Leslie, esq., M.D., a dau.

At the Cottage, Burton Constable, the wife of Stephen Octavius Jay, esq., a dau.

At Exeter, the wife of John Eyre Kingdon, esq., jun., a son.

At Barnborroch, the wife of R. Vans Agnew, esq., a dau.

At Witton-park, Lancashire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Felldon, of Dulas-court, Herefordshire, a dau.

Nov. 14. At Bath, Lady Theodosia Baillie, a dau.

At Farnham Castle, prematurely, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Ridley, a dau., still-born.

At Southampton, the wife of Capt. Hamilton, H.M.'s 98th Regt., a son.

At Kirton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Percy Croft, a son.

At Dalston-rise, the wife of the Rev. L. Cappel, D.D., a dau.

At Hilton, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Smythe, a dau.

At Southampton, the wife of Capt. T. R. Hamilton, H.M.'s 98th Regt., a son.

At Carse-Gray, Forfarshire, Mrs. Gray, a dau.

Nov. 15. At Hale, near Aldershott, the wife of Rich. V. De Lisle, esq., Royal Artillery, a dau.

In Wilton-cres., Belgrave-sq., the wife of H. Gillett Gridley, esq., barrister, a son.

At Maisonette, Claygate, near Esher, Surrey, the wife of Patrick Copland, esq., a son.

At De Crespigny-park, Camberwell, the wife of the Rev. John Cave-Browne, Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, a son.

In Queen-sq., Westminster, the wife of John Hall, esq., of Letterfrack, Galway, a son.

At Bexley-heath, Kent, the wife of the Rev. George Morley, a dau.

At Goldington, Beds, the wife of R. W. Arkwright, esq., a son.

At Preston, near Wingham, Kent, the wife of Walter Gipps, esq., a dau., stillborn.

At Chatham, the wife of Capt. Usher, Royal Marines, a dau.

Nov. 16. At Barningham Rectory, near Bury St. Edmunds, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Ager, a son.

At the Grange, Casterton, Westmoreland, the wife of John Wylde Whittell, esq., a son.

In Eccleston-sq., the wife of David Power, esq., Q.C., a dau.

Nov. 17. In Union-st., Rochester, the wife of Capt. Cooper, 7th Royal Fusiliers, a son.

In Bruton-st., the wife of the Rev. C. F. Norman, Rector of Portishead, a dau.

In Southwick-pl., Hyde-park-sq., the wife of Major George Francis Stuart, of twins; the dau. only survived its birth.

At Evington-pl., Kent, Lady Honywood, a son.

Nov. 18. At Elm-bank, Longham, near Wimborne, Dorset, the wife of A. Gilliat, esq., a son.

In Ebury-st., the wife of John F. Collier, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Hornsey, the wife of E. Willson Crosse, esq., a son.

At the Vicarage, Dorney, near Windsor, the wife of the Rev. Lambart C. Edwards, a son.

At Tillington Rectory, Petworth, the wife of the Rev. George Ridsdale, Vicar of South Creake, Norfolk, a son.

Nov. 19. In Cambridge-terr., Hyde-pk., the lady of Col. Sir Henry James, Royal Engineers, a son.

In Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., Lady Hoste, a son.

At Windlesham, the wife of the Rev. C. B. Fendall, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 7. At Hingolee, India, George Alexander Burn, esq., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to Janet Marianne Woolsey, fifth dau. of the late Andrew Jameson, esq., of Daphney-house, co. Wexford.

At Melbourne, William Preston Cobb, esq., of Preston-grange, Schnapper-point, Victoria, to Emma Mansfield, dau. of the late Ven. Henry Jeffreys, Archdeacon of Bombay.

Aug. 21. At Trinity Church, Murree, India, Wm. Varley, esq., 7th Dragoon Guards, to Mary Jane Henrietta, dau. of Hugh Singleton, esq., Hazlewood, co. Clare.

Sept. 11. At St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Henry Cleveland, esq., to Effie Magdalene, eldest dau. of Major Barrow, Commandant Marine Battalion.

Herbert Stephen, fourth son of Henry Tudor Shadforth, esq., of Ravenswood, Mulgoa, to Maria Cornelia, eldest dau. of the late Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.

Sept. 12. At Port Louis, Mauritius, Lieut. Hamilton Edward George Earle, of H.M.S. "Persian," eldest son of the late Commander Edw. Charles Earle, R.N., to Katherine, youngest dau. of the late G. Mallet, Capt. 46th Regt.

Sept. 13. At Secunderabad, Deccan, Charles Waymouth, Capt. 17th Lancers, to Annie Frances, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Carpenter, Madras Army.

At Murree, Charles Edward, son of the late Charles Herbert, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, First Fiscal of British Guiana, to Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Rigby, H.M.'s Bengal Engineers.

Sept. 15. At Serampore, near Calcutta, John George Pushman, esq., of H.M.'s 3rd European Light Cavalry, to Clara, second dau. of James Brooks, esq., of Camden-town.

Sept. 25. At Secunderabad, Albert Seagrim, esq., Lieut. of the Royal Regt., to Maria Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. Nott, R.N., Beach-house, Deal.

Oct. 4. At Hollesley, Suffolk, Henry Tanfield Vachell, esq., of the Bombay Horse Artillery, to Mary Grace, only dau. of John Barthorp, esq., of Hollesley-house.

Oct. 6. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Harry Robert Newton, esq., only surviving son of Sir William J. Newton, of Argyll-street, to Edith Nicola, youngest dau. of Dr. Billing, of Grosvenor-gate, Hyde-park.

Oct. 9. At St. Peter's, Colombo, George Price, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 1st Bengal Fusiliers, to Fanny Durand, eldest dau. of F. W. Wallisford, esq., M.D., of the Fort, Colombo.

Oct. 10. At Staplehurst, Kent, the Rev. Francis Harris, M.A., Curate of St. Mark's, Birmingham, to Adelaide Ann, youngest dau. of the late George Rugg, esq., of Woodgate-house, Beckley, Sussex.

Oct. 16. At the British Consulate, Leghorn, Emilio Lecchini, of the Guardia Nobile of the late Grand Duke of Tuscany, to Anna Grace, dau. of the late Rev. Harvey James Sperling, of Lattenbury-hill, and Rector of St. Agnes, Papworth, Cambridgeshire, and sister to the Rev. F. H. Sperling, late Curate of Whitby.

At St. Lucy's, Barbados, William Leacock, eldest son of William Jordan, esq., to Mary Elvira, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Went, esq.

At the British Embassy, Paris, the Right Hon. Sir William Meredyth Somerville, bart., M.P., to Maria Georgina Elizabeth, only dau. of Herbert George Jones, Serjeant-at-law.

At Stillorgan, the Hon. Percy Wyndham, second son of Lord Leconfield, to Madeline, dau. of the late Sir Guy Campbell, bart.

At Thuxton, Charles Saunders Wheeley, esq., barrister-at-law, Lincoln's-inn, to Anna Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Wright, Rector of Thuxton.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Sadler, esq., of Crake-hall-villa, Parkside, Wimbledon, to Frances Anne, dau. of John Baskett, esq., of Rochampton.

At North Walsham, Robert, youngest son of John Carter, esq., late of Northwold, to Emily, eldest dau. of George Wilkinson, esq.

Oct. 17. At Hove, Sussex, Frederick Charles Danvers, esq., to Louisa, second dau. of Elias Mocatta, esq.

At Fugglestone, William Rowden Shittler, esq., of Bishopstone, to Mary, younger dau. of the late William Woodcock, esq.

Oct. 18. At Newton-le-Willows, Joseph, eldest son of David Moseley, esq., of Manchester, to Rachel, dau. of James Fairclough, esq., of Newton-in-the-Willows.

At Down, Kent, William W. Edwards, esq., of Keston, Kent, eldest son of the late Rev. W. W. Edwards, Llysworney, Glamorganshire, to Elizabeth Lydia, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Peters, jun., esq., of Albion-street, Hyde-park, and grand-dau. of Thomas Peters, esq., The Grange, Kilburn, Middlesex.

At Walcot, Charles, youngest son of Mr. Justice McDougall, of Widcombe-street, Bath, to Mary Greir, only dau. of Major James Jackson, 14th Regt. M.N.I.

At Knaresbro', the Rev. John Robinson, M.A., of Settle, to Catherine, second dau. of Capt. Harrison, of Arlington-house, near Knaresbro'.

At Malvern, the Rev. John George Hickley, Rector of Street and Walton, to Helen, eldest dau. of the late Charles Wood, esq., of Street-house, Somerset.

At Cheltenham, James Hardy, esq., of Bristol, to Laura Amelia, second dau. of Enoch May, of Tewkesbury.

Oct. 20. At All Saints', Southampton, Wilmot Henry, second son of John Wilmot Waterhouse,

[illegible]

Oct. [illegible] At [illegible], [illegible] of the late [illegible], esq., of [illegible], to [illegible], of the late [illegible], esq., of [illegible], Wilts.

At [illegible], [illegible], of the Cape of Good Hope, second son of [illegible] Perry, esq., of [illegible], to [illegible], eldest dau. of the late [illegible], esq., of [illegible], Wilts.

Oct. 21. At [illegible], the Rev. [illegible] Green, eldest son of [illegible] Green, esq., of Charnwood-lodge, Leicestershire, to [illegible], youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Pearson, Incumbent of [illegible].

At Barton Agnes, John Newbolt [illegible], of Rockingham, to Rebecca, second dau. of [illegible] Hood, esq., of Hartthorpe, late of Crowle-grange, Lincolnshire.

Oct. 25. At Bebington, Cheshire, Philip Wood, son of Philip Lach Curry, esq., The Grove, Hoxton, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Stanton Eddowes, esq., Cultoxeth, Bebington.

At Croydon, John Dunkin, esq., of Croydon, son of Henry Dunkin, esq., of Rottingdean, Sussex, to Anne, youngest dau. of Geo. Brown, esq., of Brickwood-house, Croydon.

At Marchington Woodlands, Thos. Pickering, esq., of Abbot's Bromley, to Harriet, second dau. of Richard Gillett, esq., of Brook-house, Uttoxeter.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. Philip Kitchingham, M.A., to Emily Catherine, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Elliot Graham, Rector of Lodgvan, Cornwall.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, Rob. Marshall, esq., of Glasgow, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Marshall, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, to Anna Maria Caroline, eldest dau. of the late John Craig Freebairn, esq., Byfleet, Surrey.

At Wouldham, George C. Meers, esq., of Hoo St. Werburgh, Kent, to Augusta Mynn, youngest [illegible]

[illegible]

At Elsing, Norfolk, Thomas P. Matthew, esq., Army staff surgeon-major, to Emilie Frances, 4th dau. of Dr. Young, late of Chipstead, Surrey.

At St. George's, Greenhouse, Comm. James E. Bickford, R.N., youngest son of the late Jos. Bickford, esq., of Newport-house, to Sophia Y., [illegible] of the late Lieut. Geo. Tomlin, R.N.

At Gravesend, John Hett, esq., of Headlamshill, Durham, to Emma Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Richard Cundell, esq., of Burton, and widow of James Young Jackson, Esq., of Gainford.

At St. Marylebone, Middlesex, Sir Wm. Boyd, to Elizabeth Hannah, widow of the late Thomas George Warrington Carew, esq., of Crowcombe-court, Somerset.

Oct. 29. At Clevedon, Thomas Cuffe Adams, esq., of Charlcombe, and of Sydney-pl., Bath, to Jane Caroline, widow of John Trevelyan, esq., of Lansdown-place West.

Oct. 30. At East Pennard, William, eldest son of John Cary, esq., Pylle Rectory, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Richards, esq., Huxham-green, East Pennard.

At Lamington, the Rev. John Edwards, M.A., Vicar of Prestbury, Gloucestershire, to Louisa Elizabeth Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Sir James Robertson Bruce, bart., of Downhill, co. Londonderry.

At Stalbridge, Francis Siddy Greathead, esq., National Provincial Bank, Shaftesbury, to Mary Withye, eldest dau. of John Stephens Collins, esq., Stalbridge, Dorset.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Arthur Lort, second surviving son of the late John Lort Phillips, esq., of Haverfordwest, Pembrokesh., to Frances Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Jones, of Penylan, Cardiganshire.

At Worplesdon, the Rev. Stirling F. Marshall, Rector of Farnham Royal, Bucks, to Georgina Myra S., only dau. of the Rev. Charles Luxmoore, Fellow of Eton College, and Rector of Worplesdon, Surrey.

At Scarbro', Edward Bishop, esq., of Heddingley, near Leeds, to Martha, dau. of the late T. Holt, esq., of Wedderburn-house, Harrogate.

At Keighley, George Gladstone Macturk, esq., of Bradford and Ryeland-hill, South Cave, to Ellen, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Busfeild, Rector of Keighley.

At Newick, the Hon. Chas. Cornwallis, third son of Viscount Chetwynd, to Emily Hannah, only dau. of W. H. Blaauw, esq., of Beechlands, Sussex.

Oct. 31. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. John Fisher Hodgson, Vicar of Horsham, Sussex, to Hannah Ann, widow of Noah Robert Young, esq., of Hertford, and youngest dau. of the late William Johnstone, esq., of Bishop's Stortford, Herts.

At Edgbaston, Birmingham, Thomas Frost, esq., of Liverpool, to Mary Ann, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Antwiss, esq., of Aston, Cheshire.

At Hove, Brighton, William Savage Poole, esq., Kenilworth, to Frances Elizabeth, second dau. of John Bill, esq., Coventry.

Nov. 1. At Shilton Earl, Leicestershire, R. Warren, esq., of Gosford Pynes, Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, to Elizabeth Sophia, eldest dau. of the late John Dowell Fulshaw, esq., of the former place.

At Mangotsfield, Rowley Young Lloyd, esq., barrister-at-law, and son of the late Rear-Adm. Lloyd, K.H., F.R.S., to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of John Jowitt Nevins, esq., of Cleve-dale, Gloucestershire.

At Hornsey, Charles Bagnall, esq., of Great Barr, Staffordshire, to Harriet Curtis, second dau. of the late John Chapman, esq., of Whitby.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Very Rev. Wm. Goode, D.D., Dean of Ripon, to Katharine Isabella, second dau. of the late Hon. William Cust.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Col. J. Thornton Grant, C.B., of H.M.'s 18th (Royal Irish) Regt., to Mary Rosanna, eldest dau. of T. Blair, esq., Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, and granddau. of the late Gen. Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Alfred, third son of the late George Woodward, esq., of Bicester, Oxon, to Fanny Cordelia, youngest surviving dau. of the late Rev. William Moor, of Ryde.

Nov. 2. At Beaumaris, Stephen Henry Smith, esq., Annesbrook, co. Meath, to Georgina Barbara, only dau. of the late Col. Pelly, C.B., 16th Lancers.

Nov. 3. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Capt. Fred. Radford, of the Royal Dragoons, youngest son of Henry Radford, esq., of Atherstone, Warwickshire, to Constance Frances, second dau. of Hen. C. Singleton, esq., Adcare-house, co. Meath.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Geo. Hodgson, second son of Silas Saul, esq., of Carlisle, Cumberland, to Eleanor Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late James Crosby Anderson, esq., of Bentonhall, co. Northumberland.

At Rochester, Lieut. C. C. Scott Moncrieff, of H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, to Lucy Sarah, only dau. of the late J. Sturge, esq., of Birmingham.

At All Souls', Langham-pl., G. H. Twemlow, Capt. 16th Regt., eldest son of Major-Gen. Twemlow, to Georgiana Hamilton, dau. of the Rev. W. Hamilton Twemlow, M.A.

Nov. 6. At Whitbourne, Herefordshire, Henry, second son of the late J. Pigou, esq., Garden Reach, Calcutta, to Katherine Syms, only dau. of the late Fred. B. La Trobe, esq.

At Ennis, Capt. Walter Jas. Pollard, R.N., son of William Dutton Pollard, esq., of Castle Pollard, and brother of Pollard Urquhart, esq., M.P. for co. Westmeath, to Jane, dau. of Francis Nathaniel Keane, esq., J.P., of Hermitage, co. Clare.

At Newark-upon-Trent, the Rev. T. Falkner, Minor Canon of York Cathedral, to Marianne Harriet, eldest dau. of Hugh Morton, M.D., and niece of Gen. Herbert.

At Crowcombe, Somerset, Coventry Warrington Carew, esq., of the Cottage, Crowcombe, second son of the late Thos. G. W. Carew, esq., of Crowcombe-court, to Rosetta Anne, eldest dau. of William Hotham, esq., of Upton, Bucks, and granddau. of the late Admiral Sir Wm. Hotham, G.C.B.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Frederick Gibbons, R.E., Middlesex Militia, grandson of the late and brother to the present Sir John Gibbons, bart., to Hester, youngest dau. of James Colquhoun Kemp, esq., nephew of the late and grandson of the former Sir James Colquhoun, bart., of Luss, and of the late Rev. John Kemp, D.D.

Nov. 7. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Major Gould Weston, youngest son of the late James Willis Weston, esq., of Weymouth, to Frances Elizabeth Eleanor Crooke, only child of the late J. Crooke Freeman, esq., of Crooke-hall, Lancashire.

At St. Martin's, York, Frederick Bardwell, esq., of Scarborough, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Maurice Rodgers, esq., of Sheffield.

At Trinity Church, Finchley-common, George, youngest son of J. Greenhill, esq., of Coldharbour, Finchley-common, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest dau. of the late Edward Bryant, esq., of Bridgwater.

At Edgbaston Old Church, J. Colvin Randall, esq., of Philadelphia, U.S.A., to Fanny E., youngest dau. of the late Alfred Harrold, esq., of Birmingham.

Nov. 8. At Stockbridge, Henry Grosvenor Howard, esq., of Little Sombourne-house, to Charlotte Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. John Attwood, of the same place.

At Lewin's Mead Chapel, Bristol, Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S., late H.M.'s Plenipoten-

tiary in China, to Deborah, dau. of the late Thos. Castle, esq., of Clifton.

At Marstow, Herefordshire, the Rev. Humphrey Allen, M.A., of Clifton, to Virginia, third dau. of the late James Riley, esq., of Abbey-house, Surrey.

At St. John the Evangelist's, Halse-town, St. Ives, Richard Hingston, esq., solicitor, Liskeard, to Elizabeth Mary, only dau. of Thos. Rosewall, esq., Talland-house, St. Ives.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Maurice Louis, only son of James Lund Gerrard, esq., to Sidney Augusta, eldest dau. of Joseph Gutteridge Stevenson, esq., of Oxford-ter., Hyde-park.

At Hope, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Maynard, 88th Connaught Rangers, to Gertrude, third dau. of C. B. Trevor Roper, esq., of Plas Têg-park, Flintshire.

Nov. 10. At Tetbury, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Cyrus Morrall, of Plas Yolyn, Vicar of Northleigh, Oxfordshire, to Georgiana Fleming, widow of the late Henry Urquhart, esq., of Cheltenham.

Nov. 12. At St. James's, Ratcliffe, the Rev. Henry Sadler, Curate of Ratcliffe, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. J. E. D. Serres, Perpetual Curate of Easebourne, and Rector of Lynch, Sussex.

Nov. 13. At Maryport, Wilfrid Lawson, esq., M.P., eldest son of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, bart., of Brayton, Cumberland, to Mary, third dau. of J. Pocklington Senhouse, esq., of Netherhall.

At Tunbridge Wells, Sir John Henry Pelly, bart., of Warnham-court, Sussex, to Blanche Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. Frederick Vincent, Prebendary of Chichester, and Rector of Slinfold, Sussex.

At Cardynham, John Tremayne, esq., to the Hon. Mary Charlotte Martha Vivian, eldest dau. of Lord Vivian, Lord-Lieut. of the co. of Cornwall.

At Chester, the Rev. Edward Russell, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, only son of the late Lieut.-Col. Wilford, H.E.I.C.S., to Mary Helen, eldest dau. of John Hignett, esq., of Chester.

Nov. 14. At Ennistymon, co. Clare, John Carleton Bury, esq., of Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, to Anne, second dau. of the Rev. David La Touche Whitty, of Ennistymon Glebe.

At St. Mark's, Surbiton, Charles A. Henderson, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Panama, to Helen Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Robert Power, esq., of Tasmania.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Claude Wheelhouse, esq., of Leeds, to Caroline, third dau. of the late Rev. Josh. Cowell, of Tormorden, Lancashire.

Nov. 15. At St. James's, Westbourne-terr., John Woodward Stanford, esq., of Carn, co. Cavan, Ireland, to Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Nevile Reid, esq., of Runnymede, Old Windsor.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Thomas Edward Gordon, Inniskilling Dragoons, to Janet Elizabeth Scott, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. Patrick Robertson, D.D., of Eddlestone, Peebleshire.

At Stanford Rivers, Arthur Aylett Harrison, esq., M.B. Cantab., son of the Rev. Thomas Harrison, Rector of Womenswold, Kent, to Jane, eldest dau. of Isaac Taylor, esq., of Stanford Rivers, Essex.

At the British Embassy, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, James, only son of James Douglas, M.D., of Quebec, Canada, to Naomi, third dau. of the late Walter Douglas, esq., of Kew-terr., Glasgow.

At Thruxton, Herefordshire, Rich. Longueville, second son of Richard Barker, esq., of Chester, to Rosabel Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Heywood, of Ideford, Devon.

At Barmston, the Rev. Alfred Newdigate, Vicar of Kirk Hallam, Derbyshire, to Selina Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. Griffith Boynton, Rector of Barmston, Yorkshire.

At Bray, Charles Pearce Serocold, esq., of Oldfield-lodge, Maidenhead, to Marie Emilie, second dau. of George St. Leger Grenfell, esq.

At Eaton Socon, John Riddell, esq., of Bewick Folly, Northumberland, to Jane, second dau. of William Peppercorn, esq., of Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire.

At All Saints', Blackheath, Charles Frederick Ogilvie, esq., M.D., Bombay Army, youngest surviving son of the late John Ogilvie, esq., surgeon R.N., to Anne Emily, third dau. of James Pilcher, esq., of Bow, Middlesex.

Nov. 16. At Foulden, Berwickshire, Thomas Albert Carter, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., of Leamington, to Jane Euphemia, only dau. of the late Charles Brown, esq.

Nov. 17. At Mulbarton, near Norwich, Rich. Chambers, Lieut. R.N., of Haverfordwest, youngest son of the late Capt. John Chambers, formerly of the 10th Hussars, to Caroline Anne, widow of the late Arthur Wellington Peel, esq., of Denant, Pembrokeshire, fourth dau. of the late James Bellairs Stevenson, esq., of Uffington, Lincolnshire.

At Hove, Coventry Bayntun, esq., Lieut. Hampshire Militia Artillery, to Georgiana Ellen, dau. of W. H. Sutton, esq., of Brighton.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS MOTHER OF RUSSIA.

Nov. 1. At St. Petersburg, aged 62, Alexandra Feodorowna, the Empress Mother of Russia.

Her Majesty, who was the daughter of Frederic William III. of Prussia, and sister of the present King, was born on July 13, 1798, and received the name of Charlotte at baptism, but, according to the Russian custom, on her marriage, on July 13, 1817, with the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, she assumed the names of Alexandra Feodorowna. "Though but a child when the fatal day of Jena struck to the earth the Prussian monarchy, she was yet old enough to be deeply impressed by the sorrow and indignation of her mother when the conqueror was in Berlin, and when his cruel and unmanly bulletins poured insult after insult on the heroic and unfortunate Queen. Nor could she fail to remember that wonderful burst of national enthusiasm which, after seven years of prostration in the dust, once more woke Prussia, with one heart and soul, to the recollection of her wrongs and her opportunity. It was a sight to impress the girl of fifteen, when her countrywomen thronged to the Royal Treasury with their golden trinkets offered for the nation—when every inhabitant of Berlin capable of bearing arms enrolled himself among the volunteers in a single day—when the songs of Körner were ringing in the streets night and day—and when the torn and blackened banners of Jena were brought out from their hiding-places, not again to turn back till they had floated over the boulevards of Paris."

After a youth of such sorrows as had brought her mother to an untimely grave, the state of Europe when the young princess became a wife seemed to promise an untroubled future. But it proved far otherwise. Her husband's accession to the throne was at once followed by a military outbreak, which threatened the subversion of the empire; the war with Turkey, the Polish revolution, the distrust and jealousy of other Powers, the events of 1848, and lastly, the war with the Allies, which rendered her a widow, renewed her troubles; and though she strove nobly against them, her health had long visibly declined, and her death had for some time been daily expected. She has left behind her a character of high excellence, and may justly be regarded as one of the most eminent women of her time, not merely for her exalted station, but for her virtues and talents.

The health of the Empress was entirely broken down by her unceasing attention at the bed of her husband, who died on the 2nd of March, 1855, and though removal to an Italian climate was tried, the mischief was irremediable. She returned to Russia, and the imminent danger of her death caused her devoted son, the present Emperor of Russia, to break up abruptly the conference at Warsaw, from which such important political consequences were expected; she died the day after his return. Her surviving issue are the Emperor, the three Grand Dukes, Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael, and the Grand Duchesses Maria and Olga.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G.

Oct. 21. In Portland-place, aged 69, Charles Gordon-Lennox, Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, and Baron of Settrington, co. York, in the peerage of England; Duke of Lennox, co. Dumbarton, Earl of Darnley, co. Renfrew, and Baron Methuen of Torbolton, co. Ayr, in the peerage of Scotland, K.G., and also Duke d'Aubigny in the peerage of France, (the second Duke having inherited that duke-

dom from his grandmother, who received the title from Louis XIV. in 1683).

The deceased was the eldest son of Charles, fourth Duke, by Lady Charlotte Gordon, eldest daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, and was born in Whitehall Gardens, August 3, 1791. After an education at Westminster school, the young Earl entered the army as ensign in the 8th garrison battalion, and was soon after appointed aide-de-camp to his father, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; but preferring active service to the parade and frivolities of Dublin and the Phœnix-park, he joined the forces in Portugal in July 1810, as aide-de-camp and assistant military secretary to the Duke of Wellington, with whom he remained until the close of the war in 1814, and was present in all the skirmishes, affairs, general actions, and sieges which took place during that period; amongst which were the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, storming of Badajoz, battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, the first storming of San Sebastian, action at Vera, and battle of Orthes. At the last-mentioned battle, having left, in January 1814, the Duke of Wellington's staff, in order to obtain a practical knowledge of regimental duty in the field, he served with the 1st battalion of his regiment, the 52nd Light Infantry, on which occasion he was severely wounded in the chest by a musket ball, which was never extracted. He was sent home with duplicate despatches of the battle of Salamanca and the capture of Astorga by the Spaniards, and with the despatches of Vera and the entrance of the army into France. During the campaign in the Netherlands he was aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange (the late King of the Netherlands), and was present with him at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. After the Prince of Orange was wounded at Waterloo, the earl joined the Duke of Wellington's staff as aide-de-camp, and remained with him during the rest of the campaign. For his military services he had received the silver war-medal and eight clasps for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Orthes. He married, April 10, 1817, Lady Caroline Paget, eldest daughter of the late Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, by his first marriage with Lady Caroline Elizabeth Villiers, third daughter of George, fourth Earl of Jersey, and he succeeded to the dukedom on the 28th of August, 1819, on the death of his father, who died from the effects of a bite from a dog in Canada, of which dependency he was Governor-General.

The deceased never attained higher rank than that of lieutenant-colonel in the army, but his attachment to his profession was a marked feature throughout his life. It was mainly owing to his constant exertions that the Peninsular war-medal was at last, on the 1st of June, 1847, accorded to the veterans of that great contest, and they marked their sense of his services by presenting to him a magnificent piece of plate, with the following inscription:—

Presented, on June 21, 1851, the 38th anniversary of the Battle of Vittoria,
TO HIS GRACE
THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, LENNOX, AND D'AUBIGNY, K.G.
By the recipients of the War Medal, in grateful remembrance of his long and unwearied exertions in their behalf, as a token of admiration, respect, and esteem, from his humble Brethren-in-arms, who successfully aided in defending their island home throughout a long and sanguinary war, in which they gained a series of resplendent victories that led to the capture of Madrid, Paris, and Washington; and, finally, to an honourable and lasting peace."

In 1812 Lord March commenced his political career by entering the House of Commons for Chichester, which city he represented till he entered the House of Lords. In politics, of late years, he was a supporter of the Earl of Derby and the Conservative party, and he was a determined opponent to the repeal of the corn laws. He had, however, sixteen years before, supported the Reform Bill; he held the office of Postmaster-General in Earl Grey's Administration, and formed one of the members of the Cabinet from 1830 to 1834; he also gave his support to Lord Melbourne's Government. On the Earl of Derby taking office as first Lord of the

Treasury in March 1852, the Duke of Richmond was solicited to take office, but declined the proffered honour, as he conceived that Lord Derby could find a more useful person in the conduct of public affairs. The Duke was a most useful member on the committees of the House of Lords, and for many years devoted much of his time to that service. If his speeches evince little rhetorical adornment, they were, nevertheless, clear, practical, and pointed. His manner was pleasing, and his readiness in reply and the firm grasp which he retained of his subject generally left him master of the field, even when opposed by a more highly finished debater.

The deceased nobleman was a zealous agriculturist, was one of the founders of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and had held the office of President of the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society, as well as of the Smithfield Club. He was one of the princely supporters of the turf, the annual races at Goodwood Park affording scope for the display of his generous hospitality, and by his honourable bearing and frank manners on all occasions he had endeared himself to a large circle of friends, while both in England and in Scotland he was esteemed by his tenantry as one of the best of landlords.

His Grace was, with the exception of the Marquis of Exeter, the senior Knight of the Garter, having received that order in 1828. He was Lord-Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice-Admiral of Sussex, colonel of the Royal Sussex Artillery and Light Infantry Battalions of the Militia, (which his Grace had held from December 1819,) aide-de-camp to the Queen, High Steward of Chichester, Chancellor of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and hereditary Constable of Inverness Castle. On inheriting the large estates of his maternal uncle, the last Duke of Gordon, he assumed the name of Gordon, by royal letters patent, for himself and all his then surviving issue.

"Upon his Grace's accession to the Gordon estates in Scotland," says a local paper, the "Banffshire Journal," "his first care was to appoint an intelligent practical agriculturist, to re-arrange in some cases, and to enlarge in others; to initiate and superintend improvements in all parts of the property where it might be found practicable or even possible. And with what success these have been effected, let those say who were acquainted with its general aspect then, and who know it now. But improvements in agriculture, like those in other branches of industry, can only be effected under certain conditions. An available amount of capital, skill, and enterprise are no less requisite on the broad acres of the farmer, than on the figurative and varied fields of commercial enterprise, which demand the well-directed energies of man for their profitable culture. And here, in assigning the right man to the right place, and, at the same time, gratifying the wishes of all, was a task which reason will allow to be beyond the reach of man's wisdom to accomplish. It is consistent with our knowledge, that the duties now referred to were neither lightly undertaken, nor recklessly executed; nay, it taxed the resources and increased the solicitude of all concerned to an extent beyond what was at the time known or believed. And we may, we think, now challenge for his Grace and his managers at the time, a verdict for a degree of impartiality and consideration for the interests of all which, under the same circumstances, have never been surpassed, if ever equalled.

"Thriving plantations are now waving over what were before cheerless wastes, and extensive and effective drainage now reticulates the substratum where the surface water used to retard the labours of the plough, chill the ground, and render nugatory the best efforts of the husbandman. Fences where practicable have been raised, and belts of wood have been planted, which afford an inviting shelter to the flock or the herd, and a protection to the crops. Substantial, elegant, and commodious farm steadings have been raised without stint, and a better class of cottages and gardens now adorn the wayside all over his Grace's domains. The natural beauties of the landscape have been twentyfold enhanced, and the traveller rejoices in the evident tokens of happiness which he sees around him.

"The property was divided into three districts, and cattle-shows have been annually held in each in turn; but the benefits of the show in the respective districts being open to all the tenantry, the prizes—which, by the bye, we have never heard were too small—have been, as a matter of course, at his Grace's cost; and the many strangers whom his Grace

[illegible] on the part of [illegible].

"As a [illegible] farmer [illegible] in England he has [illegible] rank [illegible] Majesty's [illegible] we are assured, that [illegible].

"In the all-important matter of letting his farms and [illegible] he has [illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible] offer. Those [illegible] with [illegible] in his family. The valuations were made by his own commissioners, and [illegible] former [illegible] the first offer; and [illegible] say that all have seen [illegible] interest to accept.

"As an instance of what his Grace has done, we may remind our readers of some facts stated by his Grace's factor for the Strathbogie district of the estates, Mr. M'Pherson, in the autumn of last year. On that portion of his property alone his Grace had then expended, since the time at which he had succeeded to the estates, the sum of nearly forty thousand pounds in its improvement. In that district there are 139 tenants, 51 of whom pay a rent above £100.

"In youth his Grace indulged in most of those manly national sports which characterize our young English gentleman. He was a keen cricketer, even after the unfriendly 'ball' at Orthes; was above an average shot, and rode well to hounds. Although he liked a good 'bag' in the fields as well as on the moors, his game-preserving propensities never betrayed him into injustice towards those who might for a time have suffered from its abundance. We have never heard of a fair claim for damages being repudiated, and it had become almost a settled rule in the North to allow his Spey fishermen winter's sport at rabbitting with all the benefits resulting from their labours, if a term so commonplace can be applied to a pursuit so pleasing. His consideration for the aged and infirm was testified by the number of those who, when other sources failed, or when their services had ceased to be of marketable value elsewhere, found employment in the gardens or fields about Gordon Castle, or perhaps in endeavouring to guide or restrain the waywardness of the Spey in its downward journey. And in Sussex we find that he was president of an association one of the principal objects of which is the encouragement of [illegible]. [illegible] he was uniformly generous and kind, and when a good opinion was once fairly established it would not be easily shaken. As regards his general intercourse with the world in politeness and affability he could not be surpassed, whilst he maintained that [illegible] and bearing throughout which effectually repressed the encroachments of familiarity or [illegible].

"For worthy members of the military profession, of every grade, his Grace through life cherished the warmest affection. Whilst, for instance, at his [illegible] Gordon Castle, where he spent some of the happiest days of his declining years, who was a more welcome visitor, or more honoured guest, than our fine old Peninsular, Captain Fyfe? And when he was invited to meet an old campaigner at the ducal residence, his Grace used always to stipulate for 'the flattened bullet and the little target being there too.' This request is explained by the singular fact, that on one of the many occasions on which the Captain was face to face with his enemies in the Peninsula, his life was providentially saved by the bullet entering the outer casing of his watch, and sticking fast among the machinery."

For some months before his decease the Duke's health had occasioned much anxiety to the members of the family. In August last he proceeded to Gordon Castle, but was unable to participate in the sports of his friends, and the hopes that were entertained that change of air would prove beneficial were not realized. He returned from Scotland early in October in a still weaker state, and at last sank under his disease, dropsy.

By his Duchess (who survives her husband) the Duke leaves Charles Henry, Earl of March; Lord Henry Gordon-Lennox, M.P. for Chichester; Lord Alexander Gordon-Lennox; Lord George Gordon-Lennox, M.P. for Lymington; Lady Caroline Amelia, married to the Earl of Bessborough; Lady Augusta Catherine, married to his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar; and Lady Cecilia Catherine, married to Lord Bingham, eldest son of the Earl of Lucan. Lord Fitzroy George Gordon-Lennox, his Grace's second son, was lost in the steamer "President" in

1841; Lady Lucy-Frances, the third dau., died in 1843; and Lady Amelia Frederica, the fourth daughter, died in 1841.

The late Duke is survived by four brothers, namely, Lord George; Lord William, (the author of several popular works); Lord Sussex; and Lord Arthur. One of his Grace's brothers fell overboard from the "Blake," and was drowned, as she was sailing into Port Mahon, 1812; and another died at Chichester in 1829.

The new peer, who is sixth Duke of Richmond, was born Feb. 27, 1818, and married, in 1843, Frances Harriet, eldest daughter of Algernon Frederick Greville, Esq., by whom he has three sons and two daughters:—Charles Henry, now Earl of March, born December 27, 1845; Lord Algernon Charles, born 1847; Lord Francis Charles, born 1849; Lady Caroline Elizabeth, born 1844; and Lady Florence Augusta, born 1851. His Grace was formerly in the army, and was aide-de-camp to the late Duke of Wellington and Viscount Hardinge. He has represented West Sussex in the House of Commons from July 1841. In March, 1859, he was appointed President of the Poor-Law Board, and was made a Privy Councillor.

THE EARL OF DUNDONALD, G.C.B.

Oct. 30. At Kensington, aged 84, Thos. Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald, Admiral of the Red, Rear-Admiral of the Fleet, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

The deceased was the son of Archibald, the ninth earl, by Anna, second daughter of Capt. Jas. Gilchrist, N.B., and was born at Annsfield, in Lanarkshire, the seat of his maternal grandfather, December 14, 1775. His father had served in the army and in the navy, but had relinquished both, and devoted himself instead to scientific investigation, which, though ultimately profitable to a high degree, served only to enrich others. The property of the family had suffered severely in the civil commotions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; what little remained was dissipated in expensive experiments that the Earl had not business talent to conduct to an issue profitable to himself, and, in consequence, the prospects of his successor were of the most discouraging description. "My outset in life," he says, in his "Autobiography of a Seaman," "was that of heir to a peerage, without other expectations than those arising from my own exertions." The youth always evinced a predilection for a sailor's life, and, according to a practice that then prevailed, his uncle, the Hon. Alexander Cochrane, placed his name on the books of his ship, the "Vesuvius," when he was only five years old, and continued it on those of others, for the purpose of giving him a few years' standing whenever he might enter the service. His father, however, designed him for the army, and procured him a commission in the 104th regiment of foot, at the same time as his name was on the books of his uncle's ship. At last the youth carried his point, and joined the "Hind" frigate on the 27th of June, 1793, being then in his eighteenth year, and more than six feet high.

His reception on board, as narrated by himself, was not encouraging. Jack Larmour, the first lieutenant, a tar of the old school, took offence at the size of his chest, and swearing that no young lord should bring a cabin on board, he ordered it to be sawn in half. But he soon became conciliated, when he found the noble midshipman had "no more pride in his heart than money in his pocket," (he had been equipped by a loan from the Earl of Hopetoun,) and taking him under his especial care, he made him in time a thorough practical seaman. Lord Cochrane's first voyage was to Norway, then he served on the North American station, and became a lieutenant in 1796, the time that his name had been on the books of his uncle's various ships standing him in good stead.

In 1798 he was taken as a supernumerary to the Mediterranean by Lord Keith, was afterwards temporarily appointed to the "Genereux," a captured French 74, and next was made master and commander, when the "Speedy," a sloop-of-war of 14 guns and 54 men, was given to him, and though the vessel was, as he declares, "the least efficient craft on the station,"

his activity and energy were such, that in the ten succeeding months he took thirty-three vessels, carrying in all 128 guns and 533 men, besides assisting at the capture of many others. For one of these, the seizure by boarding of the Spanish frigate "El Gamo," 32 guns, off Barcelona, on the 6th of May, 1801, he received his commission as post-captain, dated the 8th of August following. He also succeeded in cutting out a Spanish convoy at Oropeso, lying under the protection of a strong battery and numerous gunboats. On the 3rd of July, however, the "Speedy" was herself captured by the French squadron under Admiral Linois. On this occasion Lord Cochrane's courage had been so conspicuous, that, on presenting his sword to the captain of the French 74, Dessaix, it was returned to him, with the request that he would continue to wear what he had so nobly used. On the 6th of the same month he was on board the French squadron when attacked by Sir James Saumarez in Algesiras Bay, and being soon afterwards exchanged, he returned to England and went on half-pay.

When the war again broke out, Lord Cochrane was, in consequence of persevering applications for employment, appointed to the "Arab," 22 guns, from which ship, after serving at the blockade of Boulogne, he removed, December 3, 1804, to the "Pallas" frigate, 32, in which, in the following year, he was sent out with despatches to his uncle, Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, at that time employed in the blockade of Ferrol. Whilst cruising off the Spanish coast in March, 1805, he made a considerable number of prizes; among which was the "Fortuna," from Rio de la Plata to Corunna, with specie to the amount of £150,000, besides a considerable quantity of merchandise, and as much of this was the private property of the captain and the supercargo, he induced his officers and crew to join him in making them a present of 5,000 dollars each. From this time to the year 1809 Lord Cochrane was almost constantly employed on either the French or the Spanish coasts, where he cut out numerous vessels, stormed batteries and burnt signal-houses, and formed plans for destroying whole fleets at their anchorage. In the intervals that he passed on shore he became M.P., first for Honiton, and afterwards for Westmister, and he set himself vigorously to work to effect a reform of naval abuses. Thus he became obnoxious to the Admiralty, but his reputation was such that he could not be left unemployed, and at last, on his arrival from the Mediterranean in the spring of 1809, he was consulted as to a proposed attack on a French fleet that had escaped from Brest. These vessels had been long blockaded by Lord Gambier in Brest, but had got out in a fog, and had been chased into the Basque-roads by Admiral Stopford. The Admiralty wished to have them destroyed, but Lord Gambier deemed an attack on them too hazardous. Lord Cochrane undertook the task with a number of fire-ships, which on the night of the 11th of April did a great amount of damage to the enemy. The officers of the fleet were naturally displeased to have a young captain placed over their heads, and the Admiral was thought not to have seconded Lord Cochrane as promptly as he might have done. The result was a court-martial, before which Lord Gambier defended himself to the satisfaction of his judges, if not of the public, and was honourably acquitted. Lord Cochrane was made a Knight of the Bath, but he was "a marked man," and, after giving further offence to the Government, by various "inconvenient" motions in Parliament, he was superseded. Soon after this he visited Malta, where he had a long-standing quarrel with the prize-court, the charges of which were so scandalously exorbitant, that the condemnation of prizes often cost more than they were worth, and active officers like Lord Cochrane found themselves mulcted in large sums for having done their duty and made captures. He possessed himself by force of the official table of fees, which had been hid away in a closet, as it did not sanction a tenth of the charges made; for this he was committed to prison by the court, but after a time he made his escape. He returned to England, and brought the sub-

ject before Parliament, as well as the state of Greenwich Hospital, the treatment of prisoners of war, and other naval abuses; he also proposed plans for the destruction of the French fleet in the Scheldt, but the Government steadily refused to listen to him, and despairing of further employment at sea, he then busied himself with various mechanical inventions, and also, unfortunately for his fame, engaged in Stock Exchange speculations.

Early in 1814 a rumour was spread that Napoleon had fallen, in consequence of which the funds suddenly rose, and Lord Cochrane and some friends sold out to a large amount. The news proved to be false, and as the chief actor in the fraud was known to have changed his dress at Lord Cochrane's, suspicion naturally fell on his lordship, and being brought to trial, he was found guilty, was sentenced to a fine of £1,000, and a year's imprisonment, and to stand in the pillory. He was also deprived of the Order of the Bath, of his rank in the navy, and expelled from the House of Commons. One part of the sentence (the pillory) was remitted. The electors of Westminster again chose him for their representative, and he broke out of prison and took his seat, but he was recaptured, and his constituents were deprived of his services until the expiration of his sentence.

On the dissolution of the Parliament in 1818 Lord Cochrane went abroad, and served in various foreign navies. His energy was greatly instrumental in establishing the republic of Chili as well as the empire of Brazil, and he also for a time commanded the Greek navy, but he quarrelled with these employers, or they with him, and some of his actions in South America were hardly suited to the character of an officer of a regular navy.

Lord Cochrane had always belonged to the Whig party, and when they came into power in 1830 his rank in the British navy was restored to him, the opinion being pretty generally diffused that he had been tried and sentenced on insufficient evidence, and that the Ministry in 1814 had rather strained the law against a political opponent. He succeeded his father as Earl of Dundonald in 1831, and became Vice-Admiral of the Blue November 23, 1841; in 1847 the Order of the Bath was returned to him. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India stations in 1848. In 1851 he became Vice-Admiral of the White, and in 1854 Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

In 1812 Lord Cochrane married Katherine Frances Corbett Barnes, (who survives him,) and leaves surviving issue by her four sons and a daughter—namely, Thomas Barnes Lord Cochrane (now Earl of Dundonald), born April 18, 1814, and married, December 1, 1847, to Louisa Harriet, daughter of William Alexander Mackinnon, Esq.; Hon. Horace Bernardo William, born in 1818, and married to Frances Jacobina, only daughter of the late Alexander Nicholson, Esq.; Captain the Hon. Arthur Auckland, R.N., C.B., born in 1824; Lieutenant the Hon. Ernest Grey Lambton, R.N., born June 4th, 1834; and Lady Katherine Elizabeth, born December, 1821, and married to John Willis Fleming, Esq., of Stoneham-park, Hants.

Besides his other honours, the Earl was a Baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia, of 1673; G.C.B., 1847; Grand Cross of the Imperial Brazilian Order of the Cruzero; Knight of the Royal Order of the Redeemer of Greece; and of the Order of Merit of Chili. He enjoyed a high reputation for his scientific attainments, and was author of a pamphlet entitled "Observations on Naval Affairs and on some Collateral Subjects," as well as of two interesting volumes of an Autobiography, left incomplete at his death, and in which "as a man shortly to stand before his Creator," he solemnly affirms his innocence of any participation in the stock-jobbing fraud for which he suffered so severely. He long ago invented a projectile for blowing up and annihilating fleets, which was submitted to the Government; and it is said that it was so overwhelmingly destructive, that, at the personal request of George IV., he not only abstained from using it, but pledged his honour to His Majesty that he never would use it without

the sanction of the Crown. He is also understood to have suggested several valuable hints for the improvement of our steam navy. During the late war with Russia, his lordship wrote to various members of the Government, offering to destroy Sebastopol in a few hours, with perfect security to our own forces; but his plans, after examination by a committee, were rejected.

The personal appearance of the Earl has been thus described:—"Fancy to yourself a broad-built Scotchman, rather seared than conquered by age, with hairs of snowy white, and a face in which intellect still beams through traces of struggle and sorrow, and the marks of eighty years of active life. A slight stoop takes away from a height that is almost commanding. Add to these a vision of good old-fashioned courtesy colouring the whole man, his gestures and speech, and you have some idea of the Earl of Dundonald in June 1855."

The Earl was honoured with a public funeral in Westminster Abbey, which was attended by one of his oldest political associates, Lord Brougham.

THE EARL OF CAWDOR.

Nov. 7. At Stackpoole Court, Pembrokeshire, aged 70, John Frederick Campbell, Earl of Cawdor.

His lordship was born on the 8th of November, 1790, and was the son of the first Baron Cawdor, by his wife, the Lady Isabella, daughter of the fifth Earl of Carlisle. He succeeded to the title June 1, 1825, and was raised to the dignity of an earl in 1827. On the 15th of September, 1816, he married Lady Elizabeth Thynne, eldest daughter of the then Marquis of Bath. A large family resulted from this union. His eldest son, Viscount Emlyn, who succeeds to the title, has represented Pembrokeshire in several Parliaments, and married, in 1842, the Hon. Miss Cavendish. The eldest daughter of the deceased peer, Lady Emily Caroline, is married to the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, of Waresley-park.

The late Earl was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Carmarthenshire, a family trustee of the British Museum, D.C.L. and F.R.S. Though his lordship never took a prominent part in public matters beyond the limits of his own neighbourhood, yet he so effectually gave himself to all the duties of his station, and specially he did so much in the way of church restoration, that some notice of what he was as a landowner and country gentleman seems due to his eminent merit in these respects. He was constantly to be found in his place on the magistrates' bench, and through the winter his house was a centre of hospitality for all the neighbouring residents, to a limit below what is usually reckoned as the line of demarcation for county society. Clergymen, medical men, and lawyers had the advantage of meeting at his table those from whose intercourse they could get instruction and help. If a stranger came into Pembrokeshire on any matter of public interest, he was sure of being invited to Stackpoole. The churches in that neighbourhood, though possessing remarkable architectural features, were ten years ago in a sad state of neglect, but in six contiguous parishes where Lord Cawdor had property, (Cheriton, St. Petrox, Bosheston, Castlemartin, Warren, St. Twinnel's,) as well as at Golden Grove, on his Carmarthenshire estate, he rebuilt the parish churches, reproducing their architectural features in more than their original beauty. Perhaps, under the circumstances, there was no way in which the expenditure of an equal sum could have done more to enrich and improve the neighbourhood. In one case, where the Sunday attendance had frequently been under ten, the congregation in the restored church would more than occupy the whole available space, so as to overflow at the door—not simply on account of the restoration, but because it was easy to find a zealous pastor for the new church in the place of the former curate, who used to ride over from a distance to do one service in the dilapidated fabric, and free himself, as soon as possible after his task was over, of his damp service, and all recollection of his Sunday charge. This work of church restoration, as might have

been expected, proved infectious in the parishes (Angle and Carew) on either side of Lord Cawdor's property. Lord Cawdor took a first-class at Oxford in *Literæ Humaniores*, and had a choice library, of which he made through life excellent use.

EARL MANVERS.

Oct. 27. At Thoresby-park, near Ollerton, aged 82, Charles Herbert Pierrepont, Earl Manvers, Viscount Newark, and Baron Pierrepont of Holme Pierrepont, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

The deceased was the second son of Charles, the first Earl Manvers, and was born Aug. 11, 1778. He at an early age entered the navy, with the intention of adopting that service as his profession, but, in consequence of the death of his elder brother at the age of twenty-five, at the request of his father he relinquished the profession, after serving nine years. Some years before succeeding his father as earl, which he did in June, 1816, he sat in the House of Commons for Nottinghamshire, namely, from 1801 to 1816. He married, August 23, 1804, Mary Letitia, eldest daughter of Mr. Anthony Hardolph Eyre, of Grove-park, Notts., (who died only a month before him,) by whom he leaves an only surviving son and two daughters, namely, Viscount Newark, M.P.; Lady Mary, born March 16, 1819, and married Aug. 21, 1845, to Mr. Edward C. Egerton, M.P.; and Lady Aurora, born Sept. 11, 1822, and married Aug. 18, 1853, to Mr. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn. He is succeeded in the family honours by his son, Sydney Wm. Newark, Viscount Newark, M.P., who was born March 12, 1825, and married June 15, 1852, Mdlle. Georgiana, daughter of the Duke de Coigny. The present Earl was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1846, and was appointed Captain of the South Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry in 1851, and in 1854 made a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county. At the general election in 1852 he was returned to the House of Commons for that county, which he has represented ever since, and which becomes vacant by his elevation to the House of Peers.

The late Earl, whose charities were most extensive, was, by his munificent benevolence, chiefly instrumental in the establishment of St. Mary's Hospital in Paddington, of which institution he was President, and he was a generous benefactor to the Royal Naval School. His lordship has died immensely rich, having large landed estates in the counties of Nottingham, York, Derby, Lincoln, &c., together with large possessions in London, the principal portion of the city of Bath, and the patron of fourteen livings. As a landlord, Earl Manvers has been proverbially one of the best in England, and, in consequence, for a long period has been blessed with a happy and contented tenantry. The large sums expended in permanent and other improvements on his various estates added greatly to his tenantry's individual success and prosperity, whilst the regular employment of so large a number of work-people has been productive of the greatest benefits to the surrounding neighbourhood. Such was the high respect in which his Lordship was held in the neighbourhood of his residence, that on Aug. 31, 1858, a beautiful testimonial of esteem and respect was presented to him on the cricket-ground at Ollerton, by the inhabitants of that town and of the adjacent district, on his lordship having attained his eightieth year. But on Oct. 15 following, if possible a more gratifying testimonial was presented to him, at Edwinstowe, by his numerous tenantry from various parts of the country. This was a beautiful casket, containing an address, and which was presented on behalf of the rest by Mr. W. Dunn of Sheffield.

The ancient family of Pierrepont enjoyed the titles of Earl and Duke of Kingston, and Marquis of Dorchester, which titles became extinct by the death of the last Duke, in 1773. Frances, his sister, married Mr. Philip Meadows. Of their family of five sons, the second, Charles, (his elder brother, Evelyn Philip, being disinherited,) succeeded by devise to the estates of his uncle, the last Duke of Kingston, after the death of his Duchess, on which event occurring he took the name of Pierrepont. He was, in July,

1796, raised to the peerage as Viscount Newark and Baron Pierrepont, and was created Earl Manvers in 1806.

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

Nov. 13. At Hartlebury Castle, aged 77, the Right Rev. Henry Pepys, D.D., Lord Bishop of Worcester.

The deceased prelate was the third son of Sir William Weller Pepys, by the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. W. Dowdeswell, and was born in Wimpole-street in 1783. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1804, and was subsequently Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1807, B.D. in 1814, and D.D. in 1840; was Prebendary of Wells from 1836 to 1840, and Rector of Moreton, Essex, from 1822 to 1840, and Rector of Westmill, Hertfordshire, from 1827 to 1840. In the latter year he was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man, and was translated to the see of Worcester in 1841. He married in 1824 the third daughter of the Right Hon. John Sullivan, and granddaughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. In the House of Lords, according to "Hansard," the Bishop spoke but twice; once in 1848, against a petition from the Worcester Diocesan Society, which complained of the obnoxious "management clauses;" and in 1849, in favour of a petition from certain clergymen in Scotland, who desired to be delivered from their allegiance to the bishops of the Church in that country. He voted for the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, (against Lord Powis's Bill for the repeal of that union); for the endowment of Maynooth; for the repeal of the Corn Laws; for the repeal of the Navigation Laws; for the Jew Bill; for the Divorce Bill. After this enumeration it is hardly necessary to say that in religious matters his Lordship was not what is called a High Churchman; but it would be a mistake to suppose that he was inclined to the opposite extreme.

THE REV. JAMES SLADE, M.A.

[We comply with a request made, and insert the following Memoir in addition to the brief notice that has already appeared*.]

May 15. At the residence of his brother, (William Slade, esq., Crompton Fold, Bolton-le-Moors,) aged 77, the Rev. James Slade, M.A., Senior Canon of Chester, and Rector of West Kirby.

The deceased was the eldest son of a clergyman of the same name and title, and was born at Daventry, Northants, on May 2, 1783. Both father and son were educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and obtained fellowships on that foundation, the younger having graduated in 1804, a year in which the future Bishop Kaye was Senior Wrangler, Monk, Bishop of Gloucester, seventh, and Mr. Slade ninth on the list. Although he became Tutor at Emmanuel, he did not receive any college living; but early in life acquiring the friendship of the late Bishop Law, whose daughter Augusta he married in 1812, to this connection he was indebted for his Church preferment, which was never more deservedly or honourably bestowed than in this instance.

Having acted as examining chaplain, (in which capacity he produced his first work, two volumes of annotations on the Epistles, designed for companion volumes, and to be supplementary to Elsley's book on the four Gospels,) in 1816 his bishop appointed him to a prebendal stall in Chester Cathedral, and in the following year to the extensive but poorly endowed vicarage of Bolton-le-Moors. To this the canonry was a mere set-off, and afforded the young vicar something like an adequate recompense for the arduous labours upon which he entered in the prime of early manhood, and unremittedly and carefully pursued until he had passed the threescore years and ten of man's probation, a portion of the wealth of the monks of St. Werburgh serving as a seasonable supply to the *res angustæ* of the impoverished benefice of Bolton. And his retention of a second living along with his canonry he always defended on the plea that he spent all he got at Bolton in the place. In that town he was best known and appreciated for one of the most judicious and pains-

* GENT. MAG., July, 1860, p. 97.

taking, orthodox and efficient parish priests which our day has seen; and in it, with the weight of an ever-accumulating responsibility, it may be truly said that he planned, and toiled, and spent a life for the good of others. The originator of many of the charitable and benevolent institutions in this large town, he was ever afterwards the presiding genius in their efficient management, and their generous supporter. While verifying Herbert's description of "the parson in his completeness, who desires to be all to his parish, and not only pastor, but a lawyer also and a physician," in a quasi-legal and medical capacity alike he loved to be consulted in any matter where his advice or judgment would be of service to his poorer parishioners; and for this purpose it was his custom to pass most mornings in his library, to which all applicants were welcomed with a due share of attention and civility. Night-schools, singing-classes, and the catechetical lecture are appliances of which the town pastor in the present day must avail himself, and in the direction of all these the late Vicar of Bolton was a pattern to his brethren who are similarly circumstanced. On four evenings in the week he refused any engagements which would take him from these beloved duties and devoted pursuits. One anecdote may suffice to denote the untiring energy of the man. On the thirty-seventh anniversary of his induction to Bolton, the writer heard him remark, that he had been absent from duty only ten Sundays. There are few such examples of ministerial devotion on record.

With what results he laboured there is abundant testimony, if only in the erection and organization of one of the largest Sunday-schools in the kingdom; and in which, for the divine instruction which they received from his honoured lips, thousands will have cause to bless God through eternity. Indeed, it was quite remarkable what a repute the Bolton school had; bishops, clergy, and people generally interested in the cause of education, coming to see it, and to be made acquainted with its management, while even in episcopal charges it was specially commended.

As a preacher, Mr. Slade was "plain and practical," and with this title appended to them, seven volumes of his sermons were given to the public. If report be true, they have done good service in other pulpits besides their author's; if so, lacking his inimitable and effective manner, it is possible they may have passed for less valuable productions than they really are.

In addition to these discourses, he published an explanation of the Psalms, (his favourite work,) and which has long been on the list of the Christian Knowledge Society; a very excellent manual for the Visitation of the Sick, now in the sixth edition; and various other minor writings in the form of lectures and occasional sermons. The last of these he preached and printed at the Bishop's request, on the consecration of the new church at Brightmel, and which received the complimentary dedication of his Christian name (as another church had, years before, of his college at Cambridge) in consideration of a liberal donation which he made, and of the deep respect entertained for him. Soon afterwards he resigned Bolton for the less exhaustive labours of his country cure; but he was once more to return to it, to end his days where he had so long and successfully laboured. From his brother's house, adjacent to the new church in question, his remains were borne, with all the honour which could be paid without pageantry and ostentation, in the presence of two bishops, a large body of the local clergy, and great numbers of sorrowing people. Monday the 19th of May was among the bright days of this dull year, and as the uncovered assemblage stood by the grave-side of the departed, whence an extensive prospect spreads out over the town and distant moors of the parish, they could not, in their genuine sorrow for the departed, fail to think of those lifelong labours which had followed him into that better world where "his sun shall no more go down."

THE REV. JOHN PARKER, M.A.

Aug. 13. At the Vicarage, Llan-y-Blodwell, Shropshire, aged 61, the Rev. John Parker, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, and

[illegible] Earl [illegible] and Lord [illegible] Bute [illegible]

John Parker, second son of Thomas [illegible] Parker, of Brownsyhall, co. [illegible], was born [illegible] in 1795, was [illegible] Oct. 3, 1795, and was educated at [illegible] where he took the degree of M.A. and [illegible] Holy Orders. After a preliminary [illegible] at Knockin and Meole Brace, he was [illegible] by Dr. Lonsdale, Bishop of [illegible], to the rectory of [illegible], in Montgomeryshire, in 1827. For sixteen years he held the rectory, and during the whole of that period may almost be said to have been buried in obscurity. Rectory-house there was none, and he was forced to live at a farm-house. But in this retired district he laboured at his church, adding to it a small but exceedingly elegant tower, also a south porch, and other architectural embellishments as his limited means allowed. These were the first results of a long previous application to the study of architecture, and although he turned his mind to other varied subjects, and attained a high proficiency in more than one, it is more especially as connected with architecture that we would desire to commemorate his works.

In 1835, when a new church was about to be erected in the neighbouring town of Oswestry, and, as is often the case, small funds only were forthcoming to meet large requirements, he interested himself deeply in the undertaking, and gave his all but professional knowledge to the design. The chancel and vaulted apse he entirely undertook to build, and the radical difficulties of a square interior have been cleverly and successfully overcome with a treatment of rich pendants and wood-vaulting. To those who are engaged in the building of capacious churches with limited means, Trinity Church, Oswestry, will afford an interesting example of what may be effected. The cost was between £3,000 and £4,000, and it will contain about 800 people.

In 1844 Mr. Parker was promoted to the vicarage of Llan-y-Blodwell, in Shropshire, a delightful spot on the banks of the Tanat, and it is here, the scene of his longest and latest labours, that he has left the greatest records of his art. The church is consisting of a small nave and north aisle under two roofs, which seven years ago he found in a state of meagre homeliness, he has almost entirely by degrees rebuilt at his own expense, and from his own designs. The windows at the north side present an example of the simplest tracery, and the north and west sides are elegant adaptations of the Early English style. The tower, an octagon with a domical spire 100 ft. high, demands the peculiar attention of the professional architect. Inside, much consideration and labour has been bestowed on chromatic decoration: the altar-piece, carved many years ago by his own hand, is richly illuminated. The foliage and the stencil painting throughout have been most carefully designed and executed, and the wood-carving of the chancel-screen, lately put up, is an example of the very best Radnorshire wood-work. Nor should we omit to mention the gallery at the west end, a beautiful structure of wood supported on stone pillars with wooden spandrils, and thus converted into a graceful and pleasing accessory, instead of being, as it usually is, an unsightly object, and an obstacle to church restoration. At the time of his death Mr. Parker was engaged in the re-pewing of the whole of the church, which he had undertaken a short time before the commencement of his last illness.

About two years ago he completed a new school and master's house; the west end of the former is a fine piece of architectural composition. The lowest window is an exquisite design of flowing tracery: it exhibits an example of the rounded or flowing cusp, which latterly Mr. Parker used almost exclusively in window openings, and which, from its great advantage in glazing and security from injury, may some day become more generally adopted.

Throughout the whole of the school-buildings, except in this one part, the plainest and severest forms of Early English have been closely followed. The same

style has been carefully adhered to in the alterations at the Vicarage. *It was this style of the thirteenth century in England which, modified according to the practical requirements of the age, he always maintained was best adapted, both in construction and convenience, for the buildings of the present day*; and it was the developement and modification of this style which he set himself to accomplish.

Born, as he was, at a period when architecture had reached its lowest state of degradation, when church architecture was unknown, and churches were uncared for,—devoted from very early years to the study of that art in which not less as a craftsman than as a draughtsman he was peculiarly skilled,—an intimate and friend of earnest-minded Britton, he formed one of that scattered few who sought by intense study of the originals to regain the long-lost principles of Gothic art; and he lived to see those principles acknowledged and firmly established in the ecclesiastical architecture of this country.

We have elsewhere termed his knowledge "all but professional." He never himself pretended to the technical information of the professional architect; but those who knew him best can tell that in deep architectural feeling he equalled, if he did not excel, any living architect, and more than one member of the profession has borne a generous testimony to his talents and his knowledge.

Mr. Parker's love of plants and proficiency in botany almost equalled his devotion to architecture, and his flower landscapes not merely testify his love for flowers, but the wondrous artistic skill with which he pourtrayed them. Ten years in succession he visited Snowdon and its vicinity, whose picturesque beauties had great attractions for him. Every year furnished additional proofs of his great powers as a draughtsman. Landscape scenery, Gothic churches, and their internal decorations alike contributed to enrich his collections. He was no servile imitator, but an original designer, and his knowledge of the principles of his art was only equalled by the facility of his execution.

One result of his frequent rambles through the Principality appeared in the form of a dialogue between three gentlemen on a tour through North Wales, which first came out in the "Cambrian Quarterly Magazine," but which he published in 1831 under the title of the "Passengers;" to which he added, in illustration of an argument incidental to the subject, a poem called "The Celtic Annals," as a specimen of Greek versification in the English language. The work is illustrated by engravings from his own drawings.

"Let me not be thought inconsistent," he says in the Preface, "when I advocate the cause of Greek versification while I shun classic allusions and become a partizan of the Gothic architect. In matters relating to mere language, the South shall ever be my instructor; but for thought, for knowledge, and architecture, I apply to that beautiful home of the true faith, my own native England."

This work was never continued, but enough remains to shew the thorough mastery which Mr. Parker had attained over every subject which he undertook; and the most casual reader cannot fail to remark the brilliancy of his imagination and the playfulness of his wit.

The last years of his life he passed in comparative seclusion, devoted to artistic and literary pursuits, and the duties of his profession. The building which he daily superintended, and the state of his health, never very strong, kept him from moving much from home; in receiving friends, however, his hospitality was unbounded, and nothing gave him greater pleasure than thus enjoying the society of those who visited him. But few knew his wonderful talents, or were aware of the extreme sensibility of his mind; fewer still could appreciate the very rare refinements of that mind and the originality of that genius.

Mr. Parker was local secretary of the Cambrian Archæological Association, in whose Journal* will be found a striking testimony to his taste, his science, and

* Archæologia Cambrensis, Series III. No. xxiv. p. 317.

his learning. Such gifts as these, rare in their separate excellence, but wonderful in their combination, belonged to the sound divine, the profound scholar, and the good man, as well as to the excellent antiquary, the finished artist, and the scientific architect whose death it is our painful task to have to record.

WILLIAM HEWITSON, ESQ.

Oct. 28. In Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, William Hewitson, Esq., late Commissary-General.

Previously to his entering the Commissariat in 1806, he was a midshipman in the East India Company's Marine, and was present, in 1804, on board the "Earl Camden," Commodore Dance, in the memorable action and repulse by the China fleet of the French squadron, under Admiral Linois, off the Straits of Singapore. In 1806, at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, he received a severe contusion when in command of a boat landing troops in Lospardo-bay, and he subsequently was present with a party of seamen at the battle of Blueberg. In 1811-12 he served on the frontier, in Commissariat charge, with the force under Colonel Graham, employed in expelling the Kaffirs from the Zeurfeldt. In 1814-15 he served with the army in North America, and, on the termination of hostilities, on a special mission in the United States. His last active service was with the army of occupation in France.

JOHN PECHELL, ESQ.

Nov. 5. At Hull, aged 68, John Pechell, Esq. J.P., of Kingston-upon-Hull, and of Guilderoy-house, Derbyshire, eldest son of the late Samuel Pechell, of Wainfleet, whose death is mentioned in the Obituary of this Magazine for Jan. 1797.

The family name has been spelt in various ways, among others, "Pechell," "Peccell," "Peachell," and "Petchell." A Peccell, according to the Battle Abbey Roll, was among the noblemen and gentlemen who accompanied Duke William, and from private documentary evidence it appears that so long ago as the time of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, the manor of Peachley, in the county of Worcester, was among the possessions of this family. Regarding this manor, Nash, in his collections for the "History of Worcestershire," says, "The old lords of this manor were, first, David de Pechell, and his son Nicholas de Pechell. About 30 Edward I., John, Prior of Worcester, with the consent of the convent, granted to Nicholas de Stevynton, and his heirs, &c., the wardship of the heir of Nicholas, David de Pechesley, to whom this manor belonged, by the name of John, the son of the said Nicholas: and if the said John died within age, then they granted him the wardship of Adam and Walter, the sons of Joan and Margaret, daughters of Nicholas David."

About the middle of the seventeenth century Mr. Pechell's more immediate ancestors resided in the county of Lincoln, and suffered considerably in the great struggle for civil and religious liberty. See "Besse's Sufferings of the People called Quakers," &c.

The Mr. Pechell whose death we record was born at Wainfleet, June 6th, 1792. He was for many years an eminent Hull merchant, and was named in 1837, by the Lord Chancellor, one of the Trustees for certain charity estates and property in Hull and the neighbourhood. In 1841 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and he served the office of Sheriff of the town and county of Hull in the year 1843-4.

In early life Mr. Pechell took great delight in field sports, was an excellent rider across country, and could leap on foot six yards on level ground. Since 1838 he has usually resided a part of each year at Matlock in Derbyshire, on his estate there: he indulged in building and landscape-gardening, and when in 1840 the Dowager Queen Adelaide was in Derbyshire, she, after visiting his grounds, called at his house, complimented him on the great taste he had displayed, and expressed in strong terms the great pleasure she had derived from her visit.

Mr. Pechell married, in 1826, Nancy Wegener Palethorpe, by whom he leaves issue one son and two daughters: his son,

Alfred Henry Pechell, is a barrister on the Northern Circuit.

MR. ALDERMAN WIRE.

Nov. 9. At Lewisham, aged 58, Mr. Alderman David William Wire, Lord Mayor of London in 1858-9.

He was the son of a baker at Colchester, where many of his relatives still reside. He came to London to push his fortunes, at a very early age, and entered the office of Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, the City Commissioner of Police, but at that time in practice as a solicitor. There he made the acquaintance of a Mr. Dixon, now deceased, then an articled clerk, and the son of a licensed victualler. On that gentleman starting business on his own account, Mr. Wire articled himself to him as a clerk, and eventually, some thirty-five years ago, became his partner. For many years the firm conducted their business in St. Swithin's-lane, and rose to considerable repute. The father of Mr. Dixon was a man of considerable influence among the numerous and wealthy body of licensed victuallers, and through the connection so formed Mr. Wire became intimately identified with them. On the death of Mr. Dixon, the business was carried on alone by Mr. Wire for some time, until on being appointed Under-sheriff to Sir James Duke, twenty-five years ago, he entered into partnership with Mr. Child, whom he had known from boyhood, and which subsisted until his death. From that time he began to take an interest in civic matters, and eventually, on a requisition signed by almost every elector of the ward of Walbrook, in which he lived, he became a candidate for the vacant aldermanic gown, and was elected under circumstances flattering to himself. He subsequently attained the dignity of chief magistrate, but was almost immediately afterwards seized with an attack of paralysis, consequent, it was said, upon the excitement produced by the occasion on a nervous temperament, and from which he never wholly recovered. He was in London so recently as Monday, Nov. 5, and took part in the transaction of some civic business, but on the same night he was the subject of a second attack of paralysis, under which he gradually sank. At one time Mr. Wire aspired to a seat in the House of Commons, and with that view contested the representation of Boston and of Greenwich, in which he is said to have expended a considerable sum of money.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Nov. 13. At Hartlebury Castle, aged 77, the Rt. Rev. *Henry Pepys*, D.D., Bishop of Worcester. See OBITUARY.

June 4. On board the "Vimeira," Australian vessel, after a short illness, the Rev. *F. Gee*, B.A., Jesus College, Cambridge, son of the late Rev. Walter Gee, Rector of Week St. Mary.

Aug. 13. At Llan-y-Blodwell, the Rev. *John Parker*. See OBITUARY.

Oct. 15. The Rev. *J. E. Trench*, Rector of Kenmare, and Dean-Rural.

Oct. 23. The Rev. *Horatio Neilson*, Rector of North Witham, Lincolnshire.

Oct. 27. At his residence, Castle-hill, Reading, aged 76, the Rev. *Walter Levett*.

Nov. 1. At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 65, the Rev. *Edward Carus-Wilson*, M.A., formerly Vicar of Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland, third son of the late W. W. Carus-Wilson, esq., M.P., of Casterton-hall, Westmoreland, and brother of the late Rev. William Carus-Wilson.

The Rev. *Frederick Woodward*, Curate of St. Philip, Clerkenwell, and fourth son of the late J. Woodward, esq., of Streele Framfield, Sussex.

Nov. 2. At Heston, aged 51, the Rev. *Barrington James Trimmer*, B.A., Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Sutherland.

At Inns of Court, St. Bees, the Rev. *John Fox*, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Hale, Cumberland, and formerly Head Master of St. Bees Grammar-school.

Nov. 4. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 73, the Rev. *William Ramsden*, Rector of Ashurst, Kent, and Linwood, Lincolnshire.

Nov. 5. In Avenue-road, Regent's-pk., aged 82, the Rev. *Philip Le Breton*, M.A., formerly Rector of St. Saviour's, Jersey.

Nov. 6. At Bath, the Rev. *Charles Yate*, M.A., Vicar of Holme-on-Spalding Moor, and late Dean-Rural of West Harthill, Yorkshire.

Nov. 9. At Broadway, aged 84, the Rev. *Thomas Dade*, Rector of Broadway with Bincombe, and a magistrate of the county.

Nov. 10. Aged 55, the Rev. *Henry Holdsworth*, M.A., Rector of Fishtoft, Lincolnshire.

Nov. 11. At Barnsley, Yorkshire, aged 29, the Rev. *Charles Edward Dykes*, Curate of St. Mary's, Barnsley, and brother of the Rev. Precentor Dykes, of Durham.

Nov. 13. At Taplow, the Rev. *Abraham Youldon*, Rector of Hedsor, Bucks.

Nov. 16. At the Vicarage, Westow, the Rev. *William Taylor Wild*, B.D., 27 years Vicar of the parish, and late Lecturer of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

Nov. 18. In Upper Seymour-st., Portman-sq., suddenly, aged 34, the Rev. *Osmond Dering*, Rector of Edworth, Beds., youngest son of the late Cholmeley Dering, esq., of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-sq.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 55, the Rev. *Samuel Wm. Bull*, M.A., Rector of Stoke-Ash, Suffolk.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Rev. *Richard Shutte*, M.A., Rector of High Halden, Tenterden, Kent, and Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Nov. 20. By his own hand, the Rev. *John Warburton*, M.A., Head Master of the Hipperholme Grammar School, Halifax.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Aug. 6. At East Brixton, aged 69, Fanny, widow of Admiral Impey, and only child of the late William Cazal, esq.

At Dunedin, Otago, aged 75, William Cargill, esq., formerly Capt. in the 74th Highlanders, and late Superintendent of the Province of Otago, New Zealand.

Sept. 8. At Falaise, M. de Mercey, who, as a writer, was known as the author of a "History of the Fine Arts," besides being a contributor to the *Artiste*, and the *Revue des deux Mondes*, while he was also distinguished as an artist, and produced several landscapes and marine pieces, the scenes of which were chiefly in Central Italy or the north of France.

Sept. 20. At Pliso, in Prussia, quite suddenly, immediately after saying mass, Mgr. Bogedaisi, Bp. of Hebron, and coadjutor Bp. of Breslau.

Sept. 23. At Cuddapah, Madras Presidency, Helen Isabella Robina Smith, wife of Robert Davidson, esq., Civil Service.

Sept. 28. At Ahmedabad, Major-Gen. A. Woodburn, C.B., Col. of the 25th Regt. Native Light Infantry, and in command of the northern division of the Bombay Army. General Woodburn was of the season of 1820, and had seen a good deal of active service.

Sept. 30. At Geneva, aged 76, Camilla, widow of the Rev. Edward Player, and eldest dau. of the late James Sloper, esq., of Bath.

At Jowra, near Asseerguhr, of jungle fever, Mr. Alexander Sanderson, C.E., of the G. I. P. Railway.

Oct. 1. At Calcutta, Dr. Buist, a native of Scotland, but long resident in India. He was the son of the Rev. J. Buist, of Tannadyce, and had been connected with various Scottish papers, but he was best known to English readers as the editor of the "Bombay Times," a journal which he raised to the first position in the press of India. A disagreement with the proprietary on a subject which was much discussed at that time in the presidency, led to his secession from that newspaper, when he was appointed editor of a new journal named the "Bombay Standard," which so much affected the pecuniary interests of the Times that the proprietors were glad to bring about a compromise, and after some negotiations they settled the feud by amalgamating the two newspapers under the title of the "Bombay Times and Standard." Dr. Buist then retired from editorial life, and proceeded to the Bengal presidency, where, it is said, he had just been selected to fill an important post in the Indian civil service.

In Namaqua-land, South Africa, aged 27, Mr. Wm. Gibson, youngest son of the late Thomas Gibson, esq., High Shield, Hexham.

On board H.M.S. "Icarus," in the West Indies, of yellow fever, aged 20, Lieut. R. J. L. Cox, R.N., son of the Rev. T. Cox, Rector of Kimcote, Leicestershire.

Oct. 3. At Brighton, aged 32, Fred. Maunsell Heath, eldest son of the late Capt. O. F. Sturt, Madras Army.

At Teddington, Middlesex, aged 79, Robert Rich, esq.

At New Amsterdam, Berbice, aged 29, Mary Anna, wife of John M'Swinney, esq., Stipendiary Magistrate.

Oct. 4. At Philadelphia, aged 83, Rembrandt Peele, an eminent American painter. His most celebrated picture is "The Court of Death," in which are represented, much in the style of Fuseli, the various forms of mortality.

Oct. 5. At Castle-house, Calne, aged 84, Georgiana, relict of J. H. Arnold, esq., LL.D., formerly of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Oct. 8. After a short illness, at Palermo, on board H.M.'s ship "Cressy," aged 18, Gilbert, son of Rear-Admiral Russell Eliott.

At Bristol, suddenly, Susannah, widow of the Rev. C. F. Reichel, and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Sharrer, Vicar of Canwick, Lincolnshire.

Oct. 10. At his residence, St. John's-wood, aged 82, Edward Amies, esq.

Aged 66, Helen, widow of James Lefevre, esq., of Great Bowden.

Oct. 11. At Darsham, aged 76, Esther, wife of the Rev. H. Packard, Incumbent of Middleton and Westleton, Suffolk.

Oct. 12. In London, a few days after his arrival from India, Lieut. John Lorimer Sawers, of H M.'s Indian Army, Bengal Establishment, younger son of the late Simon Sawers, esq., of Dunbar, formerly Commissioner of Kandy, Ceylon.

In Mecklenburg-sq., aged 37, Capt. Charles R. Simpson, of Merklands, Perthshire, and late of the Austrian service.

Anna, wife of the Rev. William Butterfield, Rector of Alphington, near Exeter.

At the New-house, Polstead, aged 62, William Bouttell, esq.

At Market Rasen, aged 73, John Morley, esq. The deceased was the representative of one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in Lincolnshire.

On board the "Seine," off St. Thomas, on his return to England, Lt.-Col. Cleland Cumberlege, H.B.M.'s Consul at Tampico, second son of Joseph Cumberlege, esq., of Bombay. The body was conveyed on shore and buried with military honours, the Consuls of the different nations and the officers of the ships in port attending the ceremony. The deceased had served ten years as Consul at Tampico, and died a victim to that unhealthy climate.

At Black-river, St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica, aged 33, James Christopher, eldest son of James Gale Senior, esq., of Richmond, Surrey.

Oct. 13. At Waterhouse, near Bath, aged 40, Elinor, wife of D. West, esq., and only surviving dau. of the late George Kirkpatrick, esq.

Oct. 14. At Cuckfield, Sussex, aged 70, Ann, widow of J. Jeffery, esq., second dau. of the late J. Bacon, esq., Bermondsey and Peckham, Surrey.

At Mere, Wiltshire, aged 92, Mr. W. Wilton.

At Gosforth-house, near Newcastle, aged 72, William Smith, esq. He was one of the most eminent shipbuilders in the kingdom, as well as one of its most successful shipowners. His father was an alderman and a leading member of the Newcastle corporation in his day, and served the office of Mayor of that town, on more than one occasion. The deceased leaves an only son.

At Aix-en-Provence, aged 29, Charles Rashleigh Williams, esq.

Oct. 15. At Linden-villas, Camden-road, aged 60, Sarah, wife of William Stent, esq., of H.M.'s Custom House.

Suddenly, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of Major Pardoe, of the Shrubbery, Northfleet, Kent.

At Headingley-hill, near Leeds, aged 77, John Ellershaw, esq.

Oct. 16. At his residence, Blackheath, aged 73, Edward Eagleton, esq.

Aged 102, Mary May, of Outwell, near Wisbeach.

At Llandudno, Lucy, wife of John Bingham, esq., of Derby.

At Brighton, Catherine, relict of Joseph Stapleton Sullivan, surgeon, Bengal army.

Oct. 17. At Norton Vicarage, Norfolk, (the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. Joseph Geo. Jessep,) aged 70, Colonel Henry Anderson.

At his residence, Euston-sq., James Rutherford Laurie, esq., of Laurieston, Glasgow, and Montford, Bute, N.B.

In York-road, Brighton, aged 77, Sophia, dau. of the late Dr. Haultain, Rector of Weybridge and Eastham.

In Harley-pl., Clifton, Bristol, aged 82, Thomas Harmer Sheppard, esq.

In Ladbroke-sq., Notting-hill, Helen Sophia, relict of George Weller Poley, esq., of Boxted-hall, Suffolk.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, (J. H. Heath, esq., Audlem,) Eliza, eldest dau. of the late M. Johnson, esq., Whiston, Yorkshire.

At Bank-top, Darlington, aged 86, Mary, relict of Mr. John Johnson, late of Croft Mill. She was the mother of fourteen children, ten of whom survive her.

At Topcliffe-common, aged 75, Mr. Kidson, for many years tenant farmer and bailiff to the late Earl of Egremont and the present Lord Leconfield, on their Topcliffe estate.

At Grantham, near St. Catherine's, Canada West, aged 72, Samuel Wood, esq., formerly of the Field Train Department of H.M.'s Ordinance.

At Secunderabad, aged 56, Major-Gen. Thos. David Carpenter, Madras Army.

Oct. 18. At Aylesbury, aged 70, Arabella, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Goodall, of Dinton-hall, Bucks.

At Lindfield, Mrs. Byass, wife of Francis Byass, esq., of Cuckfield.

At South Shields, aged 93, Mr. Wm. Hudson, formerly a sergeant in the 52nd Regt. He was with Sir John Moore when that officer was killed at Corunna, and was one of the six who buried him.

Aged 56, Henry Nathaniel Byles, esq., of Kelvedon, Essex.

Aged 60, Edward J. Green, esq., formerly a solicitor of York.

In St. Giles's, Oxford, aged 97, Sophia Hughes, dau. of the Rev. Edw. Hughes, formerly Rector of Shenington, Gloucestershire, and Vicar of Radway, Warwickshire.

At Worgate, near Wareham, Capt. H. Richard Sturt, R.N.

Oct. 19. At Twickenham, Elizabeth, wife of Searles V. Wood, esq.

In Bolsover-st., Portland-pl., aged 44, Fanny, wife of Robert Roper, esq.

At her residence, Hill-house, Southwell-st., Bristol, aged 66, Rebecca, widow of Joseph Ball, esq., of Plymouth, and dau. of the late Joseph Reynolds, esq., of the Royal Fort, Bristol.

At her residence, Kensington-place, Bath, aged 68, Mrs. Skeate, widow of the late Philip Skeate, esq., of Eagle-house, Batheaston.

At Barton-le-street, aged 78, Alice, relict of W. Borton, esq., late of Pickering, and youngest dau. of the late William Key, esq., of Musley-bank, near Malton.

In Penton-place, Kennington-road, aged 76, Clarissa, relict of M. Agar, esq., late of Great Yarmouth, and last surviving dau. of the late E. Walter, esq., formerly Coroner for Middlesex.

Aged 56, James Arnott, esq., of the firm of Messrs. Chater, Arnott, and Chater, solicitors, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At Ramsgate, aged 46, F. Swatman, esq., of Lynn, late Collector of H.M.'s Customs at the former port.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 69, Diana, widow of John Smallpeice, esq., formerly of Guildford, Surrey.

Oct. 20. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 44, Rd. Turner, esq., surgeon.

Aged 106, Mr. Daniel Muirhead, of Tynecastle, near Edinburgh. He retained all his faculties almost till the very last, and during his lifetime he had scarcely ever had a day's illness. In the early part of his life he followed the trade of a blacksmith, but he had lived in retirement from business for upwards of seventy years.

Aged 76, H. Curwen, esq., of Workington-hall, Cumberland, and Belle Isle, Windermere.

At St. Leonard's, of consumption, aged 23, Caroline Matilda Bowie, niece of the late John Finlaison, esq., of Lansdowne-cres., Kensington-park.

Oct. 21. In Dublin, at the residence of George Frederick Hardy, esq., Ellen Barbara, wife of Richard Le Lievre, esq., of Guernsey, youngest dau. of the late Jonathan Patten, esq., of Halesall, Staffordshire.

In Portland-pl., the Duke of Richmond. See OBITUARY.

At Tyddyn Helen, Carnarvon, aged 35, Elizabeth, wife of John Hutton, esq., and dau. of Wm. Malin, esq., of Park-field, Darley, Derby.

Aged 47, Sarah, wife of S. Bottomley, esq., of the Royd, Ripponden, near Halifax.

Oct. 22. At Osnaburgh-terr., Regent's-park, aged 64, Mary Ann, wife of the Hon. W. E. Cochrane, late Major 15th Hussars.

At the Terrace, Northfleet, Kent, aged 78, William Pitcher, esq.

In Pierrepont-st., Bath, at an advanced age, Catherine, the wife of Henry Underwood, esq.

Oct. 23. At Whittlebury-lodge, Northamptonshire, Harriet Lady Southampton. She was the only dau. of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy Stanhope, second son of the second Earl of Harrington, and was cousin of the present earl. The deceased lady married, February 23, 1826, Lord Southampton, but does not leave any issue.

At Litchurch, aged 64, J. Moss, esq., Alderman of Derby. Mr. Moss was an advanced Liberal, and largely identified with the cause of political and social reform. He had taken from its commencement a very active share in the operations of the National Newspaper Company, and was deeply interested in the arrangements which led to the amalgamation of the "Star" and "Dial" as one newspaper.—*Star.*

At High Leigh, near Knutsford, from the fall of a tree, aged 28, Thomas Coats Cane, agent to G. Cornwall Leigh, Esq., M.P., and third son of the Rev. Thos. Coats Cane, of Brackenhurst, near Southwell, Notts.

At his residence, York-road, Brighton, aged 67, Henry Leech Quilter, esq., formerly surgeon at Southminster, Essex.

At the residence of his father, aged 36, Thos., eldest son of Edward Dodd, esq., Warwick.

At Week-green, Froxfield, Hants, aged 76, Richard Steele, esq.

At Caterham, aged 31, Mary Emma, wife of Henry Hall, esq.

At his residence, Park-cres., Brighton, Edw. William Austin, esq.

At her residence, Lansdowne-terr., Cheltenham, aged 81, Bridget, relict of Thomas John Parke, esq.

At York, aged 68, Mr. Thomas Barnley, of Chapter-house-street. The deceased leaves a large family, including seven sons, all of whom are in the musical profession. Three of them hold appointments respectively in the choirs of Westminster Abbey, in the Chapel Royal, Windsor, and in Hereford Cathedral; one is organist at Montreal Cathedral, another is located at Reading; and the two other sons are professors of music and organists in their native city of York.

Oct. 24. At her residence, Aldred-st., Crescent, Salford, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Morse, formerly of Smalley. She was a descendant of the Parliamentary General, Sir William Waller.

At Edinburgh, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Edmund Glover, eldest son of the late celebrated actress, Mrs. Glover, and for some years past manager of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow.

At Norbiton, Kingston-on-Thames, aged 20, Emily Hamilton, youngest dau. of Capt. Wm. Bell.

At Brighton, of diphtheria, aged 51, Major R. S. Tickell, Bengal Army.

Oct. 25. At Brompton, aged 35, Emma, wife of Benjamin Wilford, esq., and eldest dau. of Mr. Bates, organist of Ripon Cathedral.

At Wonston Rectory, Hants, the house of her father, the Rev. Alex. Dallas, Jane Margaret, wife of the Rev. Francis Payne Seymour, Rector of Havant.

At Morden, Surrey, aged 73, Capt. Maconochie, R.N., K.H., inventor of the Mark System of Prison Discipline, and the author of many tracts and papers on that subject.

At Brighton, aged 84, Sarah, relict of Richard Gould, esq., of Petworth, Sussex.

At Paris, aged 80, the Duke Decazes, once the favourite Minister of Louis XVIII. He was born in September, 1780, at Libourne, in the Gironde, came to Paris, to study the law, and laid the foundation of his fortune by a marriage with the daughter of Count Muraire, then President of the Court of Cassation. He became a councillor in the Imperial Court, and afterwards private secretary to the Empress-mother, but on the restoration of the Bourbons he at once joined them, and remained faithful to their cause during their temporary overthrow in 1815. After the battle of Waterloo he repaired to Paris, and assumed, on his own authority, the post of prefect of police, by which he did good service in maintaining the tranquillity of the capital. This gained him the confidence of Louis XVIII., who continued him in office, but being a really honest moderate man, he became obnoxious to the vehement partisans on both sides. The Bonapartists accused him of merciless cruelty, while the ultra-Royalists complained that he was too lenient and screened many of their opponents. He, however, kept his place near the king, and was made a peer. In 1818 he resigned the portfolio of police, and became Minister of the Interior, and eventually President of the Council, but he had to struggle with ever-increasing difficulties, and at last the king was obliged to part with him, though not until the Minister had implored him to do so, for the sake of peace. M. Decazes was then sent for a time as ambassador to England, but in 1821 he returned, and took a conspicuous place in the Chamber of Peers, where he took part in the opposition to the unwise proceedings of Charles X. and his ministers, though he was greatly afflicted by their subsequent overthrow. He, however, returned to the Chamber of Peers after a time, and continued an active member until the Revolution of 1848 drove him into private life. He took no part in subsequent events, the rancour that had been evinced towards him gradually died out, and his funeral was attended by a large concourse of eminent men of all parties. Through a second marriage, the Duke became connected with the late reigning Prince of Nassau-Saarbruck, and he received from the King of Denmark the title of the Duke of Glucksberg, which is now borne by his eldest son, who

has attained to distinction in diplomatic employments.

Oct. 26. At Clifton-house, Cheltenham, Ellen, youngest dau. of Nevill Browne, City Marshal.

In Portland-sq., Bristol, aged 43, Ann, wife of the Rev. Henry Quick.

At Peamore-ter., St. David's, Exeter, aged 60, Mary Anne, relict of the Rev. John Clarke, M.A., Rector of Clayhidon, Devon, and second dau. of the late Robert Gardiner, esq., of Wellesford-house, Somerset.

At Deal, aged 53, George Myers, esq.

Aged 28, Harriet Emma, youngest dau. of Lewis George St. Lo, esq., of Marsh-court, Dorset.

At Christchurch Parsonage, Tunbridge Wells, Richard Hudson, esq., late of Spring-farm, co. Wicklow.

Oct. 27. At his residence, at Wolverton, aged 72, Saville Marriott, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.S., and Member of Council in the Government of Bombay, and eighth son of the late Wm. Marriott, esq., formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., as chief of the Province of Burdwan, in the Presidency of Calcutta.

At Thoresby-park, the Earl Manvers. See OBITUARY.

At Ruddington, aged 82, Miss Fox, late of Wymeswold.

At Pelaw-house, Chester-le-Street, aged 60, Thomas Murray, esq.

At Marine-parade, Brighton, aged 65, Lydia, wife of Col. Atchison, Royal Lancashire Artillery, and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Simons, Rector of St. Paul's Cray, Kent.

At Chelsham, Surrey, aged 36, William, only surviving son of the late Wm. Sisson, esq., of Elderbeck, Ullswater.

Aged 68, C. H. Cruttwell, esq., upwards of 40 years Master of Hales Free Grammar-school, Hertford.

At Bigge's Main, aged 55, Elizabeth, relict of John Jameson, esq., shipowner, Wallsend.

At Worthing, aged 84, Sarah, widow of James White, esq., of Wooldringfold, Sussex.

At Dawlish, aged 71, Captain Rose Henry Fuller, R.N.

Oct. 28. At Torquay, Mary Mitchell, widow of C. W. Watkins, esq., of Badby-house, Northamptonshire.

In Cambridge-terr., Wm. Hewitson, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Charlynch Rectory, Somersetshire, Emily Maria Waring, wife of the Rev. T. Nesbitt Irwin, and dau. of the late Major-Gen. James Alexander.

Aged 51, John Barker, esq., of Highfield-house, Duxford, Cambs.

At Parkstone, near Poole, William, eldest son of W. S. Kendall, esq., late Inspector General of H.M.'s Customs in the Port of London.

At Elstead, near Godalming, Surrey, aged 34, John, eldest son of Capt. Cornwall, R.N.

At Union-buildings, Poole, aged 52, Mrs. Jane Rollings, dau. of the late George Penny, esq., of Longfleet.

Oct. 29. In London, aged 21, Leonard, youngest son of the late Dr. Goodenough, Dean of Wells.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 61, J. Shipton, esq.

The Rev. D. A. De Sola, senior minister to the congregation of Spanish and Portuguese Jews, London, of which community he had been pastor for upwards of 40 years.

Oct. 30. At Tadcaster, aged 55, Benjamin B. Thompson, esq., solicitor, formerly of Chesterfield.

At Kensington, the Earl of Dundonald. See OBITUARY.

At Taunton, aged 70, Edward Parker Pridham, esq., formerly of Exeter.

At Hartley-house, near Plymouth, aged 86, William Howard, esq.

At Tamworth, aged 69, Joseph Taylor, esq., late of Appleby, Leicestershire.

At Rawcliffe Paddocks, Anne Charlotte, wife of P. S. Feake Martin, esq.

At Fleetham-lodge, Bedale, aged 71, John Conyers Hudson, esq., J.P.

At Hinton Admiral, Christchurch, from a fall from her pony, aged 15, Emily, second dau. of Thomas Entwistle, esq.

Oct. 31. Suddenly, at Waterloo-crescent, Dover, aged 80, John Baker Sladen, esq., of Ripple-court, Kent, a Deputy-lieut. and Justice of the Peace for that county.

At her residence, Woodside, Surbiton, Surrey, aged 80, Mary Ann, widow of the late James Muston, esq.

At St Ann's-hill, Wandsworth, aged 84, Louise, relict of W. Barlow, esq., of Holybourne, Hants.

In St. James's-st., Brighton, aged 80, Frederick Stephenson, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 67, Elizabeth, widow of Page Nichol Scott, esq., of Norwich.

Aged 42, Henry, eldest son of Henry Oxenford, esq., Barnes, Surrey.

Lately. In the Stafford County Infirmary, Mr. James Macdonald, M.A., of Cambridge, under circumstances of apparently utter destitution. After death more than £1,600 were found on his person. The deceased had been tutor to different schools and families, but had lost all his appointments from his slovenly and indolent habits.

Nov. 1. At St. Petersburg, the Empress Mother of Russia. See OBITUARY.

At Camden-town, Robert Salkeld, esq., of the Audit-office, Somerset-house, second son of the Rev. Robert Salkeld, of Fontmell, Dorset.

Nov. 2. At Barbican-terr., Barnstaple, aged 82, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Peter Fisher, Rector of Little Torrington.

Rather suddenly, at his residence, Upper Tooting, Surrey, aged 74, Henry Butterworth, esq., F.S.A., of Fleet-street.

At Scarbro', aged 68, Mary, wife of H. Newbould, esq., of Sharow-bank, Sheffield.

At Lower Rock-gardens, Brighton, aged 78, John Allen Shuter, esq., late of Sandgate, Kent, and St. John's, Southwark.

At Ripley, aged 71, John Fletcher, esq., Capt. in the late Derbyshire Militia.

Nov. 3. At Rempstone-hall, aged 80, the Dow. Lady Sitwell, relict of John Smith Wright, esq. Her ladyship contributed liberally to a large number of charitable institutions in Nottingham and its neighbourhood.

At [illegible], Marnick, Somerset, aged 67, Ann, relict of Rev. England, esq., of Seavington St. Mary.

At [illegible], aged 72, the Baroness Anna Catharina de Rode [illegible], relict of Jas. Dundas, esq., formerly of H.M.'s 11th Light Dragoons, and youngest dau. of the late Sir George Dundas, bart., of Manderston.

At Wells, Somerset, aged 65, Henry John Hyde Seymour, esq., of Wells, and Tyrree, Glamorganshire.

In Bayswater, aged 85, Miss Lockyer.

At the residence, Cavendish-sq., aged 75, Aaron Asher Goldsmid, esq.

Nov. 4. At the Vicarage, West Ham, aged 76, Frances Anne, widow of the late Abel John Ram, esq., of Cornaia, Ireland, and last surviving dau. of the late John Port, esq., of Ilam-hall, Staffordshire.

Aged 44, Emma, wife of William Chalks, esq., Basingstoke.

At Clifton, near York, aged 35, T. W. Carroll, esq., M.A., formerly of St. Peter's Coll., Camb.

At Dawlish, Eleanor Beatrice, infant dau. of Rear-Admiral Thomas Henderson.

At his residence, Field-house, Doncaster, aged 67, John Timm, esq.

At Crediton, Dinah, second dau. of Lieut. George Hogo, R.N.

At Cannstatt, Wurtemberg, aged 11, Sophie, youngest dau. of Thomas Richmond, esq., Commander R.N.

Nov. 5. At Paris, Princess Sapieha, of Devezyn, Poland, and formerly of Bold-hall, Lancashire.

At Hull, John Pechell, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Islington, John Whitehead, esq., many years Her Majesty's Consul at Archangel.

At Ramsgate, of diphtheria, aged 17, Sophia Raffles, dau. of the Rev. B. Nichols, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Mill-hill.

Nov. 6. At Florence, Charlotte Maria, eldest dau. of the late Edward Robert Marcus Whyte, esq., of Hotham-house, Yorkshire, and granddau. of Sir John Owen, bart., M.P., of Orielton, Pembrokeshire.

At Dix's Field, Exeter, Lydia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Terry Carwithen, of Ashprington-house, Devon.

At Woolgreaves, near Wakefield, aged 66, Richard Dunn, esq.

At Merchistoun-hall, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier.

Aged 66, John Smith, esq., of the Old Manor-house, Keynsham, brother of H. Bridges Smith, esq., of Upland-house, Bath.

Nov. 7. At Stackpoole-court, the Earl of Cawdor. See OBITUARY.

Aged 57, Thomas Devas, esq., of Dulwich-common, one of Her Maj sty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Surrey. He was riding into town, but when near Camberwell-gate he was observed to be unsteady on his saddle, and suddenly fell to the ground. He appeared to be insensible, and was removed into the shop of the nearest surgeon, where he expired within a few minutes.

At Mount Juliet, co. Kilkenny, aged 80, the Hon. Charles Harward Butler Clarke Southwell Wandesforde, third son of the 17th Earl of Ormonde.

At Tenby, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. Wedgwood, late Scots Fusilier Guards.

Nov. 8. In Montagu-place, aged 61, Sir Chas. Felowes.

At Fulham-place, the residence of Viscount Gage, the Hon. Mrs. Gage. She was the only dau. of the Hon. William Gage, and married in 1856 her cousin, the Hon. Col. Gage, youngest son of Viscount Gage.

At Parzanill, Bodmin, Cornwall, aged 77, Henry Thompson, esq., for more than forty years a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for that county.

Aged 64, Col. Charles F. Rowley Lascelles. The deceased was present at the battles of Nivelle and Nive, for which he received the silver war-medal and two clasps; and was also at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and at the taking of Peronne.

At the Rectory-house, aged 37, Anne, wife of the Rev. R. J. Roberts, Rector of Tseriflog, Holywell.

At Maentwrog, North Wales, aged 70, Christian, dau. of the late John Armstrong, esq., of Belgrave-cottage, Pimlico.

Aged 53, Adolphus Latimer Widdrington, esq., late Capt. 73rd Regt., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Latimer Tinling Widdrington, K.C.B.

At Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 66, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Henry Palmer, formerly of Witheote-hall, Leicestershire.

At Brighton, Hugh Barton, youngest son of the late Hugh Barton, esq., of Straffan, Kildare.

At the Grove, Middleham, aged 10, Alice Elizabeth, dau. of Nathaniel Surtees, esq.

Nov. 9. At Northallerton, aged 76, Wm. Dinsdale, esq., late of Aiskew, upwards of forty years one of the coroners for the county of York.

At Lewisham, Mr. Alderman Wire. See OBIT.

At the Allegria, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 65, Frances Maria, widow of James Coster, esq., of Hill-house, Streatham.

At East Wyke, Surrey, aged 52, Sabine, wife of Edward Harlee Playford, esq.

At Plascoch, St. Asaph, aged 66, John Sisson, esq., one of the magistrates for the county of Flint.

At her residence, Chester-terr., Regent's-park, Eliza, relict of Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., late of Castelnau-house, Mortlake.

Aged 40, John Wm. Parker, jun., publisher, of West Strand. He was long the editor of Fraser's Magazine, and his funeral was attended by Dean Trench and many other literary men.

Nov. 10. At Plymouth, Sarah, wife of John Eames Williams, esq., Catherine-pl., Bath.

At Ashford, Kent, Mary Ann Elizabeth, the wife of H. P. Capreol, esq., and eldest dau. of the late James Hansard, esq.

Aged 76, at his residence, Westbourne-park, Col. Henry Geo. Jourdan, H.M.'s Indian Army.

At his residence, Clapham-common, aged 70, John Parrott, esq.

At Rose-hill, Dorking, Matilda, second dau

of the late Wm. Dowdeswell, esq., of the Elms, Ewell, Surrey.

At Upper Tooting, aged 66, Ann, wife of John Melhuish, esq.

At Brighton, aged 49, Horatio Pickernell, esq., of Fenchurch-st.

Accidentally drowned, aged 17, Edw. William, youngest son of the late James Hovell Limmer, esq., of Roudham-hall, Norfolk.

Nov. 11. At his residence in Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., Gen. the Hon. Edward Pyndar Lygon, C.B. The hon. general was the third son of William, first Earl of Beauchamp, and was brother of the present peer. He entered the army as sub-lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards, and served with that regiment in the Peninsula during the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, having joined the forces in Spain in November, 1812. In 1815 he accompanied the army to the Netherlands, and, as major and lieut.-colonel, he commanded the 2nd Life Guards at Waterloo, where he eminently distinguished himself. For his services on that occasion he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath; he was also made a Knight of the Order of St. Vladimir of Russia. For many years he was lieut.-col. of the 2nd Life Guards, and only relinquished that post when he obtained promotion as Major-General. The deceased officer held the appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry for some years. He had received the silver war-medal and one clasp for service in the Peninsula. He was appointed Colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons in January, 1845; and his commissions bore date as follow:—Sub-Lieutenant, June 1, 1803; Lieutenant, November 7, 1805; Captain, February 15, 1808; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 27, 1815; Colonel, April 27, 1822; Major-General, January 10, 1837; Lieutenant-General, November 9, 1846; and General, June 20, 1854.

At Lewes, aged 61, Rich. Turner, esq., surgeon, second son of the late Thomas Turner, esq., of Oldland, Keymer, Sussex.

At Bexhill, near Battle, Sussex, aged 32, Geo. Paul Montuy De Laselle, eldest son of the late Major De Laselle, of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

In Eaton-sq., S.W., aged 63, George Medd Butt, esq., Q.C., formerly M.P. for Weymouth. The deceased, who was born in 1797, was the son of Mr. John Butt, of Sherborne, and in early life practised for some years with great success as a special pleader. In 1830, though rather late in life, he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, and went the Western Circuit, where he soon rose into reputation, and acquired an extensive practice. In 1845, during the Chancellorship of Lord Lyndhurst, Mr. Butt was made a Queen's Counsel, and shortly afterwards was elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple. Mr. Butt professed adherence to the Conservative party, but was opposed to the re-imposition of the duty on foreign corn. In private life, and in the profession of which he was a member, Mr. Butt was held in high esteem.

Elizabeth Crompton, wife of Chas. Chambers, esq., of Broomhill-park, Sheffield, and niece of the late Thos. B. Crompton, esq., of Farnworth.

Aged 72, Geo. Scharf, esq., an eminent artist, and one of the earliest lithographers in England.

At Budleigh Salterton, Devon, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of Chas. Pearse, esq., of Greenway-house, Luppit.

Nov. 12. Aged 75, Anne Rosilin Elizabeth, widow of Kingsmill Evans, esq., of the Hill-court, Herefordshire, and eldest dau. of the late Col. Thornton, of Flintham-hall, Notts.

Nov. 13. At his country residence, near Paris, aged 71. M. Vatimesnil, an eminent jurist and politician. He was called to the bar in 1810, and on the restoration of the Bourbons he was frequently employed as the law officer of the Crown in proceedings against Beranger, and others. In 1824 he was made Advocate-General to the Court of Cassation, and in 1828 he became Minister of Public Instruction, when he greatly ameliorated the condition of the primary teachers, who evinced their gratitude by presenting him with a gold medal on his retirement from office. During the reign of Louis Philippe, and under the Republic, he was a very active member of the Chamber of Deputies, but the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, drove him again into private life, disheartened and disgusted with politics. Happily, he had his profession to fall back upon; he enrolled his name once more among the members of the Paris bar, but practised more as a consulting counsel than a pleader. M. Vatimesnil was moderately Legitimist in politics. His reputation as a jurist was high. He was the author of numerous "memoirs" on law cases, and of valuable essays which have appeared in the *Récueil général des Lois et Arrêts*. He was the author of some political tracts, and has left a French translation of the *De Clementiâ* of Seneca.

At Bedford, aged 58, John Nugent Barberie, esq.

At Hanover-cres., Brighton, aged 66, Julia Matilda, eldest surviving dau. of the late Joseph Burchell, esq., many years Deputy Under-Sheriff of Middlesex.

At Edinburgh, aged 53, Wm. Oliphant, esq., publisher.

At Haslar Hospital, of secondary fever, after measles, aged 13, George Augustus Wood, Cadet H.M.S. "Britannia," fourth son of the late Robert Cruttwell, esq., Widcombe-hill, Bath.

At the Lodge, Wrington, Frances, third dau. of the Rev. William Swete.

At Cardoness, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Sir David Maxwell, bart., Hon. Col. of the Galloway Militia.

At Hyéres, in the south of France, aged 36, Charles Thomas Coote, M.D., late Radcliffe Travelling Fellow of the University of Oxford, and one of the Assistant Physicians of the Middlesex Hospital.

At Leamington, aged 62, John Hampden, esq., a lineal descendant of the great Hampden. He was a gentleman of cultivated taste, and took great interest in antiquarian research and in literature generally. He will be remembered by many for his amiable and generous feelings, which endeared him to all who knew him. He was proud of his family name and reputation.

Nov. 14. At his residence, Surbiton-hill, aged 72, Edward Lloyd, esq., formerly of the General Post-office.

At Hartley Wintney, Hants, Fenwick Martin Tweddell, esq., staff-surgeon, late of 4th Batt. Military Train.

At Thurston-lodge, Bury St. Edmunds, Henry Isham, son of the Rev. Isham Case, Vicar of Metheringham, Lincolnshire.

At Boutport-st., Barnstaple, aged 81, Mrs. Ann Yeo.

At Hounslow, aged 45, Robert Molloy, esq., M.D., late of Clarendon-villas, Kensington-park, son of the late Major Mark John Molloy, of the 12th Foot.

At Hitchin-priory, aged 27, Seymour Walter Delmé-Radcliffe, Commander in the Royal Navy, eldest son of Fred. Peter Delmé-Radcliffe, esq.

In Lower Grosvenor-st., Anna Maria Ridgway, of Hatton-hall, Northamptonshire, and of Ridgmont, Lancashire, dau. of the late Peter Wettenhall, esq., of Winnington, Cheshire, and widow of the late Joseph Rigdway, esq., of Ridgmont.

Nov. 15. At Flore-house, Northamptonshire, Mary Anne, wife of Major-Gen. Cartwright.

At Silwood-pl., Brighton, Susanna, relict of the Rev. Cornelius Neale, M.A., and dau. of the late Dr. Mason Good.

At Harrow, aged 15, William, youngest son of the Rev. John Daubuz, of Killow, Cornwall.

In St. George's-rd., Eccleston-sq., Mary Fanny, wife of A. W. B. Greville, esq.

Aged 82, Lieut.-Col. Robert Macdonald, C.B., late of the 35th Regt. The deceased had served at the siege of Fort Bourbon and capture of Martinique, in 1808-9, and was next employed in the Peninsula. He was present in the retreat from Burgos in 1812, and in the campaigns of 1813-14 at the action at Osona, the battle of Vittoria, the assault on the Convent of San Sebastian on July 17, and the assault on the town on July 25, when he was severely wounded. On August 31, although suffering from the effects of his wound, he was present and engaged at the successful assault on San Sebastian, where he commanded two companies ordered to the breach in advance of the 1st brigade of the 5th division, and was at the surrender of that castle on September 8. The deceased was also present at the passage of the Bidassoa, the battle of the Nivelle, and the battles of the Nive. He served also during the campaign of 1815 in the Netherlands, and was present at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo in the 3rd battalion of 1st Foot, Royal Scots, where he was again severely wounded. The deceased officer afterwards removed to the 35th Foot, which he commanded for several years. For his services at Waterloo he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and was decorated with the Order of St. Anne of Russia by the Emperor Alexander. He had received the silver war-medal and five clasps for services in the Peninsula. His commissions were dated as follows:—Ensign, Feb. 18, 1802; lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1803; captain, Feb. 8, 1810; major, Sept. 21, 1813; and lieut.-col., Aug. 25, 1829.

Nov. 16. George Nevill, youngest son of the late R. Booth, esq., of Glendon-hall, Northamptonshire.

At his residence, Southsea, Henry, youngest son of the late Thos. Harrison, esq., of Castle Harrison, co. Cork.

At Bonneveine, near Marseilles, aged 30, Marietta, wife of Pantia Stephen Ralli, of Connaught-pl. West.

Aged 56, Thomas Clutton, esq., Fellow of New College, Oxford.

Nov. 17. In George-st., Bathwick-hill, Bath, Catharine Wade, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Chas. William Maxwell, K.C.H., C.B., formerly Col. of the 3rd West India Regt.

In High-st., Oxford, N. Castle, esq., J.P., caused by accidentally falling off his horse.

At her residence, St. John's-lodge, Regent's-park, aged 72, Isabel, widow of the late Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, bart., Baron de Goldsmid and da Palmeira.

Nov. 18. At West Cliff, Ramsgate, aged 73, John Ashley Warre, esq., M.P. for Ripon. At the last general election in 1859 Mr. Warre signified his intention to retire from the representation of the borough, and the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper was selected as a candidate; but, the right hon. gentleman being at that time abroad, there was not sufficient time to transmit the invitation, and under these circumstances Mr. Warre again consented to stand, on the understanding that it was the last time he should become a candidate. Mr. Warre was a supporter of Lord Palmerston's Administration, and voted against the Conservative Reform Bill, the defeat of which led to last year's dissolution of Parliament.

Nov. 19. At Radwell-house, Baldock, aged 25, Evelina, wife of Joseph Simpson, esq.

At Torquay, Devonshire, Sarah Frances, wife of the Rev. J. Griffith, B.D., Rector of Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire.

At Oundle, aged 81, Jane, widow of John Pooley, esq., late of Upwood, Huntingdonshire.

At Westbury-on-Trym, aged 43, Elizabeth, wife of E. C. Sutton, esq.

At Queen's-gardens, Hyde-pk., aged 14, Stanhope Wm., second son of W. T. Thornton, esq.

Nov. 20. At Hastings, aged 3½ months, the infant son of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. H. and Mrs. Lindsay.

At Fern-hill, Torquay, aged 40, Catherine, wife of George Boden, esq., barrister-at-law.

Nov. 21. At Oxford, aged 50, Elizabeth Anne, wife of the Rev. John Prideaux Lightfoot, D.D., Rector of Exeter College, Oxford.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Population in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, Oct. 27, 1860.	Nov. 3, 1860.	Nov. 10, 1860.	Nov. 17, 1860.
Mean Temperature . . .			53·2°	48·7°	40·1°	41·7°
London	78029	2362236	1026	1049	1084	1183
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	151	186	177	234
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	208	214	218	256
12-19. Central Districts	1938	393256	159	147	150	179
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	204	217	233	220
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	304	285	306	294

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
Oct. 27 .	551	130	158	151	36	1026	994	955	1949
Nov. 3 .	562	127	145	171	35	1049	956	912	1868
" 10 .	598	120	161	152	31	1084	890	801	1691
" 17 .	614	158	187	182	42	1183	997	863	1860

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Beans. s. d.	Peas. s. d.
Average of Six Weeks.	59 8	40 9	23 9	36 3	40 4	43 3
Week ending Nov. 17.	58 1	41 4	23 5	36 4	50 8	46 9

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 22.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	
Mutton	4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	
Veal	3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	
Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*	

Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 22.

Beasts	1,216
Sheep and Lambs	21,200
Calves	246
Pigs	170

COAL-MARKET, Nov. 23.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 20*s.* 9*d.* to 21*s.* 3*d.* Other sorts, 16*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 9*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From October 24 to November 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock, Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock, Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	56	61	54	29. 98	cloudy, fair	9	40	48	38	30. 26	slt. sn. cly. rain
25	55	61	54	29. 99	do. rain	10	39	44	39	29. 99	constant rain
26	54	59	52	29. 91	do. do. cldy.	11	39	43	38	29. 78	cloudy
27	55	58	55	29. 93	do.	12	38	45	42	29. 65	do.
28	55	64	53	29. 99	fog. fair, fog.	13	41	48	45	29. 54	fair
29	51	61	52	30. 12	do. cloudy	14	43	48	48	29. 53	rain, cloudy
30	52	63	50	30. 13	do. fair, cldy.	15	44	50	42	29. 29	fair, cloudy
31	48	59	47	30. 11	do. do.	16	39	49	43	29. 54	do. do.
N.1	46	50	41	30. 04	fair, cloudy	17	43	43	37	29. 21	rain, snow
2	42	53	40	30. 03	do.	18	35	41	38	29. 84	fair
3	38	50	40	30. 05	foggy, fair	19	39	44	38	29. 99	rain, cldy. fair
4	39	50	40	30. 06	do. do. cloudy	20	40	47	41	29. 94	cloudy, fair
5	40	48	43	30. 09	slgt. snow, cly.	21	40	49	48	29. 63	cldy. hvy. rain
6	40	46	42	30. 24	cldy. slgt. rain	22	40	51	40	29. 45	do.
7	43	48	38	30. 39	slgt. rain, cldy.	23	37	46	40	29. 56	foggy
8	40	47	39	30. 09	cloudy, fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. and Nov.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cent Stock.
24	92¾ 3	91¼ ½	91¼ ½	229 31	2 dis.	—	6. 5 dis.	103 ¼
25	92⅞ 3⅛	91¼ ½	91¼ ⅜	229½ 31	1 dis. 2 pm.	221	—	102¾ 3⅛
26	92⅞ 3⅛	91⅜ ⅜	91½ ⅜	230 31	2 dis. 2 pm.	219½	6. 3 dis.	102⅞ 3
27	92¾ ⅞	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ⅜	232	2 pm.	—	—	102¾ 3
29	92¾ 3	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ⅜	332	2 dis. 1 pm.	220½	—	103
30	92¾ 3⅛	91¼ ½	91¼ ⅜	230½ 2	2 dis. 2 pm.	220 21	7. 3 dis.	103
31	92⅞ 3	91⅜ ½	91⅜ ½	232	1 dis. 2 pm.	—	—	103
N.2	92⅞ 3	91¼ ½	91¼ ½	231	3 dis. par.	220½	8. 3 dis.	102⅞ 3⅛
3	92⅞ 3	91⅜ ½	91⅜ ½	—	3 dis.	222½	—	103½
5	92⅞ 3⅛	91⅜ ⅜	91⅜ ½	233	—	221 3	—	103¼
6	93 ¼	91⅜ ⅜	91⅜ ⅜	231½	3 dis. par.	223	—	103¼ ⅜
7	93 ⅛	91⅜ ½	91⅜ ½	232 33	3 dis. par.	—	—	103¼ ⅜
8	93⅛ ¼	91½ ¾	91½ ¾	232	3 dis. par.	—	—	103½ ⅜
9	93¼ ⅜	91⅝ ¾	91⅝ ¾	232	3 dis.	223½	8 dis.	103⅜
10	93¼ ⅜	91⅝ ¾	91⅝ ¾	232	3 dis. par.	223½	—	103½ ⅜
12	93⅜ ½	91¾ ⅞	91¾ ⅞	—	—	—	—	103⅜
13	93⅛ ⅜	91½ ¾	91½ ¾	—	3 dis. par.	222 24	—	103¼ ⅜
14	92⅞ 3	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ⅜	232 34	4. 2 dis.	222	4 dis.	103⅛ ⅜
15	92⅞ 3⅛	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ½	233	5. 3 dis.	222 24	10 dis.	103¼ ⅜
16	93 ¼	91⅜ ½	91⅜ ⅜	233 5½	6 dis.	223 24	—	103⅛ ⅜
17	93⅛ ¼	91⅜ ⅜	91⅜ ⅛	233½ 4	5. 2 dis.	—	8 dis.	103½ ⅜
19	93⅛ ⅜	91⅜ ⅜	91⅜ ⅜	233 5	5 dis.	222½ 4½	—	103⅜
20	93⅛ ½	91½ ¾	91½ ⅜	233 5	6 dis.	—	—	103¼ ⅜
21	93¼ ⅜	91½ ⅜	91½ ⅞	233 4	6. 3 dis.	223½ 4½	10. 8 dis.	103½ ⅜
22	93½ ¾	91¾ 2	91¾ 2	232 3	3. 2 dis.	222½ 4½	—	103¼ ½
23	93½ ¾	91¾ ⅞	91¾ 2	234	5. 2 dis.	—	—	103⅜ ½

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